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IN

HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, THE BELLES LETTRES,
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&c. &c.

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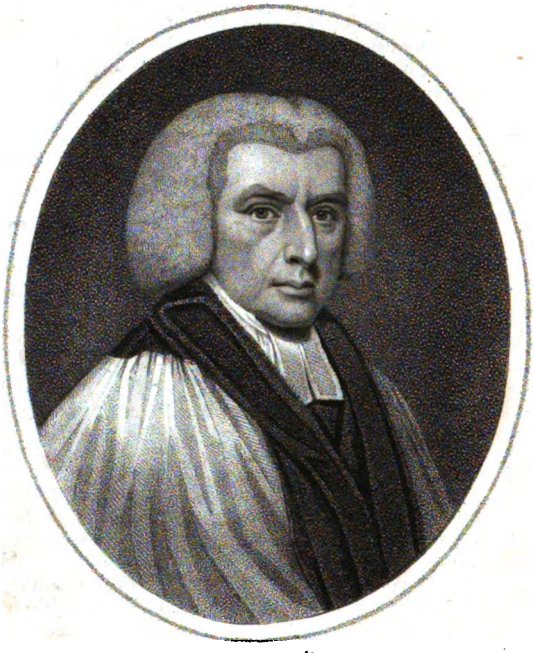

The Rt. Rev.d Beilby Porteus, D.D.

BISHOP OF LONDON.

Published April 1st 1809 by H. D. Symonds.

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THE
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No. XXXII.—Vol. VI.] *For* JULY, 1806. [New Series.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF BEILBY PORTEUS, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

IT is the professed object of this Miscellany to bring our readers acquainted with the distinguished characters of the times—and we are happy on every occasion in bringing forward such biographical details as may contribute to their instruction and entertainment. Accordingly the statesman, the warrior, and the philosopher, have their several claims upon us—and to these claims we have already paid attention. We now therefore turn aside to the contemplation of *the peaceful and retired theologian*, whose labours and writings are more immediately directed to the benefit and amelioration of mankind. A minister of the Gospel, who is properly qualified for understanding and discharging the duties of his office, renders important services to society. Such an individual has been esteemed in all ages and nations of the world, and will continue to be revered in spite of the ravings of fanaticism and the illiberal sarcasms of infidelity.

Beilby Porteus, D.D. was born about the year 1737, in one of the northern counties of England. His family was respectable, and his parents took care that he should enjoy the advantages of grammar learning, at the usual early period of life. Having passed, therefore, through the accustomed branches of preparatory learning, we find him entered as a member of the University of Cambridge, where he soon distinguished himself; for having taken his degree of A.B. in the year 1752, he soon obtained the medal given for the best *classical Essay* by the Duke of Newcastle, then Chancellor of the University. We mention this circumstance with particular pleasure, because we are persuaded that an acquaintance with the ancient languages forms a solid basis for intellectual improvement. Besides, it is to be remembered, that at Cambridge mathematics is the favourite subject of pursuit; so that to excel in any thing relating to composition under such auspices, must command a greater degree of our approbation. Indeed there are few students who become distinguished authors who have not devoted their early years to the cultivation of language. A good style is of gradual attainment. The *labor limæ* must not be spared; and Cowper justly remarks, that "to touch and retouch, although some writers boast of negligence and others would be ashamed to show their foul copies, is the secret of almost all good writing."

In 1755 our author proceeded to take the degree of M.A. and in 1759 he attempted the *Seatonian Prize*, and obtained it. This prize was left by a Mr. Seaton, a private gentleman of property, whose will respecting this business is always published along with the successful poem. The subject for the year happened to be *Death*—solemn and affecting in itself, but not very favourable to poetical fertility. However, our author's poem having carried off the prize, was, according to the usual custom, published, and it is such a favourite with the public, that it has run through several editions. We shall transcribe a few passages. The *Ministers* of Death are thus pourtrayed:

At his right hand, nearest himself in place,
And frightfulness of form his parent—*Sin*
With fatal industry and cruel care,
Busies herself in pointing all his stings,
And tipping every shaft, with venom drawn
From her infernal store—around him rang'd
In terrible array and mixture strange,
Of uncouth shapes stand his dread ministers!
Foremost *Old Age*, his natural ally
And firmest friend—next him *Diseases* thick,
A motly train.—*Fever* with cheek of fire:
Consumption wan—*Palsy* half warm with life,
And half a clay-cold lump—Joint torturing *Gout*,
And ever gnawing *Rheum*—*Convulsion* wild,
Swoln *Dropsy*, panting *Asthma*, *Apoplexy*
Full gorg'd. There too the *Pestilence* that walks

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In darkness, and the *Sickness* that destroys
At broad noon-day. These and a thousand more,
Horrid to tell, attentive wait; and when
By Heav'n's command DEATH waves his ebon wand,
Sudden rush forth to execute his purpose
And scatter desolation o'er the earth!

In another paragraph, speaking of the murder of Abel by Cain, he takes the opportunity of uttering the honest and unsophisticated language of the human heart, respecting that monster WAR.

——— *One murder* makes a villain;
Millions—a hero!!!—Princes were privileg'd
To kill, and *numbers* sanctified the crime!!!
Ah why will *Kings* forget that they are *men?*
And men that they are *brethren!* Why delight
In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties
Of nature that should knit their souls together
In one soft band of amity and love?
Yet still they breathe destruction, still go on
Inhumanly ingenious to find out
New pains for life—new horrors for the grave.
Artificers of death! still monarchs dream
Of universal empire growing up
From universal ruin. Blast the design,
Great God of hosts! nor let thy creatures fall
Unpitied victims at Ambition's shrine!

Other passages we might transcribe, equally interesting and impressive, and indeed we cannot refrain from adding the conclusion of the Poem:

Let DEATH approach. I reck not; let him but come
In genuine form, not with thy vengeance arm'd,
Too much for man to bear. Oh! rather lend
Thy kindly aid to mitigate his stroke,
And at that hour when all aghast I stand
(A trembling candidate for thy compassion)
On this world's brink, and look into the next,
When my soul, starting from the dark unknown,
Casts back a wishful look, and fondly clings
To her frail prop, unwilling to be wrench'd
From this fair scene, from all her custom'd joys,
And all the lovely relatives of life.
Then shed thy comforts o'er me, then put on
The gentlest of thy looks; let no dark crimes,
In all their hideous forms then starting up,
Plant themselves round my couch in grim array,
And stab my bleeding heart with two-edg'd torture,
Sense of past guilt and dread of future woe!
Far be the ghastly crew! and in their stead,
Let cheerful Memory from her purest cells
Lead forth a goodly train of virtues fair,
Cherished in earliest youth, now paying back,
With ten-fold usury, the pious care,
And pouring o'er my wounds the heav'nly balm
Of conscious innocence. But chiefly THOU
Whom soft-ey'd pity once led down from Heav'n
To bleed for man, to teach him how to live,
And Oh! still harder lesson, how to die,
Disdain not *thou* to smooth the restless bed
Of sickness and of pain. Forgive the tear
That feeble nature drops; calm all her fears,
Wake all her hopes and animate her faith,
Till my rapt soul, anticipating Heav'n,
Bursts from the thraldom of incumbring clay,
And on the wing of extacy upborne,
Springs into liberty and light and life!

Such is the Poem on DEATH: with respect to its merits, we shall just remark, that though it cannot lay claim to any great degree of originality, yet the sentiments are just, the language poetical, and the tenor of it is highly favourable to the interests of morality and piety. We perceive, indeed, a close imitation of some of our best Poets, but the imitation is skilfully managed, and produces an happy effect.

But to return to the life of our author:—Quitting the University and entering the Church, we find that in 1761, a sermon preached by him recommended him to the notice of Archbishop Secker, which laid the foundation of his future advancement in life. His gratitude to his patron led him to draw up memoirs of him in the year 1770, about two years after the Archbishop's decease. In this piece of biography he gratefully acknowledges his obligations; states clearly the events of his patron's life, and defends his reputation against Hurd and Warburton, who had reflected upon him because forsooth he was no admirer of that strange Quixotic work, "The Divine Legation," a work concerning which, with all its learning, it has been a doubt whether it has rendered most service either to Christianity or to Infidelity!

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The unpardonable offence which Secker had committed, was speaking lightly of this marvellous performance, though it seems that few of the clergy were admirers of its plan or tendency. Dr. Porteus, however, has properly defended his patron, and has displayed a spirit suitable to the occasion. The literary world has been significantly denominated the *Republic* of Letters. The liberty of private judgment must be granted to all, and in its exercise no offence should be taken. But Warburton was a literary tyrant; he treated his contemporaries with contempt when they dared to criticise his productions or to arraign his judgment. Tyranny, however, of every description we deliver over to the execration of mankind.

About the year 1766 Dr. Porteus was presented with the living of Hunton, near Maidstone in Kent, where, till of late years, he passed a great part of his time in a pleasing retirement. In 1777 he was raised to the bench by the influence of her Majesty, it is generally said, though we cannot state it with certainty. Chester was the see to which he was elevated, and here he continued for a number of years, discharging the duties of his station with an exemplary fidelity. In the year 1787, upon the decease of the celebrated Lowth, he was promoted to be his successor; a proof that he was considered of no mean talents and learning by those in whose hands the power of promotion is placed. At least we cannot suppose that an insignificant individual would be raised to a situation, the influence and dignity of which may be pronounced inferior to none except that of the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Besides, the successor of Lowth ought to be respectable; he distinguished himself by the eminence of his literary labours, beginning with the well-known "Elements of the English Grammar," and terminating with the far-famed "Lectures on Hebrew Poetry." His candour also, and liberality of sentiment, are worthy of particular commendation, and this truly Christian trait is to all prelates deserving of imitation. His sermon therefore delivered at Durham in 1758 surpasses our praise:—we would wish it read by latest posterity.

Soon after Dr. Porteus's elevation to the bench he published a volume of Sermons, some of which were original, and the others had been preached and printed on former occasions. The topics were happily chosen; the language was perspicuous, and even sometimes elegant, and the spirit in which they were written congenial to the Christian dispensation. Another volume was added some years after, much in the same style and manner, and both volumes have had an extensive circulation; for they are, indeed, favourites with the public. We differ, indeed, from his Lordship on many of the topics which he has discussed, but we agree with him in the grand leading points of the Religion of Christ, the sum and substance of which is "Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace and good-will towards mankind."

We shall now subjoin a list of the subjects, from which the reader will have it in his power to judge of the contents of both these volumes, which have been so generally read and admired.

The discourses in the first volume are—"On the Love of God." "Causes of Unbelief." "Possibility of resisting Temptation, asserted and proved." "A summary View of the Natural, Moral, and Scriptural Evidences of a future Life, and future Retribution." "Advantages of an Academical Education." "A Serious and Devout Observation of the Lord's Day enforced." "The Doctrine of Christ crucified no just Cause of Offence to Unbelievers." "The Necessity of National Reformation." "Christianity vindicated from the Charge of Cruelty." "The Pacific and benevolent Temper of the Christian Religion proved from Scripture and Facts." "An immoderate Love of Diversions inconsistent with the Duties of a Christian." "Universal Obedience to the Laws of Christ necessary to Salvation." "The Civilization, Improvement and Conversion of the Negro Slaves in the British West India Islands recommended."

The second volume contains Sermons on the following subjects:—"Cheerfulness a distinguishing Feature of the Christian Religion." "The Christian Doctrine of Redemption." "Self-Communion recommended." "The Character of David, King of Israel, impartially stated." "Purity of Manners no less necessary to a Christian Cha-

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racter than Benevolence." "Early Piety enforced." "A Discourse at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, May 9, 1776." "Partial Faith and partial Obedience not permitted by the Christian Religion." "A Discourse preached before the House of Lords." "The superior Excellence of Christ's Preaching, and the Causes of it explained." "A Discourse preached at the yearly Meeting of the Charity Schools in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, May 2, 1782." "The Government of our Passions an indispensable Duty." "The Character of our Lord, as delineated in the Gospel, one convincing Proof that he was the son of God." "A Discourse preached at St. Paul's on the Thanksgiving Day for his Majesty's Recovery, April 23, 1789." "The one Thing Needful." "The many Opportunities of doing Good."

Such are the subjects of the two volumes of Sermons which this learned Prelate has presented to the public. They are well chosen, and sufficiently varied to interest the attention and impress the heart.

When we noticed the poetical Essay on Death, we ought to have mentioned an Epitaph on George the Second, by Dr. Porteus, not generally known indeed, and therefore we shall here introduce it:

This marble boasts what once was truly great,
The friend of man, the father of his state!
To check ambition in its wild career,
To wipe from Misery's eye the starting tear,
By well-plann'd laws oppression to controul,
By kindest deeds to captivate the soul;
Stern Justice's sword to guide with Mercy's hand,
And guard the freedom of a glorious land.
These were his arts, these Heav'n approv'd and shed
Unnumber'd blessings on his hoary head.
Forc'd into arms he stretch'd his generous sway
Wide as the sun extends his genial ray,
Yet saw (blest privilege) his Britons share
The smiles of peace amidst the rage of war;
Saw to his shores increasing commerce roll,
And floods of wealth flow in from either pole.
Warm'd by his influence, by his bounty fed,
Saw Science raise her venerable head.
Whilst at his feet, expiring, Faction lay,
No contest left, but who should best obey.
Saw in his offspring all himself renew'd,
The same fair path of glory still pursued.
Saw to young George Augusta's cares impart
Whate'er could raise or humanise the heart,
Blend all his grandsire's virtues with his own,
And form'd their mingled radiance for the throne.
No further blessing could on earth be giv'n,
The next degree of happiness was—Heav'n!

Many readers will, possibly, imagine that this epitaph is sufficiently panygerical; but the character of George the Second, was on the whole very commendable and praiseworthy.

When the excellent and pious Doddridge was prosecuted by some high churchmen, for keeping an academy, it will be recollected, that the prosecution was dropped, by the express order of his majesty, who nobly declared, "That there should be no persecution for religious opinions, in his reign!"—a sentiment which cannot be too much admired, and which ought to consign his name and memory to immortality.

After the publication of his sermons, Dr. Porteus laid before the public a series of Lectures upon St. Matthew's Gospel, which he had preached to large and crowded audiences, in the year 1798, during the season of Lent. So great was the attendance that no place could be obtained but at an early hour, and the nobility and gentry vied with each other in frequenting St. James's Church on this occasion. As the higher ranks pay little or no regard to religion, it is to be hoped that this opportunity of doing them good was not wholly lost, so that some useful impression might remain even to the present day. His lectures, however, have not been equally popular with his sermons: we have no room to institute a comparison of their respective merits; but will only remark, that both publications breathe the temper and spirit of Christianity.

The last and very recent publication of this industrious prelate, is entitled "The Beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind, proved from History and Facts." It is an admirable performance, and has attracted no small notice in the religious world. We shall present the reader with a brief analysis of the work, and we are persuaded that there-

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by we shall render him an acceptable service.

In the Introduction, it is remarked, that "there are few arguments against the truth and divine origin of the Christian Revelation, on which the adversaries of our faith more frequently and vehemently declaim, than that spirit of cruelty and intolerance which they contend is its distinguishing feature, and the endless massacres, wars, and persecutions, with which (they affirm) that spirit has desolated the Christian world.

"That too many of the professors of our religion, have, by their intemperate and inhuman conduct, brought reproach upon the Gospel, and extreme misery upon their fellow-creatures, is, it must be confessed, unquestionably true; but it is no less true, that others ought to bear a large share of that odium which is generally thrown exclusively on the disciples of Christ, and that it is not Christianity, but human nature that is chargeable with the guilt of persecution. It is beyond a doubt, that a large part of those bitter dissensions and sanguinary contests which have been usually styled religious, and with the entire guilt of which Christianity has been very unjustly loaded, were altogether, or at least in a great measure, owing to political causes, and that difference of opinion in matters of faith, has much oftener been the ostensible, than the real, cause of those calamities which have been ascribed to it. But allowing it to be in some cases the real cause, still the Gospel itself stands perfectly clear of all blame on that account. Whatever mischief persecution has done in the world (and it has, God knows! done full enough) it was not Christ, but some mistaken followers of Christ, that brought this sword upon earth, and it would be as injurious to ascribe to Christianity the false opinions, and wrong practices of its disciples, however pernicious, as to impute to the physician the fatal mistakes of those who administered his medicines. The very best laws are liable to be misinterpreted and perverted. It was the fate of the evangelical law to be so. Its spirit was misunderstood, and its precepts misapplied by some of its avowed friends, and its authority made use of as a cloak for ambition, resentment, cruelty, and oppression, by some of its secret enemies. But the Gospel all the while was guiltless of this blood. It disclaimed and abhorred such unnatural supports, which it was as far from wanting as it was from prescribing. It authorised the use of no other means of conviction but gentleness and persuasion, and if any of its disciples, by a misguided zeal, have been betrayed into violent and sanguinary measures, the blame is all their own, and it is they must answer for it, not Jesus or his religion.

"But this is not all: the defence of our divine religion against the charge of cruelty, must by no means rest here. We contend not only that it has never been the real source of any misery on earth, but that, on the contrary, it has added most essentially to the sum of human happiness; that it is not only in its own nature calculated to promote the peace, the welfare, and the comfort of mankind; but that it has actually done so, that its beneficial effects are in a greater or less degree visible throughout the Christian world, and that considered in all the various points of view in which it presents itself to our observation, and in all its different bearings on the several conditions and relations of human life, it appears evidently to be the greatest and most substantial blessing, even in its present state, that Heaven in its bounty ever conferred upon the sons of men."

Such is the introduction to this valuable performance. The author then proceeds to shew that the beneficent spirit of Christianity has been felt in marriage, parental relations, in the condition of servants, in government, both as to those who govern and those who were governed; in war, assuaging its ferocity, and in the abolition of human sacrifices. These topics take up two sections, and the third is employed to shew that Christianity hath thus meliorated the human species, and augmented the happiness of mankind. A variety of quotations from ancient and modern writers are introduced, with the view of confirming his positions, and of putting them beyond the power of controversy. These form an appendix, and are highly acceptable on so very interesting a subject.

Besides the publications already mentioned, this laborious prelate has printed various Charges to his Clergy, all of which have for their object either the dis-

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charge of their duty or the best means of arresting the progress of Infidelity. As the subject of our memoir is living, we must be excused from the delineation of his character; and our readers will therefore expec. no apology for its omission. His writings, however, sufficiently speak for themselves, and to them we have on this account confined ourselves in the present narrative. We are persuaded that the venerable dignitary himself will join with us in thinking that the minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ derives his truest honours—not from the mitre which encircles his temples, nor indeed from any exterior decorations which this world can bestow, but from his teaching the doctrines, his inculcating the precepts, and his recommending the spirit of our common Christianity.

Islington. E.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IF you think the following Anecdote of the late Dr. FRANKLIN will be the least gratifying to any of your numerous readers, an insertion will greatly oblige,

Your constant Reader,

Holborn Hill, W. N.
July 7, 1806.

When Dr. Franklin was agent here for the Province of Pensylvania, he was frequently applied to by the ministry for his opinion respecting the operation of the Stamp Act; but his answers were uniformly the same—"That the people of America would never submit to it."

After the news of the destruction of the stamped papers had arrived in England, the ministry again sent for the Doctor to consult with him, and in conclusion, offered this proposal—"That if the Americans would engage to pay for the damage done in the destruction of the stamped papers, &c. &c. the parliament would then repeal the act." The doctor, having paused some time upon this question, at last answered, "This puts me in mind of a Frenchman, who, having heated a poker red-hot, ran furiously into the street, and addressing the first Englishman he met there 'Hah! 'Monsieur, voulez vous give me de 'plaisier de satisfaction to let me run 'tis poker only one foot into your 'body?'—'My body!' replied the Englishman, 'what do you mean?'—'Vel den, only so far!' marking about six inches.'—'Are you mad?' returned the other, 'I tell you, if 'you don't go about your business, 'I'll knock you down.'—'Vel den,' said the Frenchman, softening his voice and manner, 'Vil you, my good 'Sire, only be so obliging as to pay 'me for the trouble and expense of 'heating this poker?'

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I Shall be obliged to any of your numerous readers if they will refer me to some case on record, where a medical person has been prosecuted, or had an action brought against him for having either wilfully or ignorantly administered a medicine, or performed an operation by which his patient was injured? If I mistake not, there was a circumstance of this sort occurred, where the person (a magistrate of celebrity) lost the use of his eyes.

I also wish to know, what punishment a man is liable to, who, for the sake of *experiment*, tries some new practice, *attended with danger*, and the patient dies. Quere, would he be guilty of murder or manslaughter?

London, AN INQUIRER.
July 9, 1806.

SIR W. JONES AND MILTON.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

ON looking over Sir W. Jones's "Poeseos Asiaticæ Commentariorum," in the 4to. edition of his works, vol. ii, p. 442, I perceive he has quoted a passage from Milton, which he has translated into Latin as follows:

—— Ut duros mille labores
Pertulerit: *tu* rubigenas, *invicte,* &c.

I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents if they would have the goodness to point out, through the channel of your widely circulated and interesting Magazine, the passage of Milton, which Sir W. Jones has quoted as above.

By your early insertion of this request, you will confer a favour on

July 6, 1806. A CONSTANT READER.

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OF ELOQUENCE.

THE propriety of encouraging eloquence in a civilized state, has frequently been doubted; and, indeed, it appears that the benefits derived even from a proper application of its power, are preponderated by the evils which it is calculated to produce. Its dominion where freedom has displayed her banners, and its exclusion from the seats of slavery and despotism, are become proverbial. History will teach us that its origin is not to be claimed from temperate manners, regular laws, settled plans of policy and legislation; but that anarchy and licentiousness are to be hailed as its parents. Were we to calculate its advantages from our view of its consequences presented by the monuments of antiquity, we should not hesitate to pronounce, with the illustrious Athenian court, that eloquence is inefficient in the production of virtue, better adapted to deceive and inflame the passions, than to enlighten the understanding, and convince the mind. Like the superfluous, the luxurious viands, of the festive board, it may allure: but, like them, it will enerve the body and intoxicate the brain. What were the benefits that resulted from the orators of ancient times? What was effected by those thunderbolts of eloquence which were hurled from the tribunes of Demosthenes? Did they regenerate the expiring energy of Athens—or rather did not the orator himself become a victim to the more efficacious powers, to the more delusive eloquence of an Æschines? Cicero could not expel a Cæsar. The sensations excited by the sublime pathos of tragedy, though strong, are only transient; so also are the impressions of eloquence. They may animate the passions, but cannot eradicate vice. For a moment they may agitate the breast, call forth the tear of sympathy, and excite the impulse of indignation; but at the approach of manly argument they will subside, they will disappear like the dews of the morning opposed to the first rays of the sun.

Rousseau, in his Emilius, relates a story of a band of soldiers who were taken prisoners and confined. Their leader proposed an escape, and undertakes to conduct it. In endeavouring to gain their coincidence, he represents in a plain and simple manner, the difficulties which they have to encounter, and the probability of success in the attempt. This unadorned address fails in inducing them to front the dangers attendant on the scheme; another arises to persuade them of the practicability of the plan. He paints in such strains of animated eloquence the beauties of liberty, and the horrors of bondage, that they cry out they will follow him, and procure freedom, however dear it may be purchased; they commence their march while their passions are raging; obstacles present themselves; they retreat to their dungeon, and evince the want of that perseverance which arises from a conviction of the understanding.

It has been said, that the disputes upon this question, depend upon the definition which may be given of eloquence. In all writers of eminence, we find that eloquence is to persuade, not to convince the understanding. It may, perhaps, be the best mode to persuade, by first effecting conviction; but whence then all those figures detailed in systems of oratory? Why those feigned expressions of sorrow which produce hypocrisy? Why those rules and arts to maintain an improper cause? The ends of conviction may be attained by conversation, but the languages of conversation and eloquence are widely different. Thus persuasive language, as it is termed, exercises the most unwarrantable and despotic usurpation over the human race; it is the endeavour of an individual to cloud instead of enlighten the understanding of his fellow-creature. He wishes to impose upon him what he does not himself believe. Instead of following the principles of rigid justice in stating with impartiality his sentiments, and placing those around him in an equal situation, he triumphs over the weakness and misfortunes of humanity, renders more bitter the cup of ignorance, and assumes a despicable and selfish principle of living for himself alone. It is, indeed, fortunate for mankind, that there are but few rivals

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of Cicero or Demosthenes. The inequality which they would produce in society would not be the endless variety of talent, or the superiority of true ratiocinative powers, but the triumph of artful vice over the simplicity of virtue. The evil affects not the auditor alone, but even the orator himself partakes of the infection. To accomplish the end in view by the precepts of eloquence, it will be necessary to assume a hypocritical garb; to mould the external features with the nicest art of dissimulation, to accommodate them to all the innumerable tones of varied passion.

Is it possible that we can entirely divest ourselves of this cloak of insincerity even when absent from the tribune? If we indulge in a vice under the idea of obtaining a good, our future morality is reduced to an uncertainty; ever afterwards we shall not scruple to indulge in whatever passion may require. It is obvious that the maxim of doing ill that good may ensue, will break down the barriers of virtue, and throw open the portals to extreme depravity. The hypocritical character will remain although the limited period for its toleration may have expired. Of such susceptibility is the human mind possessed, that a train of argument, if properly enforced, would produce an effect superior to that of the sublimest strains of eloquence; and with this considerable advantage, that the one would be calm and permanent, the other temporary and violent. It may be said, shall we not trust a sword to a human being because it is capacitated to injure? is it not necessary for self-defence? I grant it; but first it may be necessary to consider, whether there be not some other mode of repelling violence. It cannot surely be necessary to multiply the instruments of destruction.

D. ROWLAND.

WELCH MARKET GIRLS.

THE following account of these young women may not be uninteresting at the present season of the year.

On the 6th of October, 1803, upwards of 100 Welch girls, who regularly migrate to this part of the empire in the spring, to seek employment in the garden-grounds of Battersea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Wandsworth, &c. &c. met together at the end of Piccadilly, each a knapsack at her back, containing her stock for the approaching winter. After taking an affectionate leave of their friends, who accompanied them so far, they divided into two parties: those for South Wales, pursued their route towards Kensington; while those bound for North Wales struck up Park-lane, then took the road towards Bayswater, to the places of their nativity. They are seldom more than five days on their journey home! On quitting their friends, they all began singing a Welch song, nor ceased till they had entirely lost sight of each other.

OBSERVATOR.

PARALLEL BETWEEN ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND JULIUS CÆSAR.

"What a piece of work is man!—How noble in reason! How infinite in faculties! In form and moving, how express and admirable! In apprehension how like a God."——

June 1795. HAMLET.

PARALLEL BETWEEN ALEXANDER OF MACEDON AND JULIUS CÆSAR.

IN order to make a just comparison between the life of Alexander the Great and that of Julius Cæsar, I shall take a cursory view of some of their most eminent actions, as they occur, that I may the better be enabled to perceive in what they resemble each other, and in what they differ.

The first remarkable circumstance happened when Alexander was a boy: he was asked "whether he would run at the Olympic Games?" he replied "Yes, were he to have kings to run with." This expression certainly shewed his greatness of mind, mixed with a great degree of haughty dignity; however, allowances must be made for his youth, or the influence of adulation on so young a heart. The questions which he put to the Persian Ambassadors are wonderful; they neither betrayed any thing childish or trifling, but more evident marks of a warm genius and cultivated judgment—a judgment scarcely to have been expected from one twice his age. His conquering the fiery spirit of Bucephalus, is an astonishing mark of the quickness of his penetration;

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observing the temper of the horse from the struggles he made when attempted to be mounted by any of the courtiers, he soon discovered that his generous disposition was not to be subdued by stripes; gentleness and a proper attention to the situation in which he placed him, would in some degree abate the proud resistance of the horse—the experiment answered his hopes—and he conquered him. His knowledge and judgment on all subjects must have been admirable; for we find him, at sixteen years of age, the regent of Macedonia. During the time his father was absent against the Byzantines, he was even entrusted with the care of the great seal, which fully demonstrates the great confidence Philip placed in his justice and genius for government. At the age of twenty he succeeded to a throne environed with myriads of enemies, and before he was thirty, he hushed them in silence, and gained all the known world to his dominions. The anecdote which is related of Alexander, in regard to his behaviour to Timocles at the siege of Thebes, is a striking instance of the generosity of his disposition. Though it was a small recompense for the many agonies he suffered, he was, most undoubtedly, too cruel in the taking of that city, but the reason assigned for such conduct, to a politician, has some weight: That its fate might terrify the remainder of Greece into subjection. He often repented of his severities towards the Thebans; a repentance, which either bred or awoke the spirit of mercy in his heart—for all other conquered cities, he treated as became the soul of a generous soldier. To make his remorse for the sanguinary fate of Thebes appear more sincere, it was observed, that whenever a Theban who had survived the victory desired of him any favour, he granted it with the most evident marks of pleasure. He entered on the Persian war with an army only consisting of 38,000 men, which was, in my opinion a very inconsiderable number for the magnitude of the enterprize—this we may discover, in such apparent rashness, that his personal courage was equal to his ambition. After crossing the Hellespont with this body of men, he then proceeded to the Granicus, where he was advised by Hephestion not to attempt to pass the river, or pursue his warlike intentions that year, as it was already so late in the season, being a thing unusual for the Macedonian Kings to march with their armies in the month of June. Alexander desired them to think it a second May, and said, "He should disgrace the Hellespont, should he fear the Granicus!" Upon which words he plunged into the river, followed by 10 troops of horse; but the current being very rapid, it was with great difficulty and exertion that he reached the opposite shore.

This action displayed in the most glowing colours his heroism and strong enthusiasm of glory, a fire which spread to the very lowest of the soldiery, who seeing their king and general the very first to brave the fury of the torrent, would, had it been seven times as strong, have followed him to death or victory. He well knew that nothing endears a general more to his soldiers than springing into the first ranks of danger and fatigue, and sharing with them in every hardship and peril.

In the sickness which afflicted Alexander in Cilicia, when Philip of Arcania gave him a potion which was said to be poisoned, he displayed a mind truly magnanimous. He presented the physician with the accusing letter, and took the draught at the same instant. Had it really been as it was reported, his noble confidence in the faithfulness of friendship, at that moment, would have deserved the tears of the whole world, at the undeserved death of the noblest, the bravest, and most generous of heroes that ever graced the page of history or the book of life. The kind treatment which the family of Darius received from him, after the battle of the Straits in Syria, does high honour to the sensibility of his heart, and the respect which his noble mind paid to ruined majesty. He ordered them to be honoured as princes, not as prisoners. Few conquerors would have behaved like him, when so many beautiful women were in their possession. He then put in practice the precepts which he had learnt from his instructor Aris-

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totle, who taught him to put a just restraint upon his passions. By such conduct he far surpassed his favourite Achilles, and to have equalled him was his greatest ambition. The remark which he made upon this occasion was, "that they were great eyesores." A very nasty expression—so nasty, that I am sure his elegant mind could not form it, therefore the fault must lay upon the translator.

When Antipater accused Olympius, Alexander's mother to him, "I wonder," replied he, "that Antipater should not know that one tear of a mother effaces a thousand such letters as these!" His heart must have been formed of Heaven's softest materials. Yet, engrafted on its tender surface, were all the godlike virtues that could adorn a heathen hero. He remonstrated strongly with his valiant friends for permitting themselves to sink into the voluptuous manners of the Persians. His reasons for an opposite conduct were nervous, and worthy of Alexander. He concluded by saying, "The end and perfection of my victories was to avoid the vices and infirmities of those whom I have subdued!"—which words he strengthened by the vigour of his example.

In his last pursuit after Darius, in the course of so long and fatiguing a march, he and his soldiers were all ready to faint with thirst. Whilst they were in that situation, some Macedonians, who had found some water, brought it for the benefit of their wives and children: coming up at a time when Alexander was almost choaked with thirst, they offered him some. He took the helmet in his hand that contained it, but looking round, he perceived the eyes of all his soldiers fixed with eagerness upon the vessel: without tasting a drop, he immediately returned it with thanks, saying, "should he only drink, the rest would be quite faint and justly dissatisfied." After this great act of forbearance and magnanimity, what soldier would not have followed such a general through all the flames of thirst to the very brink of death?

The fate to which he doomed Bessus, who murdered Darius, by some may be stiled cruel; but in my opinion the greatest cruelty would have been to have permitted such a monster to live upon the earth.

Alexander, in many instances, gave evident proofs of the tender and virtuous sensibility of his heart, particularly by his sorrow for the murder of Darius, and his grief at the death of that unfortunate monarch's queen. Besides his regret for her as an amiable woman, it deprived him of an opportunity of his shewing his respect to herself, by exercising that clemency and good nature towards her and her's with which his feeling heart abounded. When he arrived in Arcania, a party of Barbarians meeting with the detachment of soldiers who had the charge of Bucephalus, fought and took them prisoners: upon which Alexander sent to them, desiring the horse might be given up immediately; which was instantly complied with. Alexander not only paid a ransom for his steed, but ever after treated them with the most distinguishing marks of his kindness. The manly generosity of this hero towards all his enemies, must ever touch the hearts of all soldiers with admiration and emulation.

There is one spot in his character—the method which he adopted to gain intelligence of what Philotas said of him (when intoxicated), by means of Antigone, his mistress. But we must recollect that we are reviewing the character of a man, and not of a god—of a man born with our passions, our appetites, and all the defects of our humbled natures;—we ought to recollect this, and instead of reprobating Alexander because he has shewn himself a mortal by one frail action, we ought to admire, to emulate the character, who was faultless, that one action so small was capable of casting a shadow upon so bright a name.

From the inward excellency of Alexander's own soul, he was not suspicious of the designs of others, therefore he was credulous to a fault, by believing almost every thing that was told him; particularly the tales of any who accused others of calumniating his fame. This was a point that touched the master-chord of his heart, and if any thing could subdue the virtue of his heart to revenge, it was this. The conspiracy of Drinnus was too cruelly punished, and I am afraid some were innocent who fell in the blood that was shed

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on this occasion. Alexander could not be blamed for the death of Clitus; although he had drank a quantity of wine, yet he bore his repeated insolence for a long time with great patience, and after the impulse of a moment of madness and justly raised anger, his grief was so excessive that he would have plunged the steel into his own bosom, had he not been prevented by the surrounding officers. The deepest blot on his life was the affair in India, when he stipulated with a town to surrender, and pass in safety from the gates; but during the time of the garrison marching out, he fell upon them, and put them all to the sword. If this incident is related truly by Plutarch, or translated as it ought to be understood, Alexander gave a stab to his own glory in this one transaction more than all the combined powers of his enemies could have accomplished in as many years as he had conquered cities. I hope it has been misrepresented, for on all other similar occasions he behaved as it became the character of a man of honour, a generous soldier, and a just king. The imposition which he wished to put upon posterity by leaving those gigantic arms on the banks of the Hydaspes, was certainly not right, as it might have lead future generations into great mistakes concerning the size of that race of Macedonians. But in no other light I see it blamable: it appears to me as intended merely to throw the poor Indians into a fright at the contemplation of such armour; thinking what would have been their fates had they fallen into the power of such sized men, when headed by such a general as Alexander. At the death of his friend Hephestion, he again forgot the humanity of his nature; but his soul was then wrung with anguish for the death of one whom he so tenderly esteemed. It was a custom among the Heathens to sacrifice a number of people at the decease of a friend. The idea prevailed with them, that these souls would attend him with more magnificence into the presence of Pluto, and render the happiness of the departed more complete; thus thinking, Alexander sacrificed to the manes of the friend of his soul, the whole nation of the Cuffions determining that a hero so beloved should enter the mansions of the dead like the friend of the conqueror of the world. Alexander himself, some little time after, died of a fever.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

I shall commence my remarks on the life of Cæsar, from the time of his paying his own ransom to the Cilician Pirates, nothing very striking having marked his conduct before that period. The barbarity of his behaviour to those men, in ordering them to be crucified, does not give me a very favourable idea of his heart, for at the age when he executed this horrid cruelty, most men feel their souls more prone to be the subjects of a mild humanity, than the savage slaves of wanton barbarity.

Though placing the statues and other honorary monuments of Marius in the capital was a strong mark of his ambition and his boldness, the effect of this boldness succeeded to his wish. The people, pleased at such a marked piece of courage and defiance to the foes of that great man, applauded the action, and extolled him as the only relation worthy so brave a Roman.

In the affair of Clodius, who not only violated the sacred mysteries of the goddess Bona, but even attempted the chastity of Pampija, he was basely lenient. But Cæsar at that time seemed determined to sacrifice all domestic honour to his popularity with the multitude.

When he read the History of the Life of Alexander the Great, he burst into tears, and regretted that he was now arrived, unlaureled, at the very age before which Alexander had conquered the world. This piece of weakness appears to me very despicable.

His first military expedition was against the Galicians and the Lucilians. He vanquished them, and made some very wise laws respecting the payment of debts, with justice to the creditor and ease to the debtor. Throughout all his campaigns in Gaul he behaved with the most delicate honour. His personal bravery was truly admirable, at the same time that his abilities as a general astonish-

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ed the universe. His mind was as well adapted for the labours of the cabinet as the field, for by his being at a distance from Rome with his army, he had frequent opportunities, in his repeated messages to the senate, to display in their full lustre his talents as a statesman. At the commencement of the civil wars between him and Pompey, he proposed to his adversary that they should both lay aside their pretensions and animosity, and retire as private men. This certainly evinced that the principle of love for his country—that principle so innate in the breast of almost every Roman, yet glowed in his, and that he preferred her safety to his own grandeur. Pompey refused, and all the horrors of a civil war raged with such extreme fury, that nothing but the final fall of one of the generals could terminate the misery of the republic.

After the memorable battle of Pharsalia, where Pompey was entirely defeated, the speech which Cæsar made when he entered his enemy's camp, strewed with the bodies of the slain, is truly beautiful:—"This they would have! They forced me to this necessity! Caius Cæsar must have done this, or have lost the glory of all his former victories, by dastardly dismissing his army." These thoughts are so sublimely pathetic, that we must acknowledge the superior nature of the man, crowned with victory, who could think and speak as he did, traversing the abandoned camp of Pompey, treading over the expiring bodies of his countrymen, of whose death he must know he was a principle cause, must have produced such excruciating agonies in his mind, that I would not have had all the honours of Cæsar to have felt as he must have done in these dreadful moments. The tears he shed over the severed head of Pompey, graced him much more than all the laurels he had gathered, from those of Gallicia to those he plucked from the field of Pharsalia. When Cato slew himself after the battle of Thapsacus, he said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, because thou envied me the honour of sparing thy life." This clemency to all Pompey's party who survived the defeat is truly generous. The conquests of Cæsar were of more importance than those of Alexander (whom he proposed to imitate) because those of that young warrior almost all vanished into air when he drew his last breath; but those of the Roman continued subjugated to Italy for years after. He was allowed a separate triumph for Egypt, Pontus and Africa, and the last for the conquest of Juba.

He projected many astonishing schemes, one of which, if it had been accomplished, would have made an eighth wonder of the world; his design was to penetrate the Isthmus of Corinth. He also meditated to divert the rivers Apian and Tyber, so as to carry them directly from Rome to Circanum, and from thence to the sea near Torracina: Likewise he intended to drain all the marshes surrounding Mementuna, and by so doing, gain ground sufficient to employ many thousands in agriculture and other husbandry.

Inumerable were the premeditated patriotic projects of this truly great man, and had he lived to accomplish his wonderful designs, they would have been of more utility to Rome than all her pompous victories put together.

His regulation of the time was of great use to his country, as it provided a remedy for the unavoidable confusion which the want of such an arrangement occasioned in Rome. It was not consonant to the penetration of his judgment, or to the love he bore his country, to risk the affection of the people by attempting as he did the title of king, an appellation which sounded in the ears of those old republicans harsher than would have done the sound of all their names placed in some bloody proscription.

His death is most dreadful, and must shock every heart when we contemplate its particulars. What had Cæsar done that Pompey had not done? Yet Pompey was pitied, and Cæsar murdered—he fell unaided under the hands of numberless assassins; but to none of them would he resign, till Brutus, his adopted son, plunged his weapon in the side of the already dying deer.

The ingratitude of his favourite was a deeper stab to his heart than

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all his bleeding wounds—he struggled no more, but folding himself in his robe—"And thou too, Brutus!" he exclaimed, and dropped to the earth, oppressed with wounds and grief. Thus died Caius Julius Cæsar, one of the greatest heroes that ever graced the page of history.

THE COMPARISON.

Alexander the Great was born a king.—Julius Cæsar, a citizen, but then a citizen of Rome who was admitted to the consulship, was equal to any king on earth, saving the duration of his power. They both possesed the same elevation of soul, and both the same thirst for glory. The most profuse generosity marked the character of the one as the other.

By Cæsar's bounty (but evidently in this cause it arose from a very interested motive) he gained the love of the people, who raised him by their exertions to all his dignities till he arrived at the consulship. In regard to the softer feelings of the heart, Cæsar was more variable than Alexander, the tender current of whose soul (except when distorted by intoxication) always flowed in the same clear and delicious stream of mild humanity. Yet this softness of soul did not unfit him for the vigorous exertions of heroic deeds.—No, in these he was equal to Cæsar, or any man before or after him.

The ambition of Cæsar aimed at the subversion of the republic, that having the whole power of the commonwealth in his own hands, he might raise what armies he pleased, and carry his forces even to the verge of the earth, so to evince by the splendour of his actions, and his generosity to his enemies, his superiority over his fellow mortals.

But Alexander soared even to a more daring height; he aspired to be a god, and certainly in all his actions he appeared more than man. He possessed the beauty and wit of Apollo, the dauntless valour of Mars, the courageous wisdom of Pallas, and stamped it all with the dignity which graced the brows of the Ammonion Jupiter, his reputed father. If I must give a preference to either hero, let it be the King of Macedon: he was void of the austere severity which continually clouded the countenance of Cæsar, which even oppressed the most independent of his friends: on the contrary, the open candour, and beautiful urbanity which played upon the features of Alexander, attracted all hearts to his subjection, if not to his friendship.

These are my thoughts on these two great men, which just amount to this:—that Cæsar was an ambitious man, brave in the field, wise in the state, elegant in literature, humane of heart, and a character worthy of Rome. Alexander's soul panted with equally as ardent a thirst for glory; he was the bravest of men, and generous as brave. His mind was adorned with all the beauties of letters, and his heart filled with all the tender and fascinating graces which can meliorate the rugged passions of man, elevate his soul, and almost raise him to the skies a demigod.—*Ecce Homo!*

1795. ROBERT KER PORTER.

SPECIMENS FROM COPPINGER.

COPPINGER is so little known, that our readers cannot be displeased on seeing some specimens of his genius transcribed into this Miscellany. The following are of the lighter kind, and are extracted from a volume entitled, "Poems and Songs, and Love Verses, upon several Subjects. By Matthew Coppinger, Gent. 1682."

A SONG.

Coy Celia, veil those charming eyes,
From whose surprise their's none can part;
For he that gazes, surely dies,
Or leaves behind a conquer'd heart.

I durst not once presume to look,
Or cast my wary eyes aside,
But as a boy that cons his book,
Close sitting by his master's side.

Thus Heathens at the sun's uprise
Unto the ground did bow their head,
Not able with their feeble eyes
To view the god they worshipped.

ANOTHER.

I will not tell her that she's fair,
For that she knows as well as I,
And that her virtues equal are
Unto the glories of her eye:

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And that I love her well she knows;—
For who can view that heavenly face,
Not paying that respect he owes
To beauty, bearing such a grace?

But this I'll tell, and tell her true,
She takes upon her too much state;
For, by the gods, it would undo
A king to love at such a rate.

Let common beauties boast the power
Of some uncommon excellence,
And thank dame Nature for the dower
Of that decoying charming sense:

Adorn themselves with pearls and gold,
In rubies and rich diamonds shine,
In choicest silks that may be sold,
And all to make such ladies fine.

These are like some rich monument
Rais'd all of carv'd and costly stones,
Painted and gilt for ornament,
But full within of dead men's bones.

Such common ways my Celia scorns,
Her lovely soul is too sublime;
She's not complete that clothes adorn,
Or does in ought but nature shine.

ON A SIGH.

Go, mournful sigh! haste to my fair,
And to her what thou know'st declare;
Tell her that thou wert so opprest,
Within the prison of my breast,
That having broke the gaol, thou fledst
to her for rest.

But if unkindly she deny,
Then shall thy wretched gaoler die;
And by this means thou shalt be free
From thy confinement, she from thee,
And I from all my grief and wretched
misery.

But yet, poor mournful breath! beware
Thou dost not draw from her a tear:
For if thou dost, I will confine
Thee to this hollow breast of mine,
And give thee no more leave or time to
wander there.

For who can tell, but she may be
So loving as to pity thee,
And on thy sorrow notice take,
And entertain thee for my sake,
In Paradise of joy and full felicity.

ANECDOTES AND SKETCHES.

Posthumous Inscriptions.

IT was the desire of Sir William Jones, with reference to the friendship that had existed between himself and the late Lord Ashburton, that the following simple couplet might alone distinguish his own tomb:

"With none to flatter, none to recommend,
DUNNING approv'd and mark'd him as a friend."

In the same spirit, Lord Brook, desirous only of commemorating his intimacy with Sir Philip Sidney, directed it to be asserted, on his tomb, that he had been—

"Servant to Queen Elizabeth,
Counsellor to King James,
And friend to Sir Philip Sidney!"

A Deserter from the Prussian service being unexpectedly overtaken by those sent in pursuit of him, whilst he was merry-making with some peasants, the alarm had such an effect on him, that, after having made a loud cry on the first assault, he became quite stupified, and suffered himself to be led away without making the least resistance. When he was afterwards brought to trial, he could not be prevailed upon by any means to speak a single word; but was immoveable as a statue, and did not appear even to comprehend any thing that was said or done to him. Being committed to prison, he neither eat, drank, or slept, nor had he any manner of evacuation: neither threats, promises, nor prayers, could draw an answer from him; but he still remained motionless, as if destitute of all sensation. At last, his irons being knocked off, he was led out, and desired to go where he would. He, however, could stir neither hand nor foot, insensible to what was passing around him, and, after remaining twenty days in this state, he fell down dead.

DUKE OF ORLEANS, Regent of France, who died in the year 1723.—The author of "The Private Life of Lewis XV." vol. vi. p. 131, says,—"That incest was a mere sport to him. In fact, if his love for the Abbess de Chelles, his daughter, is not thoroughly confirmed, it is difficult to deny his having been smitten with the charms of the Duchess of Berri, whose hands, which were the most beautiful that a woman can possibly

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have had, particularly enchanted him. He deplored her death rather as a lover in despair, than as an afflicted father."

A person was guillotined at Cologne, in 1803, who confessed his having perpetrated no less than 32 murders, and committed 180 burglaries. Among these victims were two of his wives!!

The ORDER of the GARTER was instituted on St. George's Day, the 23d of April, 1350.

Edward being engaged in a war with France, for the obtaining that crown, in order to draw into England great multitudes of foreigners, with whom he might negociate either for their personal service, or aids of troops to assist him in that undertaking, ordered, during the truce that then subsisted between the two crowns, publication to be made of a great tournament to be held at Windsor; an expedient, says Rapin, which could not fail of success, because it was entirely agreeable to the taste of that age. Accordingly many persons of distinction came over, to all of whom he gave an honourable reception, caressing them in such a manner that they could never sufficiently admire his politeness, magnificence and liberality. To render these entertainments the more solemn, and to free himself also from the ceremonies, to which the difference of rank and condition would have subjected him, he caused a circular hall of boards to be run up at Windsor, 200 feet in diameter. There it was that he feasted all the knights at one table, which was called the round table, in memory of the great Arthur, who, as it is pretended, instituted an order of knighthood by that name. Next year he caused a more solid building to be erected, that he might continue yearly the same diversions. During that time he treated with those several lords about the aids wherewith each could furnish him, in proportion to his forces. His rival, King Philip, could not see without jealousy, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Flemings, and Frenchmen themselves, flocked to assist at these tournaments; he suspected some hidden design in these entertainments, and to break Edward's measures, caused the like to be published in his dominions; which meeting with success, proved a countermine to Edward's main design, so that he did not long continue to keep up his round table. From thence, however, it is generally agreed, he took the first hint of instituting the order of the garter. But as his purpose in erecting this order was very different from that which had induced him to revive Arthur's round table, as he had in this no private views, no ambitious scheme of engaging such as should be admitted into this fraternity to assist him in his wars; he thought proper, in order to obviate the like jealousies and suspicion as had alarmed King Philip, to signify by his motto the purity of his intentions, and to retort shame upon all those who should put any malignant construction upon his design in instituting this order. This therefore I take to be the true meaning and import of the famous motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. The not understanding the purport of which gave rise, in all probability, to that vulgar story of the Countess of Salisbury's garter, rejected by all the best writers.

MADEMOISELLE DE RIEUX.—Anthony Duprat, Lord of Nantouillet, and Provost of Paris, in the reign of Charles IX. was accustomed to boast that no man had so many powerful enemies as himself. "At London said he, "I set Queen Elizabeth at nought; every day I slander the mistresses of the Duke of Anjou, and the King of Navarre; and I have had the pleasure of breaking with the Duke of Guise." Some time afterwards Mademoiselle de Rieux, the Duke of Anjou's favourite (who was as handsome as Venus and as haughty as a Breton), passing on horseback upon the Key de l'Ecole, and seeing Nantouillet approach on foot, followed by his guards, flew at him like lightning, threw him down, and trampled him under her horses feet. It was this lady (says Brantome) who, in a manlike manner, with her own hand, killed Antinotti, a Florentine, whom she married for love, and whom she discovered in bed with another woman.

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ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE POOR.

(Continued from page 315, vol. v.)

Letter VII.

For the Universal Mag.

THERE seems to be a prevailing opinion, that when a person undertakes a parochial office, he immediately sinks beneath the feelings of humanity, and ceases to be a man, by hardening his heart like the nether millstone. This notion is not only firmly fixed in the minds of the lowest, but of those in the highest ranks of society; and also the intermediate classes are influenced by it. If this prejudice could not boast of an higher origin than of yesterday, it might have been suffered to pass unnoticed; but it is deeply rooted in time, and it has fixed such a strong bias upon the judgment of many, that while there is a pauper to complain, that his petition has not been answered to the extent of his wishes, and a compassionate person to listen to the tale, it will be impossible entirely to eradicate it.

The influence of this prejudice has led a noble lord, high in office, to hint that an overseer or a guardian of the poor might be induced by interest, so far to forget himself and his duty, that he ought not to be trusted in making a bargain of profit and loss for securing a parish against the expense of bringing up an illegitimate child, lest he should be tempted to act improperly by it in his official capacity, when he cannot possibly have any more advantage in dealing unfairly with an helpless, innocent infant, than any other parishioner for whom he is acting, as he pays no more than his proportionable part of the assessment.

Can we boast of enlarged and enlightened minds, if we harbour such narrow and illiberal suspicions?—suspicions which ought not to be named, without strong and positive facts to support them, for the idea they raise in the mind is repugnant to our natural feelings, and to the principles of that excellent religion we profess, and on which our future hope depends.

In a trial at Guildhall, in an action of *Indubitatus Assumsit*, brought by the overseers of the parish of St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, to recover three notes given by the defendant, as security to indemnify the parish from any expense for bringing up an illegitimate child, it was argued, that the permitting them to take more than the bare maintenance, was making it their interest that the child should not live. It was thought a shocking thing to administer a temptation to them to act with negligence in the most important part of their duty, which, it was sincerely hoped, was resisted much more than it was possible it might be on some occasions.

What these imaginary occasions may be I am totally unacquainted with, but I am induced to believe, from the observations I have made, that there are more illegitimate children die when nursed by their parent, out of an house of industry, than when they are nursed in it. What influence can it be supposed that an overseer has with the mother of such a child, to induce her to act worse than a brute by it? She comes weekly or monthly for her allowance, and is paid it; but an overseer must be lost to all sense of shame and self-preservation, even to hint to the mother to use any means to destroy her child.

But admitting such infant or infants are to be brought up in a workhouse, and more immediately under the eye of an overseer, can it be thought, upon a moment's reflection, that he is so far lost to all regard for his own personal safety, as to tamper either with the mother, the nurse, the governor, or his wife, to neglect their duty in not attending to the infant or infants under their care? For what should he do it? He can have no motive: interest is out of the question; for the expense to an individual would not amount to six-pence a year during his life.

Such severe and unlimited reflections on the conduct of men in public stations, will be a check to every person of principle, and it must prevent them from stepping forward to counteract that system of feasting and trafficking which has been intro-

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duced in transacting parochial affairs, and bad as matters frequently are, we may expect to see them worse.

To calm the fears of well-meaning persons on this head, I will endeavour as far as I am able, by facts, to decide the question, whether incorporated houses tend to increase or lessen the chances of human life?

Here it is necessary to acknowledge, that the proofs on either side, which are recorded, and may be considered as facts, are few and scanty; but such as they are I will produce them.

In the house appropriated for the use of the poor of the united parishes of the city of Lincoln, the number of paupers, for the year ending the first day of June, 1803, amounted to 150, of which there were eight children under five years of age; 54 from 5 to 14, and of the whole number 10 died within the year.

Diseases.	Ages.
1 Atrophy	85
1 Dropsy	83
1 Epilepsy	65
1 Palsy	48
1 Fever	6
1 Water in the head	2
3 Convulsions	1 3 weeks. 2 5 days.

1 Deranged, and found hanging in his cell.

In the house erected for the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, in the town of Dover, and the county of Kent, a register has been kept for eight years, of the diseases and deaths, ending the first day of April, 1803. The average number of paupers were for each of the eight years 113, and their ages and numbers were classed as follows:

No.	Ages.		
34	from 60	to 90	and upwards.
20	40	60	
11	20	40	
23	10	20	
19	5	10	
6	under 5		
113			

Of this medium number for eight years, there died in that period 50 persons, of the following diseases, and ages.

Seven were entirely worn out by time, and their ages together made 568.

Five brought in almost dead, their ages not known.

Four, palsy, ages 81, 72, 66, 36.

Two, mortifications, ages 77, 60.

One, fracture of the thigh, and in consequence of it an abscess, age 75.

Five, dropsy, ages 71, 70, 63, 62, 60.

One, diarrhœa, age 52.

One, a catarrh, age 69.

One, by the effect of paint, age 60.

Five, worn out by intemperance, ages 71, 60, 50, 48, 30.

One, a cancer, age 63.

Six, consumptions, ages 71, 60, 52, 48, 3, 2.

One, in a fit, age 57.

One, an abscess in the side, age 56.

One, an obstruction, age 53.

One, suddenly, age 50.

One, ill upwards of 30 years, age 44.

Two, venereal, and rotten, ages 30, 36.

One, a fever, caught out of the house, age 13.

Three infants, born diseased, ages 6 months, 4 ditto, 1 ditto.

Many of the paupers who die in a workhouse, are not only brought into it in the last stage of an incurable disorder, but sometimes within a few hours of the death of the patient; and there are more with a constitution broken down with intemperance and venereal taints, and infants when born are infected with the diseases of their parents; but they are all to be considered as lessening the chances of human life, in a house for the reception of the poor.

We may as well impute the destruction of the human race by war to workhouses, as many of the deaths which happen in them. But with every disadvantage I would ask, whether there is any thing appears in the foregoing lists of diseases and deaths to assist prejudice in painting the guardians of the poor in that savage character it too often represents them. Is there any proof appears on which suspicion can found a conjecture, that infants or children under fourteen years of age were dealt with unfairly?

In the house for the united parishes

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in the city of Lincoln, they lost 5 out of 62 under fourteen years of age, but they were of disorders common to children.

In the house belonging to the parish of St. Mary, in Dover, they buried 6 out of their medium number of 48, in eight years; and though the small pox in the natural way went through the whole family, they did not lose a patient of it, when it was very fatal in the town.

But before I draw any hasty conclusion from these lists, I shall make a computation from Dr. Halley's tables of the mortality of the city of Breslaw, the capital of Silesia, of the chances of arriving to the periods mentioned in the preceding classes.

Class from 1 to 5 Years:

It is 2,72, or nearly 2¾ to 1, that an infant one year old does not reach five years.

In this class there was one died of a fever in the house at Lincoln, and two of consumptions at Dover in eight years.

Class from 5 to 10 Years:

In this class it is 9,3, or rather better than 9 and half-a-quarter to 1, that a child of five years of age does not live to ten years; and notwithstanding there were 19 children in the house at Dover, they did not bury one in this class.

Class from 10 to 20 Years:

Here it is 8,64, or between 8¾ and 8¾ to 1, that a child of 10 years does not reach 20; and out of 23 in the house at Dover they buried but one.

Class from 20 to 40 Years:

It is in this class 2,91, or nearly 3 to 1, that a person of twenty years of age lives to forty. They buried in this class at Dover five, but two of them were brought in rotten, to die of the venereal disease.

Class from 40 to 60 Years:

In this class it is 1,19, or not quite 1¼ to 1, that a person of forty lives to sixty, and out of their medium average of 20 for each year, they buried at the house at Dover 18 in eight years, but many of them were in the last stage of their disease, when they were brought in, and lived but a short time.

It may be remarked in these classes that is from 40 to 60, the greatest number of paupers die in a workhouse. By the time they arrive at the meridian of life, they have, by the indulgence of their sensual appetites, ruined their constitutions, and contracted a variety of incurable disorders, which snap short the thread of their existence; while they who in their youth, and manhood, have been more temperate, but are compelled by poverty to become inhabitants of a well-regulated house; they generally live to an extreme old age.

When we are estimating the chances of human life in a workhouse, we are not indiscriminately to take an equal number of persons, but we are to select them as nearly as possible of the same age, the same or similar habits, and the same debilitated constitutions. If we neglect to adopt this plan, all our calculations will be founded in error.

What is the value of a life, pinched with poverty, of the age of 70 years, in a miserable cottage, and wanting the common necessaries to stimulate the languid powers of nature, which are flagging and ready to stop of themselves? In a miserable hut, exposed to the chilling blasts of a severe winter, the chance is against them whether they can live to the spring.

The inhabitants of a workhouse may be divided into three classes, the young, the vicious, and the old, and all of which seem to have but a slender hold of life. Children are taken off by the cutting of teeth, small-pox, measles, and a variety of diseases, which may be said to be peculiar to their tender years; vicious indulgencies soon infeeble the most robust constitution, and the cold hand of poverty chills old age. The question, whether a well-regulated workhouse increases or diminishes the chances of human life, may easily be resolved, if prejudice is to be shaken while it hath a prop on which it can lean.

Will the taking the poor from an unwholesome and starving, to a moderate and invigorating diet; from nakedness to cloathing; from filth to cleanliness; from cold to warmth; from noxious to pure air; and where medical assistance is immediately procured, and every thing which is prescribed, even to wine, provided; will all these advantages

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tend to shorten human life? If they will, then cold, nakedness, and want, are the best preservers of it. Those who are already predetermined in their minds to the contrary side of the question, they may answer, what is theory, or one or two solitary instances, to experience and facts, if it can be proved that in general the poor have died in a greater proportion, after their being taken from their cottages to a workhouse. But how is this to be proved? Is it by going to a house where they are suffered to indulge in intemperance, filth and vice? Such houses there have been, and I believe there still are some, to the disgrace of the society which suffers it. This is not the fault of the institution, but the abuse of it, and a remedy ought to be applied for such abuses by statute. Are we to estimate the chances of human life from such places? Surely not. Who would select lives for leases, or annuities, from a disorderly family, where the chances are two to one between them, and a well-regulated house?

When workhouses are regulated as they ought to be, the chance of prolonging human life is evidently in their favour.

I am convinced, that if gentlemen will take the trouble of examining the internal economy and regulations of the incorporated houses, they will find in the far greatest part of them healthy and robust children, with florid countenances, training up with the promising appearance of having some muscular strength to enable them to support the toils of war, or the labours of the field.

If our law-givers should ever see the necessity of inviting men of integrity and public spirit to step forward to correct parochial abuses, whether in the distribution or non-distribution of charities, or in the expenditure of the money raised by assessments, and of giving them power of bringing delinquents to justice, and of making them, when legally convicted, pay all expenses out of their own purses; we may then hope to see the management of the affairs of the poor put on a more favourable aspect.

This would be the means of putting to rest many of the questions and oppositions of designing men, to perplex the minds of well-meaning people; and if every parish had persons of respectability to inspect into the state of the poor, to see that they were maintained with credit to the society and comfort to them, it would no longer be asked whether workhouses lessen the chances of the lives of their inhabitants, for it would then be seen they are increased by them.

Any plan that will enforce regularity and industry will answer a double purpose; it will lessen the number of the poor, and considerably diminish the expense for keeping them.

Though the magnitude of the evils we labour under are large, when men of great minds are in power, much may be expected from them; and instead of temporising schemes to answer the purposes of a day, let us now hope soon to see plans to produce permanent good in every department of public trust in the state.

ROSA MATILDA.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I perceive, by your account of the Poet Montgomery, that it is your intention to present to the public, from time to time, sketches of persons of distinguished genius, together with specimens of their writings. The plan appears to me to be both novel and interesting; beneficial to those who write, and valuable to those who read.

The lady, of whose life I am now about to relate a few scattered particulars, and to whose Poems I shall at the same time call your attention, is really a MRS. CHARLOTTE DACRE, though, to use her own words, as expressed in the title page of her "Hours of Solitude," she has been long "better known by the name of Rosa Matilda." Her history, if properly detailed, would, I suspect, be highly amusing. Her life, though short, has been eventful, full of incidents, diversified by travel, and fraught with that knowledge which is only to be acquired by an extensive intercourse with mankind. Her person is something short of the middle stature, but it is finely rounded and

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proportioned: her eyes are highly animated; and her countenance, though strongly marked, is altogether uncommonly attractive. These charms are heightened by mental acquisitions and accomplishments. Her conversation is no less gratifying than her personal appearance: her wit is such as few men can parry with any success.

Such is the recollection I entertain of our fair authoress. I have not seen her since the summer of 1803, when she resided in the vicinity of Portman-square, and when, at her own apartments, she shewed me several of the Poems which are comprised in the two volumes lately published by her. She was then a writer for "The Morning Herald," both in poetry and prose, an employment for which she had been liberally engaged on the recommendation of Dr. Walcott, who also is better known by the name of "Peter Pindar." To the suggestions of this veteran in verse we owe, if I do not mistake Rosa's assertion, the collected publication of her poetic effusions, some of which had appeared in the daily newspapers. I *could* treat you, Sir, with a descriptive portrait of Peter, as I heard it from the mouth of Rosa, with all that vigour and vivacity of mind so natural to her; but I forbear—though it was a piece for which the author of "The Baviad" would certainly have thanked the fair artist!

The first circumstance that strikes one upon opening the productions of this FEMALE MOORE (you cannot mistake the application of my allusion), is the singularity of their dedication. It is not to Thomas Little, esq. nor to Monk Lewis, nor to Peter Pindar, nor to Viscount Strangford, nor even to his Grace of Queensbury, that the songs of Rosa are addressed. No, Sir, passing over those who might be supposed most susceptive of the tender passions, Rosa has selected for the subject of her admiration, and the object of her pursuit, that very respectable country gentleman JOHN PENN, esq. lineally inheriting the character and property of the founder of Pennsylvania. Mr. Penn, though a grave and worthy person, is indeed the author of two large volumes of what is sometimes called Poetry, but he has not till now, been pointed out, by the finger-post of dedication, as the "*Patron of Literature*," and as "condescending to correct the labours, improve the taste, and call forth the talents," of a fascinating young woman.

ROSA, more honestly than any other female living, will pardon this drollery in one who is an ardent and sincere admirer of her literary productions. She has unquestionably great genius. Her thoughts are her own, and so is her versification. Bold, spirited, and original, she seems at once to demand applause: she disdains to *insinuate* herself into the reader's approbation.

The following Poem is in her best style, and will best exemplify the justice of my opinion respecting her as a writer:

How wild is the struggle, how deep is the anguish
That preys on my bosom, by fancy refin'd;
I feel in this torture I long cannot languish,
A torture that springs from a *doubt* in the mind.

I feel, and I feel it with deep melancholy,
Impure is the passion I cherish for thee;
My lover, oh! speak, is my flame not unholy?
O! speak, and thy voice shall be *conscience* to me.

O! speak thou, and calm me, thy words like the show'r
Arabia's scorch'd desarts descending to cheer,
Shall soon, by their soft, their enliv'ning pow'r,
Refresh the hot soul that exhales not a tear.

O! this *right* and this *wrong*, it can ne'er be ideal,
Nor fancy, nor priestcraft, as sceptics would say;
Yet whatever the case, sure the tortures are real,
Which harass the wretch who finds *doubt* on the way.

O! how my heart beats, how I start, how I tremble,
If lonely I wake in the stillness of night,

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I see round my bed shadowy visions assemble,
Their air is forlorn, and their garments not bright.

Ah! these are the spirits of *doubt* that surround me,
Their voices, now moaning, now whisp'ring, I hear;
Their looks are unsettl'd, their gestures confound me,
Their figures that change in the mist are not clear.

Such, such is my soul, oh! my friend, oh! my brother,
Too great between virtue and love is the strife,
Then I'll yield my best hopes at the feet of another,
And if I *must* love, it shall prey on my life.

I consider the following, entitled "The Kiss," to rank among the most finished and least exceptionable productions of Rosa's Muse:

The greatest bliss
Is in a kiss—
A kiss of love refin'd,
When springs the soul
Without controul,
And blends the bliss with mind.

For if desire
Alone inspire,
The kiss not *me* can charm;
The eye must beam
With *chasten'd* gleam
That would *my* soul disarm.

What fond delight
Does love excite
When sentiment takes part!
The falt'ring sigh,
Voluptuous eye,
And palpitating heart.

Ye fleet too fast—
Sweet moments, last
A little longer mine!
Like Heaven's bow
Ye fade—ye go;
Too tremulously fine!

Her volumes contain several Poems written by a gentleman who subscribes himself *Azor*, with whom she maintained an amatory correspondence in verse. Azor is no common rhymer, but his stanzas present only a foil to those of his poetical mistress. She complains, in some good lines inscribed to her patron, that amidst

——Men beyond conception base,
And women false and vain,
Her wandering heart ne'er found a place;
Cast back on her again.

But where could the possessor of such feelings as are exhibited in the following Poem, "To Him who says he Loves," expect soon to meet with an adequate return of affection?

You tell me that you truly love:
Ah! know you well what love does mean?
Does neither whim nor fancy move
The rapture of your transient dream?
Tell me, when absent do you think
O'er ev'ry look and ev'ry sigh?
Do you in melancholy sink,
And hope and doubt you know not why?

When present, do you die to say
How much you love, yet fear to tell?
Does her breath melt your soul away?
A touch, your nerves with transport swell?
Or do you faint with sweet excess
Of pleasure rising into pain,
When hoping you may e'er possess
The object you aspire to gain?

The charms of every other fair
With coldness could you learn to view?
Fondly unchang'd to her repair,
With transports ever young and new?
Could you, for her, fame, wealth despise?
In poverty and toil feel blest?
Drink sweet delusion from her eyes,
Or smile at ruin on her breast?

And tell me, at her loss or hate,
Would *death* your only refuge prove?
Ah! if in aught you hesitate.
Coward! you dare not say you love.

I could select many other passages from the volumes of Rosa Matilda, equally creditable to her abilities; but, being apprehensive that I have already extended my observations quite far enough, I now subscribe myself, Sir, Your's,

July, 1806. AMICUS.

POETRY AND PAINTING.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

Though any thing that tends to create a rivalry between sister arts

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may, by the timid, be accounted dangerous, or by the fastidious, be termed indelicate; yet I cannot refrain from troubling you with a few ideas on the constitutional connexion between the twin-born arts of poetry and painting, and the direct nature of talent required for a proficiency in each.

The Poets would fancy that their art owes its origin to the first throbs of love, which awakened sensibility in the soul. He who first attuned language to versification, say they,

"Writ with a pen made of a Cupid's quill."

The Painter, with equal probability, might deduce his pursuit from a date of primeval antiquity. The first lovely face that excited fondness in the breast of feeling, may be well supposed to have inspired the principles of that imitative art which would preserve the object of desire through every period of unavoidable separation; which would enable the enthusiast in the cause of beauty to "see his fair one where she was not."

Admitting these illustrious arts to be of equal antiquity, different qualities, if not propensities, seem essentially necessary to the mind of the practitioner. Taste, which may be defined a quick feeling of all that is elegant and harmonious in the combinations of nature, is the groundwork of every structure that the arts can raise; but it is evident that the mere sense to perceive beauty is not sufficient for the comprehension of its principles; or the connoisseur, propelled by active sentiments of admiration, would become an artist. I must consider that system of modern philosophers, which ascribes the destination of effort to the effect of accident, in most instances erroneous. Sir Isaac Newton, it is contended, would not probably have become a student in astronomy, if the chance of youth had not thrown in his way arithmetical calculations; but, with deference to those celebrated persons who maintain this argument, I must venture to suppose that Newton's bent of mind would have led him to delineate the paths of the planets, had he never seen numerical figures till the age of maturity. In short, Sir, I would wish to advance the belief of nature having endowed different minds with distinct properties requisite for the various walks of the arts, the sciences, and of common life.

Presupposing this circumstance, I am induced to consider the qualities requisite for the Poet and the Painter materially different. Admirable as are the talents of the skilful artist, taste and fidelity appear to be the chief merits to which he can lay claim. It was taste, undoubtedly of the most chaste and delicate kind, which led Claude to aspire after a facility of delineation, while contemplating the rosy tints which the sun threw over the east on rising, or the purple glories with which he enriched the west on retreating from one half of the "peopled globe." But it is far from evident that no further talent was required for the execution of his wishes than such a knowledge of fundamental principles as is easily attainable to a man of common industry and intelligence. The art of combining objects so as to elicit the powers of contrast, and judgment to select from natural appearances those points of peculiar beauty which are calculated to form a whole of striking excellence, implies abilities of so exalted a kind, that the possessor of them has been uniformly considered *a genius*. Not to inquire as to the immediate nature of the faculty (or stimulative of faculty) known by the term genius, it appears that the power of so selecting and combining is little other than taste of the most active and refined kind. This granted, it follows that accurate fidelity in copying the appearances of nature, and judgment so strong and correct that it is accounted singular, form the chief essentials requisite to the mind of the eminent painter. In examining the merits of the artist, it will be seen that I point to the landscape painter chiefly; who is, as it strikes me, the practitioner in the most difficult part of the art: since he occupies that province which calls most loudly for the exercise of natural taste.

Not to detract from the merits of the historical painter, it would appear that his pursuit needs less of that ardent taste that must characterise

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the delineator of the seasons, though it demands more learning;—learning in "the outward and visible" effects of the passions, learning in the anatomical proportions of each living subject, but such learning as regards the exterior only. Observation and study may produce these latter qualifications, which, with judgment superadded, seem sufficient for almost the highest efforts in this department of the pictorial art.

The Poet's task requires different properties. Learning, observation, and judgment, in the highest degree of each, are far from completing the catalogue of his qualifications. *His* pictures spring purely from fervor of imagination; and, originating in the mind, are perfected entirely by mental resources. The worlds he describes are not those presented by experience, but regions of his own creating. To imagine new worlds, when old are exhausted, is beyond the art of the painter, who, in his highest flights can merely congregate known objects: the Poet embodies his conceptions in fresh forms—presenting a series of pictures, in a single sheet, which the industry of the pencil can scarcely identify in an age. In fact, the one art seems founded on a judicious recurrence to established principles, while the other, analyzing the very soul of action, gives being to new schemes rather than delineates such as are evident and palpable.

Which art requires the greater range of capacity, may be proved by inquiring into the degree of intellect necessary to the completion of those two great works, Paradise Lost, and the Cartoons.

In the pictures we behold the versatile appropriations of the different passions. Each age, circumstance, and rank in life, has the peculiar expression noted that properly belongs to it. So clearly do we perceive the truth of the delineation, that the understanding is lost in wonder; and we are content to "admire rather than approve." But, on reflection, it will appear that judgment and observation were the faculties of mind which struck out these excellencies; or, in other words, merely that justness of taste which enables the painter to select, combine, and appropriate, with evident consonancy to the laws of nature.

With the Poem it is far otherwise. We there see imagination, the peculiar attribute of man, inventing scenes which no accuracy of observation could dictate. The Poet prescribes his own laws; copies from no model but that of fancy; and agitates the creatures of his will with such emotions as it is the ambition of the Painter to endeavour to illustrate, by the imitative labours on the canvas.

It is observed, that painting and poetry seldom centre in the same person; and the reason is evident;—the one being a creative, the other an imitative art; a perfection in both requires the rare combination of genius and perseverance, of the power to create and of tameness sufficient for the more humble labour of imitation.

That a proficiency in either of these arts depends solely on the exercise of superior powers of mind, is self-evident; but if what I have ventured to advance be received as correct, it will appear that genius (understood in the most exalted import of the word) is necessary only to the Poet; while good-sense, natural taste, and learning, are sufficient for the purposes of the most successful Painter.

I remain, Sir,

Your constant Reader,

June 1, 1806. I. N. B.

JOHN THOMPSON, LORD HAVERSHAM.

It is remarkable that the censure passed by Lord Orford, in his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," on Bishop Burnet's notice of Lord Haversham, is fairly applicable to himself;—"That he mentions him cursorily, without thinking him of consequence enough to draw his character."

This nobleman, who for many years maintained a distinguished part in the legislative deliberations of his country, was son of Maurice Thompson, a personage of some eminence during the reign of Charles I. Having created to himself considerable interest at court, by his marriage with Frances, daughter to Arthur, Earl of Anglesea; on the 26th of September, 1673, he was advanced by Charles the Second to the dignity of a baronet. About this time he was offered the

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treasurership of the King's chamber; which however, he declined, from his aversion to those who directed the affairs of government. Either by affinity to the Oldfields, who commanded a decided influence in this quarter, or owing to intrigues which yet remain undeveloped, the young baronet became a proprietor in Gatton, for which borough he was accordingly returned in the first parliament summoned by James II. The circumstances of the country were at this time admirably adapted for displaying that species of eloquence, which, by superficial and prejudiced persons, is always supposed to denote an extraordinary degree of patriotism; a popish prince, and a protesting people, afforded never-failing subjects for the exercise of political oratory. Thompson, therefore, became an invariable opponent to the court, and in 1688 was among the foremost to hail the arrival of the Prince of Orange in England.

Having signalized himself in an arduous parliamentary career, by which he had secured the favour of the new sovereign (William III.); on May 4, 1696, he was elevated to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the style and title of Lord Haversham *. The post of second lord commissioner of the admiralty was conferred on him in 1699. During the year 1701, his lordship was particularly employed in the defence of his friend Somers. This conduct rendered him obnoxious to the lower house, to which he presented a formidable obstacle against the attempt to criminate the ministers. His Majesty, seeing no probability of an early termination to the dissension that raged between the two branches of legislature, at length put an end to their session.

Haversham was shortly after divested of his last appointment, and the Earl of Pembroke promoted to the situation. Disgusted, apparently by this procedure, "he took all opportunities of opposing almost every thing that was advanced by the court; and, finding no notice taken of him by the court, he went on with his resentment, and greatly impeded the Occasional Conformity Bill, which at that time was voted for by all who had places of trust." From this period his lordship is to be understood as embodying with the Tories: as relinquishing the Whigs, by whom he had been flattered, and then displaced.

In 1705, Haversham opened the debate against the Duke of Marlborough: he was also the principal of those peers who, in 1707, arraigned the conduct of the admiralty. Become "the mouth of the Tory-party," in 1708; he appears to have been entrusted with the management of a very remarkable state underplot. Deputed by the Tories, he waited privately on Queen Ann, "to acquaint her with the discovery, they pretended to have made, of a terrible design formed by the Whigs, to bring over one of the House of Hanover, and to force this upon her, whether she would or not. Now," continues the Duchess of Marlborough, "can any thing be more curious than such a message from the Tories, and by such a messenger? For my Lord Haversham was the man who had moved for the Princess Sophia's coming over, as a thing necessary for the preservation of the Protestant Religion *." This overture, the weakness of which could not but have appeared too obvious to excite any emotion in the Queen, had no other effect than that of accelerating the political perdition of the agent.

Lord Haversham was twice married. By his union with the Lady Frances he had issue, Maurice, his successor in title; George, who deceased without issue; and eight daughters. His second marriage, effected in May, 1709, with Martha, widow of ——— Graham, esq. produced no children. His lordship died on November 1, 1710. On the demise of Maurice, the title became extinct.

Considered as a politician, Lord

* The principal seat of the Thompson's was at Haversham, in Buckinghamshire.

* The Queen's letter, containing her account of the interview with Lord H. is particularly valuable. It may be seen in the book entitled "Conduct of the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, &c. &c."

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Haversham will not be found to have possessed a greater portion of rectitude and consistency than has usually characterized the actions of public men. He seldom lost sight of his interests individually, and does not seem to have been particularly scrupulous respecting the means by which he designed to establish himself. He thought, perhaps, that the end might justify the means. It is, however, astonishing that, with such dispositions, he should have ventured to oppose the Duke of Marlborough, to invite over the Princess Sophia, and espouse the cause of Dr. Sacheverell. These are the errors to which he was indebted for his misfortunes as a statesman. Unquestionably a person of good natural abilities, which he had assiduously cultivated and improved, he became what would in this age be termed, an eminent senator; for he had something to say on every question, and always urged his sentiments with freedom, plausibility and energy. On popular occasions, he was peculiarly successful; being of opinion, which he boldly avowed, that "*The best way to preserve liberty of speech in Parliament, was to make use of it.*" He printed most of his speeches, and was author of some political pamphlets.

1806. LEO.

ON THE RELIGION OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

Every subject connected with India, has, in the present times, an unusual degree of importance, and the philosophical, is, equally with the commercial man, engaged in speculations on this immense continent. They who delight in painting human nature in its worst colours, expatiate on the cruelty of our countrymen in the East, on their love of conquest; on the deceits practised, it is said by us, on the innocent natives; on the avarice of the Company; and the Garden of Eden being turned by our rapacity into a wide howling Wilderness. This is a fine topic for declamation, and well calculated for the ravings of Edmund Burke, whose works are sinking fast into merited oblivion, and whose meretricious colours are fading away as the real state of the country is brought before the eyes of sober judgment.

India, from the first knowledge of it in our books to the present day, has afforded a wide field for speculation. That so many millions of persons should have been for ages incapable of governing themselves, should have yielded themselves up an easy prey to every invader, should have, under every species of oppression, retained their customs, and to a certain degree subdued, we may say, their invaders; these are circumstances which strike every reflecting mind with astonishment on the past, and anxious expectation on the future state of the country. The Hindoos, however, are not the innocent people that the tongue of fancy chooses to represent, nor is the British government to be overwhelmed with every imputation of guilt for its conduct in the East. Trade introduced us at first into the country; from being guests we are become the masters of the feast; but whatever may have been the fault of our first title, it is certain that India has suffered less from us than from any of her former invaders.

Our government of the country is singular. It resembles in some degree that of the Mamelukes in Egypt, except that our Mamelukes are not bought in the market, but are youths of our own country, whose parents, induced by the love of gain, send them to India to make their fortunes. Once landed, they must, like the Mamelukes in Egypt, recommend themselves to some bey, or, in the language of India, to some president of a higher or lower council, some governor of a district. The English Mameluke sees below him the prostrate Hindoo, just as the Mameluke in Egypt holds in contempt the degraded state of the Cophts. About ten thousand Mamelukes, perpetually renewed from Georgia and Circassia, hold the reins of government over two or three millions of people in Egypt: a less number in proportion of English Mamelukes are sufficient for the millions of India.

There is this difference between the two countries. The Copht knows and feels his own degraded state, and

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looks up to his Mameluke as a superior race: the Hindoo, on the contrary, does not acknowledge any disgrace in his subjection. It is the will of Providence, that brutal force should be for a time triumphant; a country may, but the mind cannot be subdued, and the power of using a musket, or the art of mixing materials to hurl the deadly dart, may increase the influence of the possessor of these talents, but not make him a more estimable man in society. Hence they acknowledge in us the superiority of force, that is, the superiority of the tiger over the man. They deny to us any superiority in any thing which confers honour on human beings. On the contrary, we are, in their eyes, a nasty, filthy race, whose god is our bellies, who have no delicacy of taste, or purity of judgment, who are equally defiled within and without, and whose touch is contamination.

The Hindoo, compared with the English, in respect of food and personal habits, doubtless, excells him much in cleanliness and purity; but that these qualities extend so far as to affect very materially the mind, may be doubted. The innocent Hindoo, when the cruelty and indecency of his religious rites are brought into the investigation, sinks far below the British character: and the degrading superstition of India must inevitably produce the worst effects on the mind enslaved by it. We may, in fact, ascribe to this superstition most of the evils of the country: it is this which has prevented the natives from making a common cause against invaders, and as long as this prevails, the Hindoo must be subject to the powers which are more enlightened. Is it therefore, politically speaking, prudent to undermine this superstition, to overturn the temples of the idol gods, and to introduce Christianity into the system of the Company's government? The question is curious, and of great importance, and is connected with another, which is surrounded with difficulties, namely, on the mode of introducing Christianity, whether by the silent arts of persuasion, or by establishing it as the Hindoo worship, with appropriate temples, and appropriate priests.

A clegyman of the English church in India, is bringing forward this question before the public, and is full of complaints on the neglect of the Company to the eternal interest of its subjects. He represents the English as losing all sentiments of their paternal religion on landing in India, and of recognising any trace of it except by the flag which declares to them the return of Sunday. They have but few churches, and but few priests; the padre, as they call the priest, is not held in very high reverence; and, as is usual with gentlemen in that character, he bears it exceedingly ill, that he does not receive greater countenance from the highest authorities.

We may judge of the notions of our countrymen in this respect, by an anecdote related of a colonel, who was exemplary in his attendance on the padre's instructions, and pointed out by the parson to his brother officers, as a model of due religious subordination. From some circumstance, the colonel was transferred to the command of a native corps, and the padre saw him no more by the Sunday drum. The other officers had now their turn, and when spoken to on their non-attendance at Sunday service, constantly referred to the religious colonel, who now seemed to think such service no longer necessary. The padre was thus obliged to call the colonel to account, who replied, with the utmost *sang froid*, that when he was in an European corps, it was his duty, he knew, to attend his men to church; but as in his new regiment his men never went, nor were expected to go to church, he had no business there himself, and was at liberty to follow his own inclinations.

But we must not from this circumstance conclude, that there are but few traces of Christianity in India, and unfavourable as our English clergyman represents its state, it may perhaps be making a much greater progress than he can imagine. The Portuguese attempted to introduce it by their modes, by persecution, and an inquisition; their failure may teach, and probably has taught, the Company a better lesson. By leaving religion to itself, by not shocking the prejudices of their idolatrous sub-

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lects, they leave the truth to make its way by its own charms, and the Hindoo, who would spurn all force, will, left to himself, make those comparisons which must shake his reverence for the follies handed down to him from remote antiquity. Besides, if the Englishman's system was adopted, and an expensive establishment was formed of archbishops, bishops, priests, and deacons; if the Hindoo divinity was exchanged for the English divinity, and the natives rested on Sundays instead of their own holidays, it may well be doubted whether any real conversions would be effected, and the Company will have burdened its subjects to very ttle purpose.

To the establishment then, as it is called, of Christianity by government in India, we may raise very strong objections; to the endeavour of exciting the Hindoo to examine our faith, by publishing the bible in his language, by explaining to him at all suitable opportunities our opinions, we not only cannot object, but we must esteem the endeavours of various missionaries to be in the highest degree laudable. But laudable as is the zeal of missionaries from Europe, it is doubtless an object of great importance to know whether they are introducing into India a better or a worse form of Christianity than that which has already gained ground in some parts of that country. As to Popery, we can have no doubt upon this head, its idolatry is assuredly better than that of the Hindoos; its worship of the mother of God, with an infant at her breast, is not so offensive as that of the Lingam, its trinity, however ridiculous, is not quite so monstrous as that of the Hindoos. The Protestants, in introducing their forms into India, may shew a striking difference between Christianity as preached by them, and as preached by the intolerance and persecution of the Portugueze. Still it will be worthy of inquiry, whether the Protestants may not themselves be learners instead of teachers of their zeal, when instructed by the priests of the Christian Hindoo, may produce an effect on both the Christian and Hindoo subjects of the Company.

I was led to this thought by an account lately given of the Christians of St. Thomas, now living in considerable numbers on the coast of Malabar. Their remote ancestors are supposed to have been converted to Christianity by the apostle Thomas, and their descendants have been the objects of persecution by idolaters, Mahometans, and Christians. As they are now under the British government, we shall have, it is to be hoped, a good account of these Christians, and particularly of the books they use in their religious services. The English clergyman who wishes for the establishment of his church in India, gives the following account of them.

The manners of these Christians are truly simple and primitive. Every traveller who has visited the churches in the mountains, takes pleasure in describing the chaste and innocent lives of the native Christians. The congregations support each other, and form a kind of Christian republic. The clergy and elders settle all disputes among members of the community; and the discipline for the preservation of pure morals is very correct, and would do honour to any Protestant church in Europe. At certain seasons, the Agapœ, or love feasts, are celebrated as in primitive times. On such occasions they prepare delicious cakes, called Appans, made of bananas, honey, and rice flour. The people assemble in the church-yard, and arranging themselves in rows, each spreads before him a plantain leaf. When this is done, the clergyman, standing in the church door, pronounces the benediction, and the overseers of the church, walking through between the rows, gives to each his portion.

I was very much struck with this account, because it gives an idea of a church nearer to that described by the apostles, than any other church I know of. There is one circumstance in which the describer of these Christians appears to have erred, namely, when he speaks of clergy, and of a clergyman; for I apprehend that these Christians have no such person or persons as we call clergymen, who are assuredly a body of men totally unknown to the early

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Christians. The other classes are the same as mentioned in the writings of the apostles, being there called overseers and elders, the former of whom the church of England has converted into bishops, and the latter it has got rid of. Other churches in this kingdom have got rid of bishops or overseers, and retain elders. The Christians of St. Thomas not only retain the overseers and elders, and, by the way, shew that the bishop of modern times has no resemblance to the bishop or overseer of the apostles' times; but they also retain the precept concerning disputes, given by the apostles. "When a contest rises between you, do not go to the law-courts of the Heathens, but let it be settled among yourselves, by your elders." Thus these Hindoo Christians follow the same order, and avoid the disgrace of letting a cause between Christians be decided by Heathen judges.

If any of your correspondents could inform me where I may obtain a fuller account of these Christians, and also a sight of their bibles, and prayer or hymn books, they will much oblige

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

INDAGATOR.

ABBE FAUCHETT'S ELOGE ON DR. FRANKLIN.

(*Continued from p. 406, Vol. IV.*)

THE recreations of Franklin were acts of benevolence, the details of which, if they were not too numerours, could constitute the beauties of this discourse; his amusements were experiments that had the air of prodigies, of which one alone is sufficient to give us a faithful specimen. He himself, in a letter to Mr. Collinson, one of the most learned academicians of Europe, has described the feast which he gave to his friends and the public, on the happy borders of the Skuylkill.

The electric spark, without any other conductor than the water of the river, at the same instant, on both banks, reaches and sets fire to the volatile spirit which was provided to give light to the entertainment. The invisible electricity kills, before the eyes of the surprised and delighted spectators, the game for the table. Electrical spits turn and roast the meat before the ethereal flame. Electric cups, full of the subtle fluid, supply the wine of Europe without losing a spark. The learned guests of Philadelphia, skilfully shunning the labial contact, which would spill the whole, by turns salute with the report of the artillery from the electrical battery, all the celebrated electricians of France, England, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, and Germany. The echoes of the river repeat at a distance the solemn salutations. The joyful acclamations of the people of those countries, not long since savage deserts, but now inhabited by great numbers of a new nation of men, who have united science with morals, rise to the Heavens. By their shouts of joy they invite all their brethren, and all the learned in the world, to this grand confederation of genius and virtue, from whence must result the glory and happiness of the human race.

Conceive, Sirs, what a gentle and yet powerful ascendency must be gained and exercised over the elevated minds of men, by him who can inspire his fellow citizens with a relish for such noble pleasures! Not a moment in his life is lost—not a thought arises but what tends to the public benefit; not one of his labours, not one relaxation, but which says to men, "this gives a value to our existence—this forms our happiness."

I have as yet described only the philosopher, who by the force of his ideas, and the communication of his sentiments, gave to social manners an unknown charm, a new activity. Franklin formed men. He entertained greater designs: he wished to create citizens. He completed the basis of morals. He proceeds to form laws. The legislator is now to be exhibited. We are to behold the labours of the electrician of nations. We are to represent, in all the elevation of his genius, the man who composed and finished the finest model of liberty that was ever offered to the universe. It is to France, made free; it is to the first legislative body

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hat we present this picture. It will rouse slaves, it will transport Frenchmen.

"Passenger, go and tell Sparta, that we died in obedience to her holy laws:" this inscription at Thermopylæ, is the most superb monument in Greece. It is a testimony that antiquity in a corner of Europe acknowledged citizens. The city of Lacedæmon, the only one that deserved the name, by a careful separation of the three powers which organise a state (for the anarchy of Athens, and the combat between all the elements of citizenship at Rome, debar these otherwise immortal towns from this glory) the city of Lacedæmon was of short duration: it had not its foundation in humanity. The human race no longer acknowledges it. It requires ages to mature the human species; and the Spartans, who were citizens, not being men, disappear by that force of nature which cannot long support what contradicts its energy. I behold in my imagination, a nobler monument between the two worlds. It arises out of the bosom of the Atlantic Sea. It looks to America, and to Europe. It is surmounted by the noble image of Franklin. His hands inscribe each side of the pyramid with these simple words: "Men love men, be free—and open to all the gates of your country." Legislators of humanity, let thy American co-patriots hear it! France has heard it: she repeats the accents, and the universe awakes *.

The fire which the philosopher of nature ceased not to cherish in Philadelphia, and which has spread very far its regenerating heat, has lighted up in the souls of men, not the sparks of the personal virtues only, but has spread the fire of public liberty, the life of nations. From the borders of America, Franklin, with eyes attentively fixed on the political operations in the metropolises of Europe, marked their excesses, traced the course of their errors, observed the just discontents which their harassing measures created, noticed the patience of the people ready to bear the load, encouraged and strengthened the friends of liberty; but preached moderation and peace, till injustice and violence could be no longer borne, and announced the inevitable revolution. His wisdom, combined with the folly of government, by predicting liberty accomplished it; and his brethren the Americans, who felt themselves cruelly oppressed, but thought themselves at a great distance from independence, were already in the comprehension of his genius, the first free citizens in the universe.

The English Ministers fearing the influence and ascendency of this great man, in conformity to their corrupt system, persuaded themselves, that by granting to him one of the lucrative employments, at their disposal in the colonies, they should secure his interest to keep them under the yoke. He was appointed by the King director general of the American port with England. He saw in this useful office the benefit of his country united with his own. No apprehension of draining off by a revolution this source of personal riches, weakened his zeal for the liberty of his brethren. Before the event was fully ripe, he could perfect an establishment the most favourable to the activity of commerce and the communication of ideas, and particularly calculated to bring men together. He perceived that his exertions of this nature, would themselves accelerate the liberation of America. He found himself authorized by his post to transport himself, continually, from the metropolis to all the districts of the colonies. He travelled to discover the general dispositions of the people, to manage them with wisdom, prudently and cautiously to increase the dread of oppression, and to ripen, without violence, the tendency of the public mind for the recovery of the rights of men and of citizens. Some sentences, big with a great meaning, which could not be forgotten and served to ferment its generous thoughts, dropt in the evening at inns, on the road with his fellow-travellers, among a number of patriots, eager to see him, sufficed for him to lay at every step the foundations of his country in the soul.

* It will be recollected, that this panegyric was pronounced before the deputies of the National Assembly, &c. &c. on July 21, 1790.

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Not one virtue of Franklin was carried to an extreme. His own good fortune was secured by his principles and by his exertions for the public interests. By destroying an oppressive government, of whose personal favours he had availed himself, more for the public benefit than his own emolument, he must lose, it is true, the means of riches. But his native simplicity of manners and his prudent economy would always procure him a fortune sufficient to live at his ease; and he dreaded great opulence, either for himself or his fellow-citizens. On this account he had no sacrifice to make. It will be thought, perhaps, that it was not generous to make advantage of the gifts of the court, and by their means to aim at the subversion of its power; but this would be to cramp the sublime genius of a sage within the dimensions of vulgar minds. Franklin had two points in view; either to bring England, in its perfect integrity, to rise to the principles of civil liberty; or to elevate his own country to that height. If he had succeeded in the first, which would have yielded to him the greatest pleasure, the parliament of England would have been a full national and colonial representation; the King of England would have executed the legal will of the citizens of the two continents; and the perfect combination of the legislative power of both, and of the executive power in one only, would have realized to Great Britain that fine constitution which is destined to bless France.

It was not possible to lead the government of London to this perfection but by the most spirited remonstrances of the colonies. He served them, by his principles, the metropolis and the court, by preparing the causes which would have raised the glory of the parliament and the King, and have secured the happiness of the empire. But if the British system would maintain itself without relenting, if the court would obstinately pursue its wishes of crushing the colonies; if the good patriots of opposition in England could not turn the scale against corrupt citizens, sold to ministerial despotism, then the interior personal considerations could not move him. America must give a great example to the universe. The cause of the people must be revenged; and liberty must erect its standard on another hemisphere. Thus all the views of Franklin are reconciled to truth and justice: and whatever was the last determination of the oppressors, he either served them by inducing them to change their measures and become citizens, or he served for ever humanity, by establishing the first government, perfectly free, that had ever existed in the world.

LEWIS THE SIXTEENTH.

THE following character of the last King of France is from the Annual Register (1793), just published by Messrs. Rivington. Not only the ability with which it is drawn up, but the circumstance of its being the only attempt, we believe, to describe the qualities and attainments of this unfortunate prince, renders it peculiarly interesting. Having narrated the trial and execution of the king—"Thus fell," continues the historian, "Lewis the XVIth. in the 39th year of his age, and the 19th of his reign; and with him fell the monarchy of France, which under three dynasties, had existed nearly fifteen centuries. So strong, at the time of his accession, was the general sentiment in his favour, that he was greeted with the title of Lewis the Desired. Nor, though afterwards branded with every term of obliquy, did he ever merit the hatred of his subjects. In some measure he resembled our Charles the First, to whose history he paid great attention. A comparison, however, of their conduct, when involved in difficulties, is highly favourable to the English sovereign. Charles maintained, with vigour and by arms, a contest of some years duration; and, when at length overcome, still preserving his native dignity, uniformly refused to acknowledge the authority of that usurped jurisdiction by which he was arraigned. He lost his crown and life, but he preserved inviolate the reputation of active courage and unconquerable spirit. Lewis may, perhaps with more propriety, be compared to the Sixth Henry. With greater abilities than Henry, he had, in some parts of his character and

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situation, a strong similarity to that monarch. Both were pious; both diffident of themselves, and therefore easily swayed by others, espoused princesses of elevated minds; both were driven from their thrones by rebellion, and both perished by an untimely death.

The understanding of Lewis was much above mediocrity; he had acquired a vast fund of knowledge by reading; his memory was remarkably tenacious; and his judgment in arranging, combining, and applying, what his memory had retained, was often displayed in a manner that was highly creditable to him. On the relative state and interests of France and the European powers, his information was by no means inconsiderable. History and geography were two of his favourite studies. To the former he paid much attention; and such was his proficiency in the latter, that the detailed instructions to the ill-fated navigator Perouse were drawn up by his own hand: he was, indeed, supposed to be the best geographer in his kingdom. With some of the mechanical arts he was also well acquainted, and even occasionally practised them.

In his moral conduct he was unimpeachable. Just, beneficent, a good husband, a good father, and a lover of his people; he would, had he lived in an age less turbulent, when the higher talents are not required in a ruler, have done honour to a throne. He did not satisfy himself with mere morality, which, when unsupported by religion, is little to be depended upon. His piety too was exemplary; the faith in which he and his ancestors had been educated, he followed with sincerity and warmth, but without any mixture of ill-directed and uncharitable zeal. On the mercy and goodness of the Deity he relied with unfeigned confidence. That reliance afforded him consolation in the latter stormy period of his reign, and fortitude in the hour of death. It enabled him to triumph over slander, captivity, and the grave.

But, numerous as his virtues certainly were, there was one master-fault which ran through and vitiated the whole of his conduct; he wanted that firmness and decision, without which, the greatest virtues are sometimes worse than useless. A monarch should know as well how to make himself feared as loved: in vulgar minds mere affection soon degenerates into something bordering upon contempt. His orders can never be disobeyed, or slighted without prejudice to himself. Lewis yielded at those very moments when he should most vigorously have enforced obedience; when he should fully have asserted his authority, or abandoned life and authority together; passive courage he possessed, but not active.

Yet even this had its rise in a fault, but it was a fault of so amiable a nature, that it can hardly be censured without pain. It arose from the extreme horror which he always felt of shedding human blood. Looking, however, to the situation in which they are placed, and the high purposes for which they hold that situation, sovereigns ought to consult, not their feelings, but their duties. Blind and indiscriminate mercy is, in its effects, the worst of cruelties. Humanity itself, imperiously commands the punishment of those who wantonly and wickedly violate the laws on which social order is founded; and by giving a loose to the most violent passions of man, reduce him to a state of worse than savage nature, since it has all the bad qualities of savage existence without any of its virtues. The monarch is the guardian of the state, and the safety of the state is put to the hazard, when traitors are allowed to conspire with impunity. Nor will the king who tolerates treason long remain a king.

The unfortunate Lewis fell a victim to his ignorance of this truth. In his fall he drew down the greatest evils not only upon his own country, but also upon a considerable part of Europe. That clemency, which he so injudiciously shewed to rebellious subjects, cost the lives of the bravest, the wisest, and noblest characters of the times in which they lived; covered France with scaffolds and blood; shook, to their foundations, some of the oldest established governments; and involved others in total destruction. His fate will operate as a lesson to all sovereigns, to extinguish, with

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a decided hand, the first embers of sedition; and happy will it be for mankind, if the caution thus inspired, does not, sooner or later, degenerate into a gloomy and suspicious tyranny, which, under pretence of resisting innovation, may discourage all reform, and strike the safest and most deadly blows at the very existence of freedom itself. History, while it ranks Lewis with those who were worthy of being enrolled among saints and martyrs, must lament that he lived in an age, and among a people, when all the vigorous talents of a Henry the Fourth would not have been more than sufficient to preserve, unimpaired, the dignity of the sovereign; and, by that dignity, the peace and welfare of his subjects.

CRITICISM.

The Life of Thomas Dermody: interspersed with Pieces of original Poetry, &c. and containing a Series of Correspondence with several eminent Characters. By James Grant Raymond; 2 vols.

SINCE the detail of the life of Savage, by Dr. Johnson, there has appeared no publication so interesting as the present Memoirs of Dermody. He is Savage in a humbler garb, whom he excels in nothing but his genius. He displays all the errors, faults, and vices of his memorable predecessor, in the annals of eccentricity and misery; he is equally presuming, equally petulant, equally regardless of the forms and the decencies of society, and, of course, equally unfortunate.

It is, however, impossible to rise from the perusal of the work, now under consideration, without many reflections, suggested by its contents, of which, while some are painful to the heart, some are instructive and useful. To those who are emulous of poetical distinction, and who flatter themselves with being drawn from the obscurity of poverty by the fostering hand of patronage, we sincerely recommend an attentive meditation of this history of a once favourite poet. If Dermody was sufficiently faulty, his protectors do not appear to have been altogether faultless. He had many advisers, and some patrons; but few friends. He was too often reminded of his origin, too little allowance was made for the impetuous hopefulness of youth, and the method was not pursued by which a person of his temper was most likely to be reclaimed from misconduct. He was frequently made to *feel* the obligations conferred on him; and he was treated, by some of his best advocates, rather as a dependant whom their bounty had called into notice, than as one whose merit entitled him to rank in consideration with themselves. He was not weaned from unbecoming associations; he was not taught the value of respectability; he was not properly encouraged to think well of himself. He might be their guest, but he was never the companion of people of character. Men are not seen willingly to contribute to the superiority of each other. Ability, therefore, dreaded as well as admired, and hated because feared, is oftener obstructed than forwarded in its progress towards distinction.

These observations are offered in justice to the memory of a bard, whose defects few will be found to extenuate; and also in order to obviate the objections with which his example seems calculated to supply those who protest against the patronization of talents in general. It is infinitely easier to suppose, that a multitude are indisposed to attend to the claims of unprotected genius, than to believe that any claimants are wholly incapable of being redressed. This class of mankind, always undervalued and rejected, has been too long at variance with the interests of civilized communities!

Thomas, the eldest of three sons of Nicholas Dermody, who was descended from a respectable family in the South of Ireland, was born at Ennis, in the county of Clare, January the 17th, 1775. For some years after his settling at Ennis, where he maintained the reputation of being an excellent classical teacher, the father of the poet lived in comfort: but, from whatever cause (adds Mr. Raymond), he at length grew uneasy in his mind, and flew for temporary re-

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lief to the bottle, &c. "Thomas Dermody," says a writer in the Edinburgh Review, "was the son of *a tippling school-master*." We have heard, indeed, from a gentleman whose veracity is unquestionable *, and whose information was obtained from the most authentic sources, that Dermody's subsequent calamities in life were to be traced to the habit he early acquired from the example of his unhappy parent, of drinking in low and dissipated companies. Before, therefore, he had attained his tenth year, when he had become an excellent scholar, and composed a Monody on the Decease of a Brother, poor young Dermody had, at the same time, made a most alarming proficiency in the school of drunkenness!

Shortly after the decease of his brother (1785), our poet formed the extraordinary determination of quitting his paternal home, which he actually accomplished; setting out from his father's with one shirt and two shillings in his pocket, and, by the good offices of a carrier, whom he overtook on the road, arriving safe in the heart of the city of Dublin †. Who does not perceive, in this proceeding, a kind of mental infatuation, and a restlessness of disposition which wholly incapacitated its possessor for the peaceable pursuits of ordinary life? Every thing in Dermody was premature, out of the usual calculations on human action, but corresponding with the peculiar bias of his natural temper, and the brevity of his mortal career.

Before, however, Dermody met with his friendly carrier, when but a few miles from his native village, and, "while pleasingly contemplating the scenes which his fancy suggested," he at last "recollected that it would be proper for him to look about for a lodging; but no token of any such retreat could be discovered, except the languid glimmer of a lone cottage, standing in a dark avenue; and to this he turned with the utmost speed.

"As soon as he entered the wretched hut, he discovered a corpse in the middle of the floor, on a few unshaped boards which were intended for a coffin; at the foot of which sat five children sobbing and murmuring, while an emaciated female hung over the head of it in silent grief. Dermody stood during some minutes amazed; and was on the point of retiring from a spectacle which to him was equally distressing and mysterious, when the woman, lifting up an eye of heaviness and of the meekest resignation, beckoned him to a seat near the hearth, where some expiring embers cast a melancholy gleam. She again sunk into her former state, and uttered several incoherent speeches, which he could not distinctly hear; but from which he gathered that she was grandmother to the little mourners, that she had seen happy days though now in misery and want, and that the person deceased was her daughter. This dismal scene deeply affected Dermody; and, wiping the tear from his eye, he put his hand into his pocket, gave *one* of his shillings (the half of all his worldly store) to the old woman, and with a sigh of sympathy took his leave. He had not walked many yards from the door, before he returned with the excuse of having left his cane; but in reality to gratify the finest feelings of humanity, by pressing *his last* shilling into the hands of the unfortunate and aged woman.

"Careless of repose, he once more took the road, and proceeded on his journey, till he came to the ruins of an old monastery, within whose dilapidated walls he determined to await the dawn of day."

We leave this trait of young Dermody's character to the contemplation of our readers. His short life is uncommonly eventful, and we shall therefore resume our account of it.

(To be continued.)

* The Rev. Hugh Boyd, under whose tuition Dermody was afterwards placed by the Countess of Moira.

† Dermody, among his little resources for this expedition, took with him a volume of "Tom Jones," *which*, he often since said, *had determined him on this adventure!* It was about the end of his tenth year, that he thus launched into the troubled ocean of life.

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THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET.—On Wednesday evening, July 9, a Comedy, in three acts, entitled *Five Miles off; or, The Finger Post*, from the successful pen of Mr. T. Dibdin, was performed for the first time, and received with great applause.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Mr. Kalendar -	Mr. FAWCETT
Edw. Frankland	Mr. RAE
Mr. Sordid - -	Mr. GROVE
Mr. Flail - -	Mr. CHAPMAN
Laurence Luckless	Mr. DE CAMP
Johnny Spriggins	Mr. MATHEWS
Flourish - - -	Mr. LISTON
Carpenter - -	Mr. DENMAN
Mary - - - -	Mrs. MATHEWS
Jane - - - -	Mrs. GIBBS
Miss Prue - -	Mrs. POWELL
Laura - - - -	Miss TYRER.

The plot is detailed as follows:—Young Frankland is cheated of the property of his father, by Sordid, a roguish steward, and is in consequence rejected by Farmer Flail, as the suitor of his daughter, who, however, promises he shall have her, when he can contrive to become the possessor of a freehold estate. Old Kalendar, his friend, overhearing this promise, actually builds him a wooden house in the forest, which, by a local character, becomes freehold, and it happens that he builds it on the very spot where Sordid had concealed, during a journey, the title deeds of old Frankland's property, which by this means fall into the hands of his son, and enable him to conciliate the consent of Flail to his union with his daughter.

There is another plot, arising from a robbery committed on old Sordid. The thief, to avoid being recognized, leaves his great coat hanging on a finger-post in the high road. A lost son of Sordid picks it up during a shower, and being mistaken by old Sordid for the robber, is ultimately discovered to be his son. The real thief is present *incog.* at the apprehension of young Sordid, who goes under the name of Laurence Luckless, and excites much pleasantry by the old gentleman's blunder. This scene seems to have been suggested by the incident of the highwayman in Humphry Clinker. The finger-post is erected by an Irish carpenter, but is so low that he gives it a moveable head, that it may give way when any person runs against it; and thus reverses its directions. Mr. Dibdin generally contrives to divert us by the whim of his jokes, and the comicalness of his situations. To this extent, he has completely succeeded in the present comedy. There is no strong satire, no object of morality illustrated, nor any great strength of interest; but, as usual, there is wit and sentiment, and if the latter is now and then obvious, it is always laudable and well directed. There are also some pleasant hits at fashionable errors, which were well received.

The only full drawn character is that of Kalendar; he is an astronomer, and natural philosopher, and has formerly been an almanack maker. The character is written with much neatness, and Fawcett played it with all that strong and effective humour which always distinguishes him. Liston, as a quaker, had a comic song, and Miss Tyrer a ballad, which were both much enjoyed.

The moveable finger-post was a ludicrous idea, and produced some whimsical consequences. In allusion to the mansion he had erected, Mr. Fawcett concludes the comedy with remarking, that their fabric was of slender materials; but he trusted it would meet with approbation, as being only intended for a *summer-house*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE, written in a SPONGING HOUSE. JUNE 8, 1804.

WELL! the turnkey has made fast the door,
And no traces of freedom I find,
Save the freedom that thought can restore—
The intangible rights of the mind!

Ev'n these windows, as though 'twere made
That here the bright sun should intrude,
Still scrupling his beams to admit,
Almost the sweet daylight exclude.

'Tis cold! to my room I retire:
Here colder, me thinks, than below,
I gladly would ask for a fire,
But shrink at the score I should owe.

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Ye senates! ye judges! declare,
Who hold in these trifles the sway,
Is it justice to double the fare,
When the pocket feels nothing to pay?

Recovering misfortune's first shock,
I venture for supper to call:
No bell—with my boot-heel I knock;
Politeness forbids me to bawl.
Spare feast for a table outspread!—
Where, seated in grandeur forlorn,
With gin, soup, and porter, and bread,
I fill up the chasm since morn.

Forlorn—the dark picture recal!
While sympathy beam'd from her eye,
If others my sorrows appal,
The woman who loves, still is nigh.
Forlorn—though unwelcome the scene,
One friend, too, the sad gloom would chear;
And, lo! undeterr'd and serene
Another for friendship appear.

They are gone, and I hasten to rest:
O sleep! my worn eyelids compose.
In vain—by reflection distrest,
I start from the mind's fever'd doze!
Come morning! but morning can rise
With no pleasing enchantment for me,
No mists shall disperse at my sighs,
No dews at my presence shall flee.

And yet I could fondly believe,
Were the tale of my sufferings made known,
Not a few o'er my fate then would grieve,
As though the dire tale were their own!
But, ah! my rude journey is cast
Where peril and evil surround,
Where no sunshine attempers the blast,
From the storm where no refuge is found.

AMICUS.

June, 1806.

EPIGRAM

TO AN OFFICIOUS FRENCHMAN.

SINCE, bending ever o'er my chair,
Politeness bids you laugh and chatter,
I wish politeness would forbear,
Spluttering, my dinner to bespatter!

LEO.

SYNONYME.

CRIED Neil to her spouse, with a tongue quite in glee,
"Still, 'twixt export and transport no difference I see!"
"No difference, my dear!—could I see you exported—
"Excuse me!—but Oh! I should then be transported!"

LEO.

A REPLY TO A QUARTO VOLUME.

SOME say—"The evils of the nation
Flow from excessive population:
Bring no more children to the birth!"
Others exclaim, with consternation,
Tracing the curses of creation,
"Alas! a few engross the earth!"

ADDRESS to the Members of the JENNERIAN INSTITUTION, extracted from a M. S. Poem, by W. HOLLOWAY, Author of the "Peasant's Fate," "Scenes of Youth," &c.

'TWAS Jenner's mind devis'd the boundless plan,
Which one day shall deliver grateful man
From that terrific, unrelenting pest,
Which rears, in every clime, its serpent crest;
Which long has shed its poisons round the world,
And countless thousands to destruction hurl'd.

On ice-pil'd hills, beneath the frigid zone,
In savage woods, to traw'ller yet unknown,
The wand'ring clans, that late the plague had fled,
Returning wide the welcome tidings spread,
Inter their dead, their ruin'd huts repair,
And all their rude domestic comforts share.

The dark Malay, o'er long Sumatra's shore,
And isles round which the orient billows roar,
Far as the keel of commerce cuts the wave,
And bears along the ventrous and the brave,
To all his race, in ev'ry region round,
Imparts the wound'rous treasure he has found.

With rev'rence low, the sons of Brahma bow,
And take the blessing from the sacred cow;
So Providence ordains, that error's road
Shall lead its votaries to truth's abode,
That minds, alone by nature's light endued,
May see their interest, and embrace their good.

The worshippers of Budda, in the shade
Of cinnamon or nutmeg's spicy glade,
With thanks and vows their deity adore,
That spotted death shall haunt their graves no more.
E'en China's jealous monarch, thron'd on high,
In awful state that checks th' inquiring eye,

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Bends from his height, with no ungracious ear,
The voice of British charity to hear;
Extends the golden sceptre of command,
And sends her sovereign gift around his land.

What tho' insensible to human woes,
The niggard soul of interest would oppose—
Tho' dark design obstruct the lib'ral scheme,
And prejudice should plot, or ignorance dream—
Ye tender parents, with unbiass'd zeal,
Attend your infant-offspring's future weal,
Lend ye your aid—life's evil to redress,
And late posterity your name shall bless.

Ye men of science still with Argus eyes
Watch over, and preserve the sacred prize,
Lest tho' the work be done—the foe be slain—
In future times he rear his head again,
And ravag'd nations, in an evil hour,
(Lost the grand charm) shall sink beneath his pow'r.

Cherish the blessings, ye who know its worth!
Ye legislators! send your mandate forth,
Wherever flag is rear'd, or sail unfurl'd,
To guide and guard its progress round the world,
While men of wicked hearts and bloody hands,
For guilty laurels desolate the lands,
O! be it yours Destruction's schemes to mar,
Yours to repair the dreadful waste of war;
Amidst a world of bitterness and strife,
To cultivate the growth of human life,
Till population, beauty, health, combine,
And round your brows immortal glories twine.

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Mr. MALCOLM COWAN's, for Improvements in the Construction of Sails for Vessels of all Descriptions. Dated June 11, 1805.—These improvements are described in the following manner, viz. The sails are to be made of canvass, or any other proper substance, or material, with the cloths or seams horizontal, with a reef or reefs at the foot, according to the use they are intended for, and are to be so constructed, as to reef or reduce at the foot, or lower parts, as well as at the head, or upper parts, and to have as many reefs as may be thought necessary. The reefs are to be made with or without bands at the fore or afterpart of the sails, to reef or reduce and set again by means of the bands, eyelet-holes, ropes, lines, points, robins, gaskets, blocks, thimbles, cringles, and hanks, all, or as many of which as may be required, according to the dimensions of the sails and other circumstances. The bands to be either roped or not, as may be found necessary.

Advantages proposed by these improvements:—To enable ships to reef their courses in a few minutes when on a lee shore in stormy weather, when it may be necessary to reduce the sails, at the same time dangerous to take their effect of the ship by hauling them up, to reef them on the yard; or, when the ships' crews are reduced by sickness, by part of them being in prizes, or employed on shore, or weakened by labour or fatigue; in gales of wind, in frosty weather, when it is difficult to handle the sail, in merchants' ships with few seamen, and partly manned with invalids, Lascars, Indians, or Negroes, &c. &c. The sails can be hauled up and set again in less time, as one part of the sail is taken off or set again at a time, and consequently receives less of the force of the wind. When ships are obliged to carry a press of sail in squally weather, in chace, or other occasions, the sails may be reefed and set again in a minute, without starting tack or sheet, or risque of splitting; if a sail should split in one part, it would be stopped by the reef bands. When the sail is hauled up, it will be almost furled to the yard, from the buntline being brought abaft the sail, and bent to the cringles on the rope of the reef-band. The weight of the reefs is removed from the yard to the foot of the sail, without increasing the strain on the yards. The sails being reduced at the foot instead of the head, will stand longer and better in a gale of wind, as the squarest part of the sail is taken off when reefed. When carrying sail in action, these sails can be hauled up at the lower part out of the way of the

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fire from the guns, or in fishing the anchor, as the fore-sail is very often in the way, particularly to leeward. The expense of these sails will be less, and they will last longer from not being so liable to split in hauling up or setting; half-worn sails are worth altering, as there will be a considerable saving in the wear and tear of the sails. Ships with these sails will make quicker voyages from the safety with which they can carry sail by day or night, and in many situations would be in perfect safety, when ships with the old sails might be utterly lost.

Mr. Martin Cawood, Brass and Iron Founder; for an Improvement in the manufacturing of Metallic Cocks, for conveying and stopping of Liquids. Dated May 15, 1800.

This invention is described in the following manner: Instead of casting the cocks of brass, which has hitherto been the practice, cast them of iron, and face, plate, bush, or cover with brass, or bell metal, or such like metal, or composition of metals, those parts of the piston and cylinder which come in contact with each other when the cock is in use. This facing, plating, bushing, or covering, to be fastened on by cementing, tinning, soldering, or brazing, and the piston and cylinder are fitted with each other in the usual way.

Observations:—The common composition for brass cocks, which is made of copper and lead, is found, by experience, not adapted to bear the extremes of heated steam and a cold or frosty atmosphere. The copper being saturated with a large proportion of lead, its properties are made tender, and easily susceptible of expansion and contraction by heat and cold, which causes the cocks frequently to burst. The lead also makes the metal cloggy, and by a very small heat will strike to the surface; consequently a great deal of friction is produced, which very often so fastens the cock that it cannot be turned, or takes away the smoothness which ought to remain in the piston and cylinder, and then the cock is useless, not being air-tight. Cocks, plated as above specified, are not liable to these objections, as it is universally allowed by all engineers, that good soft iron is found to stand better than any other metal the extremes of heat and cold; hence steam cylinders and hot water pumps for engines are now made wholly of that metal. The metal also with which the piston and cylinder of these cocks are plated, being of small weight, the patentee can afford to make it of such superior quality, that the objections made against common cock-metal cannot apply to his mixture, which is made of bell-metal, wherein no lead is used. Common cocks, when out of repair, are in general sold as old metal; for when they are ground two or three times, the hole in the piston is so low in the cylinder that it will not admit a sufficient quantity of fluid equal to the bore of the cock, but in these plated cocks, when the piston is worn too low (which will rarely be the case, owing to the superior quality and hardness of the metal which comes in contact when in use) the piston or cylinder can be plated at a trifling expense, and the cocks rendered as good as new: this in large cocks, for which this invention is more especially adapted, will be a very great saving.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED BODIES.

THE Anniversary of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, was held at their house in the Adelphi, on the 27th of May last, for the distribution of premiums and rewards; his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the President, took the chair, and the meeting was honoured by the presence of the Baroness de Tott, Count Woronzow, the Swedish, Portuguese, and Hessian Ambassadors, and as many persons of distinction and ladies of fashion were present as the great room would hold. At twelve o'clock the chair was taken, and the business commenced with an oration by Dr. Charles Taylor, the principal secretary, on the patriotic views and labours of this society since its establishment in 1754; in the course of which he noticed the principal objects of public utility, which the premiums and bounties, from time to time given by the society, had brought to light and perfected; and entered into minute details on the design and objects of the

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premiums awarded in the present session. The worthy secretary observed, that the permission which the society gave in 1760, for the artists of that day to exhibit their pictures in the society's room, gave rise to that noble annual exhibition since made in the Royal Academy's apartments in Somerset-house; and he took the opportunity of paying a just tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. James Barry, the sublime productions of whose pencil decorated the society's room, and whose remains were deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral, between those of Sir Christopher Wren, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. After the different premiums had been adjudged, the Duke of Norfolk rose, and, in a short speech, thanked the company for their polite attention to the details of the business; and adverting to the distinguished foreigners present, concluded with a handsome compliment to the attention paid by the Emperor of Russia to the arts of peace, and particularly to the talents and productions of Englishmen.

The rewards conferred by the Society were presented to the respective candidates by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the president, in the following order:

IN AGRICULTURE.

To J. C. Curwen, esq. M. P. Warkington Hall, for agricultural improvements; the gold medal.

To Richard Phillips, esq. Twn-y-Rhos, near Oswestry, for improving waste land, class 45; the gold medal.

To J. G. Calthrop, esq. Gosberton, Lincolnshire, for the cultivation of spring wheat, class 23; the gold medal.

To Mr. J. S. Wade, Benhul, near Saxmundham, Suffolk, for planting osiers, class 12; the gold medal.

To Charles Layton, esq. Reedham Hall, Norfolk, for comparative culture of turnips, class 26; the silver medal.

To Mr. W. Chetham, Mellor Moor, Derbyshire, for improving waste land, the silver medal.

To Mr. Robert Salmon, Woburn, Bedfordshire, for remarks in pruning timber trees; the silver Medal.

IN CHEMISTRY.

To Mr. Charles Wilson, 6, Worcester-street, Borough, for a method of curing damp walls, ten guineas.

To Mr. Sabastian Grandi, 6, Brownlow-street, Long-acre, for colours and materials for painting, the silver medal.

IN POLITE ARTS.

To her Serene Highness the Margravene of Brandenburgh Anspach, and Bareith, &c. &c. for a model in bas relief of the late Margrave, the silver medal.

To Miss Folks, Cavendish-square, for miniature paintings, the silver medal.

To Mr. J. B. Lane, 18, Upper Grosvenor-street, for an historical drawing of Alexander attacking the Persians, after crossing the Granicus.

To Miss. H. A. Jackson, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, for a drawing from nature of a lady bathing, class 100; the gold medal.

To Miss Hillier, Stoke Park, Guildford, for a drawing of flowers from nature, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss Francillon, Norfolk-street, for a drawing of flowers from nature, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss S. C. Day, Lower Bryanston-street, for an original drawing of Augustus entering the apartment of Cleopatra, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. G. Gutch, Oxford, for a drawing of Wrexham, class 99; the silver medal.

To Mr. P. M. French, Great Alie-street, for an architectural drawing, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. A. Raimback, Warren-street, for a line engraving of punishments in Tartarus, class 107; the gold pallet.

To Mr. L. Clennel, Twickenham-common, for an engraving on wood of a battle, class 110; the gold pallet.

To Mr. Branston, Wynnyatt-street, for an engraving on wood of a scene in the comedy of Measure for Measure, the smaller silver pallet.

To Miss Mary Hay, Chandos-street, for a drawing of the Ecce Homo, class 100; the silver medal, set in gold.

To Miss Zornlin, Newington-place, Kennington, for a drawing of an Antigone, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss Beverly, Spring-gardens, for a drawing of a landscape, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. J. S. Halfpenny, 59, Stafford-place, Pimlico, for a drawing of the Antinous, class 105; the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. George Corbould, 70, John-street, for a drawing of an antique statue, the smaller silver pallet.

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To Mr. John Romney, 10, Warren-street, for a drawing of outlines, class 102; the smaller silver pallet.

To Miss Andree, Hatton-garden, for a portrait of a lady, in oils, the greater silver palet.

To Miss Sarah Benwell, Oxford, for a drawing of our Saviour on the Cross, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss E. Scott, St. James's-street, Brighton, for a drawing of the Virgin and Child, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss M. A. Barron, New London-street, Tottenham-court-road, for a drawing of the death of Socrates, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. Richard Neate, Hadley, who is crippled in all his limbs, except his left arm, for a drawing of the Holy Family, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. Sebastian Grandi, 6, Brownlow-street, Long Acre, for a preparation of grounds or pannels for painters, 20 guineas.

IN MANUFACTURES.

To Mr. J. Robertson, of Edinburgh, for a method of weaving fishing-nets, 20 guineas.

To Mr. Wm. Neven, 19, Barrack-court, Woolwich, for weaving extremely fine cloth, 15 guineas.

IN MECHANICS.

To Dr. Thomas Cogan, Bath, for a drag to save persons from being drowned; class 140; the gold medal.

To John Trotter, esq. Soho-square, for a curvilinear saw; the gold medal.

To Mr. John Austin, Glasgow, for a loom, worked by machinery; the gold medal

To Mr. Neil Snodgrass, Johnstone, county of Renfrew, Scotland, for a mode of heating rooms by steam; the gold medal, or 40 guineas.

To Mr. J. Middleton, St. Martin's-lane, for improvements in printing paper-hangings; the silver medal.

To Mr. G. Field, Newman-street, for a stove for heating rooms, or drying different articles; the silver medal.

To Mr. Benjamin Stott, Bermondsey-street, for a machine for splitting sheepskins, 20 guineas.

To Mr. James Hardie, Glasgow, for a bookbinder's press; 15 guineas,

To Mr. Jos. Davis, 14, Crescent, Kingsland-road, for a machine to prevent accidents to glaziers or painters; 10 guineas.

To Mr. A. Stass, 18, Porter-street, Newport-market, for a machine to assist in making shoes; 10 guineas.

IN COLONIES AND TRADE.

To Mr. Philemon Wright, county of York, Lower Canada, for the culture of hemp; the silver medal.

To Mr. Fred. Arnold, River Thames, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp; the silver medal.

To Mr Joshua Cornwall, River Thames, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp; the silver medal.

To Mr. G. Ward, Township of Camden, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, 20 dollars.

THE Royal Irish Academy have just published the tenth volume of their transactions, which is as usual divided into three parts, viz. First, those papers which relate to matters of science. Second, papers on polite literature, and third, on the subject of antiquities. Of the thirteen papers which compose this volume, five of them are by the learned president of the academy, Mr. Kirwan, whose various knowledge is only exceeded by the industry and originality displayed in whatever he communicates.

The first paper is the description of an apparatus for transferring gases over water or mercury, &c. by the Rev. Gilbert Austin, M.R.I.A. The principal part of this apparatus consists of two pieces of plate glass, with a hole of about half an inch diameter drilled through each. They should be something broader, and about twice as long as the diameter of the jars used in collecting and transferring the gases. The hole in the first piece should be nearly in the middle, and in the second near the extreme edge. There is a third glass necessary, which is not drilled, and that should be a square piece cut off the largest of the two just described, as it is very proper that these two plates should be of the same thickness. The length of these plates together should exceed that of the other by about an inch, and the plates will slide more agreeably over each other if the polish be taken off with a little emery. All the jars to be used with these should have their mouths ground on a flat plane with fine emery, and being thus prepared; the transferring plates

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may be used in the following manner, particularly when the jars for collecting the gases are large.

When the jars, inverted in the usual manner in the pneumatic trough, are filled with the gas in any proportion, the two plates with holes are laid over each other in such a situation that their holes shall not coincide; they are then plunged into the water, and the second plate applied to the mouth of the jar, and that and the first plate being moderately pressed against the mouth, so that they shall not slip, or suffer any gas to escape, the jar, together with the plates, is lifted out of the water and set with the mouth turned up. In this position the jar is ready for yielding the gas to the jar into which it is to be transferred. This last jar is now to be filled with water, taking care not to leave any air in it, and its mouth is to be closed by the third plate. It is then to be turned with its mouth downwards, and together with the third plate on which it stands, is to be placed on that part of the under plate which is not covered by the upper plate. The edges of the third and upper plate are placed as nearly as possible in contact, and across them the small jar filled with water is to be slided till it rests entirely on the upper plate. The hole in the upper plate is to be filled with a few drops of water, and the jar is to be slided so as to stand over it. The upper plate and the jar standing upon it are then to be so moved over the under plate, that the holes in each shall coincide. The water in the upper jar, as soon as the communication is thus opened, will descend into the lower or magazine jar, and be supplied with an equal bulk of gas from below at pleasure. When a sufficient quantity is transferred thus into the upper jar, it is pushed, together with its plate, in such a manner that the holes shall no longer coincide, and consequently, the communication shall be cut off. The upper jar is slided back upon the third plate, and together with the plate, is removed in the same manner as it was applied. The mouth of the jar is turned upwards, the plate removed, and the gas submitted to examination, or with mouth downwards, the small jar is placed on the shelf of the pneumatic trough, as the experiment may require. This detail appears tedious, but the practice is easy. In this process there is, however, some danger of disturbing the lower plate by lifting it from the mouth of the magazine jar, and so vitiating the gas by the introduction of common air. To prevent this inconvenience, it is necessary to secure the two perforated plates to the mouth of the jar, and to each other, allowing the upper plate, at the same time, to slide freely over the other. For this purpose it is necessary to fix the plates in, and the magazine jar in a frame, which renders the use of them very convenient, and not liable to accidental disturbances.

By means of this apparatus, jars of any size may be used as magazines, without the inconvenience of being obliged to invert them in large troughs.

This apparatus also, on a smaller scale, may be used in operating with those gases which can only be confined over mercury.

The second paper contains an account of a new semi-metallic substance, called Menacane, and its ores, by the late G. Mitchell, M.B. This is an elaborate article, and in our next we propose to give a condensed statement of the facts mentioned in this valuable communication.

The next are three Synoptical Tables of the state of the weather, at Dublin, in the years 1802—3 and 4, by Richard Kirwan, Esq the president. The results of these tables are given as under.

	1802.	1803.	1804.
Mean height of the Barometer in its highest state - -	30.58	30.64	30.56
In its lowest state -	29.38	29.42	29.39
Thermometer -	48.63	49.16	49.91
Number of rainy days	222	193	231
Quantity of rain fallen in inches - -	27.98	19.68	30.34
Number of stormy days	13	17	23

The fifth paper is on the volcanic theory, by the Rev. W. Richardson, D.D. late fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. This paper is divided into three parts, the first of which contains an examination of Mr. Desmarest's Memoir, published in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences, in the year 1771. The second part, is an examination of the facts and opinions given by different advocates for the volcanic origin of Basalt, who followed

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Mr. Desmarest, viz. M. Faujas de St. Fond, M. Dolomieu, Mr. Whitehurst, Bishop Troll, Abbe Spalanzani, and Dr. Hamilton. The third part contains arguments against the volcanic origin of Basalt, derived from its arrangement in the County of Antrim, and from other facts observed in that county.

The sixth paper is on comparative micrometer measures, in a letter from the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hamilton, dean of Cloyne, to the Rev. J. Brinkley, F.R.S. The original observations from which the facts here stated were made, are to be seen in the Registry of Observations kept at the Observatory, Armagh, for the years 1794—5.

The next paper contains observations on the metallic composition for the specula of reflecting telescopes, and the manner of casting them; also a method of communicating to them any particular conoidal figure, with an attempt to explain, on scientific principles, the ground of each process; and occasional remarks on the construction of telescopes, by the Rev. James Little. This paper is of great length, and contains several new facts relating to the subject embraced by it. Relating to the metallic combinations fit for specula, Mr. Little observes, that "From numerous experiments of the qualities of different compositions made by several persons, it appears that no combinations of any other metals or semi-metals are fit for specula, except those of copper, brass, tin, silver and arsenic. I tried no semi-metal except the latter, which whitens copper, and unites intimately with it, because it is stated in the Treatise of the Art of Assaying, by the observant and accurate Cramer, that all the semi metals rise in flowers, during the fusion, which would certainly make the metal porous. On this account I would have rejected the brass, because of the zinc contained in it, but that it seemed to render the composition whiter, and less apt to tarnish, than it would be without it. It will have little tendency to rise in flowers, if the speculum metal be fused with the lowest heat requisite, and if the brass be of the best kind, because in this the zinc is more perfectly united with the copper, and both are purer. I used for this purpose the brass of pin-wire, and because the quantity of it was only the one-eighth part of the copper employed, which I imagined would receive too fierce a heat, if put alone into the melted copper, supplying afterward the remainder of the tin, and then the arsenic, the whole being then in the following proportion, viz. 32 parts of best bar copper, previously fluxed with the black flux, of two parts tartar, and one of nitre, four parts brass, 16½ parts tin, and 1½ arsenic. I suppose, with others, that if the metal be granulated by pouring it when first melted into water, and then fused a second time, it will be less porous than at first."

The eighth paper is on space and duration, by the president. It is divided into two parts; the first part treating on space, and the second on duration, time and eternity. Mr. Kirwan's ideas of space are expressed in the following words: "We may now state the true notion of space, which is so obvious that it is surprising it should have escaped the notice of these profound metaphysicians, viz. Sharpe, Law, Clarke, Leibnitz, &c. &c.

"Space is nothing more or less than the relation of two or more distant bodies to each other, or of the distant parts of the same body to each other.

"All relations are merely mental, but the objects related are real. The foundation of this relation is the standard extension, or the number of such extensions, as inches, feet, miles, &c. as we find or conceive necessary, to reach from one body to the other. Thus all that can with truth be affirmed of space, may clearly be conceived.

"Its primary notion is not the capacity of receiving bodies, this is merely a consequence inferred from distance, in any other point of view this capacity is merely fictitious Otherwise, before any body was created, a capacity for receiving bodies existed: that is, when nothing whatsoever existed. As well might it be said, that a capacity of receiving spirits existed before any spirit was created. From what principle this capacity is inferred will presently be seen.

"The notion of distance is originally acquired through the sense of feeling. By the repetition of tactile sensations, from one part of the body to another, we gain the notion of extension, which consists in nothing else

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than in the number and continuity of tactile sensations, either perceived or conceived to be perceptible betwixt two or more objects. The difference between the first and last of these sensations, is what is called distance. Neither the knowledge of distance, nor, consequently, that of extension, is originally gained by the sight, but gradually learned by experience of the connexion betwixt distant objects, previously known by tact and visual appearances, and the motions and feelings of the eye itself," as Dr. Berkley has clearly shewn, in his admirable Essay on Vision, and has been amply proved by the subsequent experiments of Dr. Cheselden. From this connexion it happens, that the different visible appearances of near and distant bodies constantly suggest the idea of extension, as subsisting between them, even when a perfect vacuum is supposed; but this suggestion not being, in that case, founded in reality, is a mere imagination. It is this imagination that so far imposed on Dr. Clarke and others, as to persuade them to think there is something, where in fact there is nothing; an imagination, which, arising from an early association, cannot be got rid of, as Dr. Clarke and an anonymous correspondent of his allowed; though by an accurate investigation it is proved to be a deception.

"When bodies are distant from each other, there is nothing to prevent another body from being placed between them, if none be already so placed. This denial of any obstacle, is what is called capacity, it is nothing positive, but merely a possibility inferred from uncontinuous distance.

"Still it will be said, that there is an interval between distant bodies, otherwise they could not be distant, and this interval may be measured, and therefore it is extended. Now this interval is what is called space, and consequently space is something real and extended.

"To this argument, which comprehends every thing that can be said in favour of the reality of space, I answer, that this interval is, in nothing real, different from distance, and this latter, indeed is measurable by means of a solid line, reaching from one of the distant bodies to the other, and consequently extended. To such a line measures may be applied; but without conceiving such a line the measures would be applied to nothing, which is an evident absurdity.

"Hence we may infer, that without two bodies at least, there can be no distance, nor, consequently, space. Still less can it be supposed to exist, when there are no bodies at all; and therefore, antemundane and extramundane spaces are merely imaginary.

"If it be asked, where a single body would be placed, if no other body were created? I answer, no where; that is, in no place—place, being, as Mr. Locke justly observes, (B. II. Ch. xiii. Sec. 7.) the relation of distance betwixt two or more points, which are considered as at rest. When, therefore, there are no such points, there is no place: and hence, as he remarks (ibid. Sec. 10.) to say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist, but not its location."

The ninth paper is by Dr. Egan, and is "An Experimental Inquiry into the nature of Gravelly and Calculous Concretions in the human subject; and the effects of Alkaline and Acid Substances on them, in and out of the body." This is an elaborate paper, and contains an account of a great number of experiments, made with a view to determine the effect of acids of different kinds on healthy urine, as to their influence in causing precipitation, and that of alkaline substances in preventing it. Dr. Egan afterwards goes on to state "how far the facts and notions brought forward in it, may stand confirmed or contradicted by the result of the practical application of them, in Simpson's Hospital, Dublin, an establishment affording the best and most extensive field of observation, of this kind, of any in Europe, that of Luneville, perhaps, excepted.

"The benefit of this charity extends equally to the blind and gouty. In the year 1795, I found it to contain thirty-two of the latter; and since that period thirty-four have been admitted, in all sixty-six gouty patients. Of these the greater number have either complained of gravel, or passed it, without any previous or concomitant inconvenience, a circumstance which I had every day occasion to observe, whilst attending to the state of gouty urine. Among the blind and gouty, however, we may

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count about twenty-two, as specifically more afflicted, having occasionally complained of marked and distinct symptoms of this disorder. Of these we find sixteen among the gouty, and six only among the blind. Now as the severity of gout is uniformly diminished, nay in many instances, the disease entirely removed, by a residence of a few years only in the house; we must expect to find the same take place, with respect to gravel, to which it is so strongly and nearly connected. And this singular alleviation of both diseases we can only attribute to the influence of temperance and a manner of living very opposite to that of their former habits. The diet in our house consists of bread and milk for breakfast and supper; beef and mutton, with table beer for dinner, all of the best quality, and administered with the greatest propriety and regularity; whilst the introduction of ardent spirits is prohibited, and sobriety enforced by the strict discipline of the house. On the other hand we find, that previous to their admission, they were either addicted to intemperance, or in the habit at least, of muddling in public-houses, where, after a libation with porter, they indulged in the free use of acidulated punch (the constant nocturnal practice of our middling tradesmen and shopkeepers, who furnish the greatest proportion of our patients.) Now so satisfied are our patients of the pernicious effects of acids of all kinds, that we find many of them refuse to make use of our table beer, during the summer months, through the apprehension of its acescent quality.

"On the slightest appearance of gravelly symptoms, unconnected with fever, or inflammatory tendency of the urinary system, our patients have recourse to an alkaline medicine, the gravelly pills (as they term them) which consist of desiccated soda, in the most convenient form for hospital practice, as well as most suited to gouty stomachs. Of this (as first advised by Beddoes) one drachm, with the addition of a few grains of capsicum, or drops of essential oil, and the necessary quantity of hard soap, or extract, is made into twenty pills. Of these from three to six, or more, are taken in the twenty-four hours, and are found sufficient not only to alleviate or remove those complaints, but even to render the interference of the physician seldom necessary.

"To this practice, then, we would be disposed to attribute the very pleasing and interesting consideration, that among so many gravelly patients, there has not occurred in the course of ten years, a single operation of lithotomy, nor has the catheter been able to discover the smallest occasion for it. He could therefore have not opportunity of ascertaining the efficacy of injections into the bladder, as recommended by Whyte, Fourcroy, and myself."

The two papers which follow those on science, are in the department of Polite Literature. The first is an essay on the question, "Are the Origin and Progress of the Polite Arts, in any country, connected with, and depending on, the political state of that country?" by William Preston, Esq. The other is by the president, "On the Primeval Language of Mankind."

"The principal languages whose claims have hitherto been severally insisted upon, are, the Hebrew, the Egyptian, the Chinese, and the Greek."

Of the third of these languages, Mr. Kirwan thus speaks:

"Of the Chinese language, a very satisfactory account has been given by our late accomplished and intelligent travellers, Sir George Staunton, and Mr. Barron. The construction of this language, Mr. Barron tells us, is extremely simple: it admits of no inflection of termination, either in the verb, or in the noun, each word being the same invariable monosyllable, in number, gender, case or tense. The cases they distinguish by general abstract signs, as we do in English, which alone plainly shews this could not be the original language of mankind, men never beginning by abstractions. Comparison is also made by adventitious particles; and the superlative is marked in the same awkward manner as in Hebrew, by a repetition of the positive; the tenses of verbs, of which there are only three, are also distinguished by abstract particles. Sir George, indeed, thinks, that this language furnishes a practical proof, that the laborious structure, and intricate machinery of the Greek, and Arabic tongues, are by no means necessary, either to a complete communication on all the business of

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life, or even to the grace of elocution, or the harmony of verse."

Mr. Kirwan observes, that he is "much disposed to entertain a different opinion on each of these particulars. There are many shades, and discrimination of verbs which cannot be indicated by particles, suggesting the difference of time merely in the gross. The difference between definite and indefinite time is lost; and thus all pretensions to precision, the principal excellence, and the most necessary of all the qualifications of language, are abandoned. Indeed, of all known languages spoken by a civilized nation, the Chinese hath the smallest pretension to precision. Every word has at least twenty different significations, besides the different aspirations, and these significations are only distinguished by the difference of tone or accent, to perceive which, Sir George acknowledges, requires a nice ear, and delicate vocal powers, to render them exactly. How the grace of elocution and the harmony of verse can subsist in such a confusion of discordant sounds I am at a loss to conjecture; yet even this contrivance is not always sufficient to express the sense of a word, recourse must be had to the ultimate criterion, tracing with the finger, in the air, or otherwise, the form of the written character of the doubtful sound. Such a language is, no doubt, very simple, but so is the *Lingua Franca*, which in many respects resembles it, but whose perfection I suppose nobody will vaunt."

The last paper in the volume is on the subject of antiquities, and is entitled, "On the Origin of Romantic Fabling in Ireland." By Joseph Cooper Walker, M.R.I.A. &c. The writer observes, "that while the see of Rome was fostering, with anxious solicitude, the Catholic Church in Ireland, missionaries were occasionally sent from the several monastic foundations on the Continent, to regulate the ritual, and at the same time, to invigorate superstition, by furnishing fresh supplies of holy legends. Amongst these, it may be presumed, some of the profane romances, fabricated in the continental cloisters, were introduced (perhaps we might say smuggled) into this country. And as the brilliant fictions of the East were the elements of which those romances were chiefly composed, they thus obtained a footing in Ireland, and furnished materials for the metrical tales of our early bards. To the stock of materials thus supplied, were probably added, many Moorish and Arabian Fables, and Spanish *Historias de Cavallerias*, which might have found their way to the western coast of this island, by means of the commercial intercourse which subsisted so early, and so long between Spain and Galway."

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

MR. BARROW, author of Travels in Southern Africa, in China, and of a Voyage to Cochin China, intends to publish, early in the winter, in one large vol. 4to. an Account of the public Life of the late Earl Macartney, comprehending a concise View of the Events and Transactions immediately connected with his several Governments and diplomatic Missions. It will contain an Appendix of original and authentic Papers, necessary in illustrating and confirming the Narrative. Mr. Barrow publishes this work under the immediate patronage of the late Earl Macartney's family.

Mr. Rogers, author of a Poem on The Pleasures of Memory, has nearly finished an Epic Poem on the Horrors of Jacobinism. A poem on such a subject will come with peculiar effect from this gentleman, as his mind had been formerly warped by the seductive theory of French principles, before they produced those dreadful events which history will record with astonishment and horror.

Mr. George Kirtland, an anatomical draughtsman of considerable merit, has announced his intention of publishing by subscription a large Copper-plate Print, coloured in imitation of injected

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preparations; representing at one view the principal Blood Vessels of the Horse, carefully drawn from nature.

The following arrangement has been made at the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, for twelve Courses of Lectures to be delivered during the ensuing season by the undernamed gentlemen, viz.—1. On Chemistry, by Humphry Davy, esq. F.R.S. 2. On Natural Philosophy, by Wm Allen, esq. F.L.S.—3. On English Literature, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.—4. On Moral Philosophy, by the Rev. Sydney Smith, M.A. Evening Preacher at the Foundling.—5. On Dramatic Poetry, by the Rev. Wm. Crowe, L.L.B. Public Orator of the University of Oxford.—6. On Zoology, by George Shaw, M.D. F.L.S Librarian to the British Museum.—7. On Belles Lettres, by the Rev. J. H. Hewlett, B.D. Morning Preacher at the Foundling.—8. On Music, by Wm. Crotch, M.D. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford.—9. On the History of Commerce, by the Rev. Edward Foster.—10. On Drawing in Water Colours, by W. M. Craig, esq.—11. On Botany, by J. E. Smith, M.D. President of the Linnæan Society.—12. On Perspective, by Mr. Wood.

Dr. Crotch, Professor of Music at Oxford, who has recently delivered a Course of Lectures on that Science at the Royal Institution in London, proposes to publish by subscription the first volume of Specimens of various Styles of Music referred to in his Lectures.

The Earl of Buchan, with a zeal for genius, by which he has always been distinguished, is collecting all the Manuscript Works and Drawings of the late Mr. Barry, with an intention to publish them for the advantage of some indigent relations of the deceased artist.

Mr. Britton has just completed the 5th part, making the first half-volume of his Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.

The Clarendon Press has just completed the following Books, viz.—1. Vetus Testamentum è Versione Septuaginta Interpretum, justa exemplar Vaticanum, ex Editione L. Bos, in 4 vols. small 8vo.; 2. Diatesseron; sive integra Hist. Dom. nostri Jesu Christi, Gr. ex IV. Evang. &c. a Jos. White, in 1 vol. 8vo.; and 3. An 8vo. edit. of the Homilies of the Church of England,

The Rev. W. Hazlitt, A.M. has announced his intention to publish by subscription 52 Sermons, to be comprised in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Beddoes has in the press a Report from an Institution at Bristol for investigating the Origin, and cutting short the Progress of Consumption, Scrophula, and other prevalent Disorders in Families and Individuals. These cases have been kept for several years by various medical gentlemen, who will be named, as well as by the editor, who will accompany them occasionally by practical observations.

Mr. Royston is engaged in an extensive work on the Medical Literature of England, with the first part of which he expects to go to press in a few weeks. Mr. R.'s object is, to give a description and analysis of books published by Englishmen on the Science of Medicine; beginning with the earliest printed works and ending with the year 1800. It is intended to be given in the manner of a Bibliotheca, describing the form and peculiarities of every work, including the editions, princeps, optimæ, &c &c. An Analysis of the Contents of each Volume will be added, constituting a Concordance of Facts and Opinions, arranged in a manner that will afford a ready reference to the student, the practitioner, and the man of science.

Dr. Toulmin, of Birmingham, is about to publish, in 1 vol. 8vo. the Life of the Rev. Samuel Bourne, formerly Minister of Birmingham. It is also intended to give Sketches of the Lives of Ministers and others contemporary with Mr. Bourne, and connected with him.

Mr. Charnock has announced a new publication under the title of "Soldiers' Pastime." It will comprise the military map of a country, neatly engraved, and a mahogany box, containing upwards of one hundred small figures, bearing different denominations, from which are formed the two corps, and which are to be manœuvered in the map according to the established rules and principles of the game. A book of explanations is given with the map and figures.

Mr. Cromek intends to publish in

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the course of the ensuing winter a series of 12 Engravings, etched in a very superior style of excellence by Louis Schiavonetti, from the original inventions of William Blake, illustrative of Blair's popular Poem "The Grave." In consequence of the originality of the designs and their vigorous expression, the work has been honoured with the patronage of the principal members of the Royal Academy, and the first professors of art in the metropolis, and by the subscriptions of upwards of 300 of the most distinguished amateurs.

Three very elegant editions of the Holy Bible in imperial, royal, and medium 4to. are just issued from the press, under the direction of Andrew Strahan, esq. M.P. printer to his Majesty, and are now in the hands of most of the booksellers.

Mr. Gyfford has ready for publication a book of Designs for elegant Cottages, Villages, &c.

Mr. Carlisle, surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, is engaged on a work on the Anatomy of the Organs of Hearing in Animals generally, together with the Physiology of their several Parts, and a Series of Acoustic Phœnomena, intended to elucidate the subject.

Mr. Murray, lecturer in chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy, at Edinburgh, has in the press a System of Chemisty, expected to make 4 vols. in 8vo.

Mr. Dearn, architect to the Duke of Clarence, intends to publish, in imperial 4to. a Collection of Sketches; a Review of the State of Architecture in this Country, and an Inquiry into the Situation of those intended for the Profession will be prefixed.

Mr. Kidd has circulated proposals for an improved Edition of Homer, which will contain the collations of several important manuscripts.

It is expected that the Life of Lopez de Vega, the Spanish Dramatist, by Lord Holland, will appear in a few days.

An Edition of Grotius de Veritate is now printing at the Clarendon Press, purged from the numerous errors which have insensibly crept into the impressions of that work. This press is also engaged on "The Public Orations of Demosthenes," in 2 vols. 8vo. with various readings, and a careful selection of notes.

Mr. John Thomas Smith proposes to publish four Geometrical Representations of Gothic Architecture, by an eminent architect, who flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century, exhibiting the principles on which the gothic cathedrals in this and other countries are constructed.

Mr. J. Buckler, of Bermondsey, is publishing a complete set of Views of the Cathedrals of this Country. He has completed more than half the drawings, which have been successively exhibited at the Royal Academy, and have done great credit to his taste and extreme accuracy. Of these drawings five are engraved and published, viz. Salisbury, Chichester, Canterbury, York, and Wells. That of Winchester is in a state of great forwardness.

The Endeavour Society for promoting Unity and Charity according to the principles of the Church of England, will publish in a few weeks a Manual of Orthodox Divinity, for the young and uninstructed.

A System of Geographical Nomenclature has lately been suggested, which would greatly facilitate the remembrance of names and sites, especially in places newly colonized, by giving to names of mountains one termination, to names of rivers another, to names of provinces a third, to names of towns a fourth. Thus the province in North America, watered by the Niagara, might be called Niagria; the chief town Niagaron, and the mountain down which it falls, the Niagar.

Several persons are at present engaged, under the auspices of the Dublin Agricultural Society, in making statistical surveys of different counties in Ireland, a measure from which several important communications may be expected.

Mr. Hayley, whose devotion to the Poet Cowper is well known, has circulated a letter addressed to those persons who subscribed to a public monument to the memory of that excellent poet, stating, that having relinquished his intention of publishing an edition of Milton in 3 vols. 4to. it is now his design to publish, in one handsome 4to. volume, price 2l. 2s. all the Latin and Italian Poems of Milton, translated by Cowper, with all that remains of his projected Dissertations on Paradise Lost. Mr. H. proposes to dedicate

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the profits arising from the subscription to this work to raising a fund for the support and education of an orphan godson of the deceased poet's.

A pamphlet addressed to a noble Earl has lately appeared, in which the author calls in question the propriety of raising the Income Tax from a sixteenth to a tenth, and recommends, instead of increasing, to diminish it to a twentieth, and shews a mean of carrying on the war for nearly ten years without any additional taxes, though he provides the minister with loans of between 20 and 30 millions each year. The author stiles himself Philoxenus, and had written the letter to his noble friend with an intention of publishing it.

It appears from the Records of the Town Council of Edinburgh, that the celebrated professor Maclaurin was introduced to them by a letter from Sir Isaac Newton, which has been unfortunately lost. On this illustrious recommendation Maclaurin was appointed assistant and successor in the office of professor of mathematics; in addition to which the magistrates liberally allowed him 50l. a year during the life-time of the incumbent.

"The Courier de Londres" having been published for nearly 30 years in the British metropolis, was suppressed last year by the government on account of obscenities and scurrilities, with which it had been for some time before disgraced by French emigrants, hired to assist in the compilation of it. It was immediately succeeded by "The Gazette de la Grande Bretagne." This newspaper is published under the particular, though not publicly avowed authority, of the British Government. Its composition is under the immediate superintendance of an English editor; Frenchmen of probity, taste and talents are employed in the subordinate departments. It exhibits the fullest and most faithful view of British affairs which is to be found in any newspaper printed in a foreign language now in publication. It is constantly read by the foreign ministers in this country, by the domestic and other ministers of most governments on the Continent, by most of the princes of Europe, and by persons of the highest rank and fashion in all parts of the world. It is free from party violence, is peculiarly authentic in its representation of facts; possesses certainly the authority and the merit of a demi-official paper; and is, on the whole, conducted with a dignity, a delicacy, and a discretion which put to shame the scurrilities and falsehoods of the Moniteur.

Mr. Gunning, surgeon extraordinary to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and surgeon to St. George's Hospital, will commence in October next, at his house in Clifford-street, a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Gentlemen wishing to have a private course of lectures on the operations of surgery, may know Mr. Gunning's terms by applying to him in Clifford-str. or at St. Georges's Hospital.

The two large Sarcophagi, which were taken from the French at Alexandria, with several other pieces of antiquity, have been recently removed from the court-yard of the British Museum to the new building in the garden, intended for the reception of the Townley collection of marbles, and the Egyptian and other antiquities.

Mr. Thomas Potts, whose name is not unknown in the literary world, has announced his intention to publish, in twelve monthly parts, to make two large volumes in quarto, the British Farmer's Cyclopædia, or complete Agricultural Dictionary; illustrated with engravings, printed in colours, descriptive of the improved breeds of British live stock, implements of husbandry, &c. These volumes are intended to include an account of the breeding, feeding, and management of live stock of every kind, the culture and management of fruit and forest trees, a concise but complete gardener's calendar, and the management of bees. It will be the author's aim to present a clear view of the practice of agriculture, according to the present improved state of knowledge and science.

Mr. Angerstein's Botanic Garden at Blackheath is mentioned as one of the finest in the kingdom, in extent and curious plants.

Professor Davy has lately suggested the following mode of preventing the ravages of the Fly in Turnips:—As a mixture for steeping a weak solution of any muriatic acid in water will probably be found more efficacious than any of the substances which have hitherto been used; it was found that turnip-seed steeped in it for twelve

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hours, sprouted two days sooner than seed that had been steeped in common water, and the leaves were much more vigorous. A compound, which will answer the purposes of this fluid, is produced by mixing together three pounds of common salt, one pound of manganese, one pound of oil of vitriol, and six gallons of water; the preparation should be made in earthern pans. The salt and the manganese should be first stirred together; they should be moistened by a quart of water. The oil of vitriol should be gradually poured in, water being added at the same time, till the whole shall be mixed. This mixture, after six hours, having been occasionally stirred, will be fit for use; it should be kept in a dark place, and it is indifferent whether the clear liquor be poured off or used with the deposit. It is particularly to be observed, that the vapour arising from the mixing of the above ingredients may be attended with danger if breathed into the lungs.

The British Museum has lately been robbed by a printseller in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross, of several rare and curious prints, estimated to be worth at least 1500l. The circumstance which led to the discovery was the sale of a copied print for the original. Among the many Dutch painters' etchings that are eagerly sought after, are those of the celebrated Rembrandt, a single print of whose work has sold for 50 guineas. One of the scarce prints of this master is called "The Coach Landscape," and a printseller was induced, from its known rarity, to give 12 guineas for one to an artist and dealer; but afterwards entertaining doubts of its originality, he shewed it to a better judge, who pronounced it to be a copy, and advised him to compare it with two undoubted originals in the British Museum. But upon application for that purpose, neither could be found; this produced a search, that discovered an amazing deficiency in the works of other artists. Some of these curious articles have been recovered, the most valuable of which is the portrait of the Burgomaster Six, supposed to be worth 40l. But the Hundred Guilder print, and many others of extreme rarity and value, are among those missing. It is said that a unique set of proofs, the work of Carl du Jardin, consisting of 50 prints, have likewise been purloined. The collection from whence the above have been taken, was left to the British Museum by the late Dr. Cracherode, a few years since, and was estimated to be worth 20,000l. An Act of Parliament was made to enable the trustees to receive the same without payment of the Legacy duty.

It is found that the leech, kept in a common eight ounce phial, three-fourths filled with water, changed once a week in summer, and twice in winter, and covered with a bit of linen rag, is a sure prognosticator of the changes of the weather:—1. In serene weather it lies rolled up in a spiral form at the bottom. 2. When it rains before afternoon, it creaps to the top, and remains till the weather is settled. 3. Against wind it keeps in rapid motion, and seldom rests until it begins to blow hard. 4. If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, it lodges some days before continually without the water, and is very uneasy and convulsed. 5. In frost, as in clear weather, it lies at the bottom; and in snow, as in rain, it keeps at the mouth of the phial.

The Rev. George Smith, minister of Galston, in Ayrshire, has presented to the University of Glasgow, a most beautiful oriental manuscript, supposed to contain the whole Koran of Mahomet. It is written on a paper made of the bark of a tree, in characters, small, distinct and beautiful, and is esteemed a great literary curiosity.

Accounts have been received from Goree, dated early in March, 1806, stating that information had been received there from the interior, that Mungo Park has been some time on the banks of the Niger, but could not build the boats he intended, as his carpenters had all died, together with the soldiers of the African corps (35 in number) who went with him from Goree, except seven; who with M. Park, Lieut. Martyn, and a Mr. Scott, an artist, have proceeded in canoes down the Niger; a brother-in-law of Mr. Park, named Anderson, went with him as surgeon, but died on the banks. They all left Goree in April last.

Since the above was written, accounts have been received from the River Gambia, stating that Mungo Park, with the whole of his retinue, two or

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three only excepted, have been assassinated by the natives in the interior of the country.

The following are the regulations by which the press is fettered in the East Indies. In the year 1800, they were sent officially by the secretaries of the different governments in India to the editors of newspapers at the respective presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Regulations respecting the publication of newspapers at this presidency, viz. 1. Every printer of a newspaper to print his name at the bottom of the paper. 2. Every editor and proprietor of a paper to deliver in his name and place of abode to the secretary to government. 3. No paper to be published on a Sunday. 4. No paper to be published at all, until it shall have been previously inspected by the secretary to the government, or by a person authorised by him for that purpose. 5. The penalty for offending against any of the above regulations to be immediate embarkation for Europe.

Rules for the guidance of the secretary to government in revising the newspapers:—1. To prevent the publication of all observations on the state of public credit, or the revenues, or the finances of the company. 2. All observations respecting the embarkation of troops, stores, or specie; or respecting any naval or military preparations whatever. 3. All intelligence respecting the destination of any ships, or the expectation of any, whether belonging to the company or to individuals. 4. All observations with respect to the conduct of government, or any of its officers, civil or military, marine, commercial, or judicial. 5. All private scandal, or libels on individuals. 6. All statements with regard to the probability of war or peace between the company and any of the native powers. 7. All observations tending to convey information to an enemy, or to excite alarm or commotion within the company's territories. 8. The republication of such passages from the European newspapers, as may tend to affect the influence and credit of the British power with the native states.

Some natives of Otaheite and New Zealand, having been brought by different vessels to Botany Bay, Governor King had them brought to the government-house, and informed them that they were free, and might serve whom they pleased; that in case of ill-usage, they might complain to him, and that they might apply to the government artificers for gratuitous instruction in several useful trades. One had immediately been placed under the superintendant of the smiths, and another under the carpenters, and both were highly pleased with the prospect of returning with their valuable skill to their native country.

Under the auspices of Marquis Wellesley, a name dear to learning in our Indian possessions, a version of the Holy Scriptures may be expected, not in one language alone, but in seven of the oriental tongues; in the Hindoostance, Persian, Chinese, and Malay; Orissa, Mahratta, and Bengalese; of which the four former are the primary and popular languages of the Continent and Isles of Asia. In the centre of the Pagan world, and at the chief seat of Superstition and Idolatry, these works are carried on, and the unconverted natives assist in the translations. The Gospels have been already translated into the Persian, Hindoostance, Mahratta, Orissa, and Malay languages; and the whole scriptures have been translated into the Bengalee language. One edition of the Bengalee Bible has been distributed amongst the natives, and a second is in the press for their use. A version of the Scriptures in the Chinese language, the language of three hundred millions of people, has also been undertaken; and a portion of the work is already printed off.

The Literary Society of Bombay, of which Sir James Macintosh is president, will shortly publish a volume of Transactions. The extensive literary library at Bombay has been transferred to the society, and they are about to form a collection of the specimens of natural history, and of the remains of antiquity of the country.

The College of Fort William in Bengal has been the means of opening new sources of information on all oriental subjects. There are attached to that college, at this time, upwards of one hundred learned men who have arrived from different parts of India, Persia, and Arabia. In such an assemblage the manners and customs of remote regions are distinctly described, and their

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varying sentiments, religious and political, may be accurately investigated and compared. Of the learned Hindoos who have been employed as teachers, there were lately two from the Decan, who profess the Christian faith; and comport themselves according to Christian manners. Two Protestant missionaries have also been attached to the institution; one of whom is lecturer in the Bengalee and Shanscrit department, and has been for many years employed in preaching in the Bengalee language to the natives in the north of Hindoostan. The other is a teacher of the Tamal or Malabar language and has been long attached to a mission in the south of the Peninsula.

The number of Esquimaux living under the care and instruction of the missionaries on the coast of Labrador amounted, at the close of the year 1804, to 221.

The exports of the United States of America for one year, ending the first of Oct. 1805, amounted to 9 ,560,021 dollars, of which amount the exports of domestic growth or manufacture, were 42,3-7,002; and those of foreign growth or manufacture 53,179,019 dollars.

Mr. W. Haas, of Basil, proposes to publish an edition of the Old Testament in the Hebrew language, with characters which he has recently engraved, and from the text of Vander Hoogt, published at Amsterdam in 1705. Mr. Haas has already printed different works in Hebrew, for the use of the Jewish worship, which are spoken of with great praise by those who are versed in that language.

M. Marini has lately published at Rome, in folio, his celebrated work on the Papyri of the Vatican.

The Pope is erecting a new museum at Rome, and he is placing there all the precious remains of antiquity which he has purchased, or that have been obtained by the different excavations, and which he causes to be continued. This opens a new source of observations relating to the history of the art of design.

The Emperor Napoleon has purchased of his brother-in-law, the Prince Borghese, the famous Borghese Villa, and all its contents, at the price of 13 millions of francs: the valuable collection of antiquities it contained is to be transported to Paris, in order to enrich the Napoleon Museum.

The counsellor of the mines of Denmark, M. Gieseke, who lately returned to Copenhagen from his voyage to the Faro Islands, has received permission from his Danish Majesty to set sail for Greenland, where he will undertake a mineralogical and geographical inquiry into the state of that extensive country.

A mechanic of Copenhagen has made a model of a praam, which is intended to conduct, without danger, ships of the largest dimensions across the ice. His model has been examined by the most celebrated engineers on the continent, and promises to be of great service to the Danish marine.

The King of Prussia has lately given a considerable sum towards erecting a seminary for school-masters for South Prussia.

An extensive museum of natural history has been recently formed at Erlangen, under the immediate patronage of the King of Prussia. It is intended, after the arrangement shall be completed, which is supposed will not be longer than a year, to open it at fixed hours every week for the use of the students of the university, and every day for the inspection of travellers. Professor Esper and Dr. Goldfuss are preparing a descriptive catalogue of the articles in this museum.

M. Leonhard, of Hanau, near Frankfort on the Main, has announced an intention of publishing annually a work on Mineralogy, upon an extensive scale. He solicits original communications, and proposes publishing his first volume on the first of January, 1807, under the title of "A Mineralogical Pocket Book."

There has lately been found at Struchow, in the government of Casan, in Russia, a complete skeleton of an elephant in a fossil state.

Prince Besborodkow has given the sum of 210,000 roubles, and settled an annual income of 15,000 roubles on the college that he has founded at Naschin, in the Ukraine.

The first number of a History of Animals found in Sweden, containing six coloured plates, has been lately published at Stockholm.

M. Hermelin has published, at the same city, an Essay towards a History of the Mineralogy of Lapland.

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APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

THE conductors of this department of the Universal Magazine, impressed with the conviction, that the utility of a well-conducted REVIEW OF MUSIC will be obvious to the discernment of the public, feel it necessary on this their first appearance, merely to state, that as the object they have in view is purely to assist the discrimination of their readers, in the selection of such pieces as shall be deserving of their countenance; so they freely admit that it would be culpable presumption in them to have undertaken a task to which they conceived their abilities not commensurate. But while they flatter themselves that they possess the requisite qualifications for the labour they have engaged to perform; they pledge themselves that the portion of judgment and talent, of which they hope they are in possession, shall never be influenced by Partiality, nor warped by Prejudice: and while it will afford them the highest pleasure to bestow upon MERIT its due tribute of applause, no consideration shall deter them from applying the scorpion lash of Censure, where they think it is deserved.

The Reviewers of Music beg leave, however, to observe, that although MUSIC will certainly be the principal subject of their strictures, they mean not to be inattentive to the WORDS which constitute its vehicle; as they have frequently witnessed with indignation, that an agreeable melody has been made the passport, for obtruding upon the public pieces as immoral in their tendency as contemptible in their composition.

They have now only to add, that it is also their intention to announce all improvements that shall be made upon MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; and therefore request that information on this subject, as well as any other communication intended for the Apollonian Critic may be transmitted (free of expense) before the 15th day of each month, to Mr. Symonds, Paternoster-row.

"Catch Him who Can," a Musical Farce, in two acts, performed at the Theatre. Royal, Haymarket: written by Theodore Edward Hook. The Music by Mr. Hook, 8s.

Mr. HOOK is an old servant of the public, and one whom we confess has often contributed to its amusement, We have been highly gratified with some of his musical efforts, and consequently feel considerable repugnance at the idea of severity towards any work of his; but our duty to that public in this instance demands it. In this piece we find much to censure. The music is in general common place, and destitute of spirit; in many passages the expression is coarse and improper, in others the style and air are borrowed. A glaring plagiarism occurs in the song of "Mary once had Lovers Two;" it is almost a literal copy of a clever duet of Corri's, in "The Mysterious Freebooter," *a work which we believe has not been published more than three months!* On the whole, we suspect that Mr. Hook has so much to *write*, that he has but little time for *study*.

But having thus expressed our disapprobation of the music, in justice to Mr. Hook, we must declare our opinion of the materials he had to work upon; for it is almost as impossible to compose a good melody to inharmonious words, as to play a concerto of Steibelt's upon a mail horn. We are then compelled to say, that none of the *serious* poetry in this piece rises above mediocrity, some of it is much below it; but of all the *comic* trash, with which the public has lately been insulted, that which we find here is surely the most insufferable. But least, gentle Reader, thou shouldest suspect us of unmerited severity, we will treat thee with a specimen.

In Chester town a man there dwelt,
Not rich as Crœsus, but a *buck*,
The pangs of love he clearly felt,
His name was Tommy *Clutterbuck*.
The lady he did most approve,
Miss [illegible] *gold had got 'em*,
And Clutterbuck fell deep in love
With Polly Higginbottom.
I sin the loves, the smilin loves,
Of Clutterbuck and Higginbottom.

Tommy Clutterbuck having prevailed upon Miss Higginbottom to take "a

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little trip" with him upon the "Dee," the gentleman amuses his mistress with "*blowing his nose*" and singing; during which harmony the lady first "*falls a-sleep*," and then "*falls in the water*" the gentleman jumps in after her, and they both "*go to the bottom*." This most *humorous* of songs then concludes with this most instructive of *morals*, drawn from the above affecting catastrophe.

Round Chester walk the river ghosts
Of this young ma.. and *fair maid*,
His head is like a salmon trout,
Her *tail* i. like a *mermaid*.

MORAL.

Learn this ye constant lovers all,
Who live on England's island,
The way to shun a wat'ry grave,
Is making love on dry land.
O Polly Higginbottom,
Who now lies at the bottom,
So sing the ghosts, the water-ghosts,
Of Clutterbuck and Higginbottom.

But perhaps, Reader, thou delightest not in *comic* poetry; take then a specimen of the *pastoral*, with which this work opens:

All hail! to the SUN, that gaily cheers
The cottager's humble labour,
How blithe *he works*, till lake *he bears*,
The evening pipe and tabor;
Then joy so gay still crowns the day,
And *pays him for his labour*.

So we find that after Mr. SUN has been *working hard* all day (lighting up the stars, we suppose against the evening), he comes down and dances with the cottagers, to the music of the pipe and tabor; we hope, however, that they regale him with a cup of *whiskey*, for we take it for granted that this kind of evening amusement is customary in *Ireland* only, for we never heard of his SUNSHIP being so sociable with our English peasants.

Ohe! jam satis.

"*The Little Laughing Boy*," *a Glee, written by Rosa Matilda. The Music by Augustus Voigt.* 1*s.* 6*d.* This little glee we consider as one of the happiest effects of Mr. Voigt's musical genius. We confess that we are not among the general admirers of Mr. Voigt's compositions; but in this instance, we cannot withhold our tribute of praise. The name of the fair author of the words, Mrs. Charlotte Dacre, more generally known as Rosa Matilda, will be a sufficient voucher for the beauty of the poetry.

"*The Orphan Girl*," *a celebrated pathetic Ballad, written by Miss Betham. The Music by T. Purday.* 1*s.*

We do not recollect ever having seen this gentleman's name before as a composer, and therefore we conclude that this is a first attempt; considered as such, we think it entitled to our commendation. The music is expressive and well adapted to the subject. The words are truly pathetic and contain a strong appeal to the tender feelings of the mind, and certainly do credit to the poetical pen of Miss Betham.

"*Cupid in Ireland*," *a favourite Irish Air, composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by S. Hale.* 1*s.*

With the juvenile performer, this charming little rondo cannot fail to prove a considerable favourite. The air is beautifully simple, the variations are tastefully conceived, and uncommonly well adapted for the improvement of the finger.

"*Miss Giroux Reel*," *composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by S. Hale.* 1*s.*

By the lovers of music in the Scottish style, this rondo will be received as a most acceptable *morceau*; for ourselves, we hesitate not to recommend it as the most pleasing and spirited air in that style of composition that we recollect ever to have seen. The variations are also arranged with very considerable ability and taste.

Historical Register of Public Transactions, Civil and Military, abroad, including the most material Domestic Occurrences.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

HIS Imperial and Royal Majesty, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, and the Assembly of their High Mightinesses representing the Batavian Republic, with his Excellency the Grand Pensionary at their head, and accompanied by the Council of State, and the Ministers and Secre-

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tary of State, taking into their consideration,

1st. That, from the general disposition of men's minds, and the actual organization of Europe, a government without consistence, or any certain duration, cannot be adequate to the end of its institution.

2d. That the periodical change of the chief of the state will be always a source of dissention in Holland, and a constant subject of agitation and discord amongst foreign nations, the friends or enemies of Holland.

3d. That an hereditary government alone can guarantee the quiet possession of every thing dear to the Dutch people, the free exercise of their religion, the preservation of their laws, their political independence, and their civil liberty.

4th. That their first interest is, to secure for themselves a powerful protection by the support of which they may freely exercise their industry, and maintain themselves in their territory, their commerce, and their industry.

5th. That France is essentially interested in the happiness of the people of Holland, in the prosperity of the state, and in the stability of our institutions, as well in consideration of the Northern frontiers of the empire being exposed, and destitute of strong places, as in respect of the principles and interests of its general policy, have appointed in quality of ministers plenipotentiary, viz. his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, Monsieur Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Grand Chamberlain, Minister of Foreign Relations, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, Chevalier of the Orders of the Prussian Red and Black Eagle, and of the Order of St. Hubert, &c. &c. And his Excellency the Grand Pensionary M. Charles Henry Verheuil, Vice Admiral and Minister of Marine of the Batavian Republic, invested with the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour; Isaac John Alexander Gogel, Minister of Finance; John Van Styrum, Member of the Assembly of their High Mightinesses? William Six, Member of the Council of State; and Gerard De Brantzen, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, decorated with the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour; who, after having exchanged their full powers, agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, engages, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors for ever, to guarantee to Holland the maintenance of her constitutional rights, her independence, the integrity of her possessions in all parts of the world, her political, civil, and religious liberty, such as it is consecrated by the laws actually established, and the abolition of every privilege in matter of imposts.

II. In compliance with the formal demand made by their High Mightinesses, representing the Batavian Republic, that Prince Louis Napoleon should be appointed and crowned hereditary and constitutional king of Holland, his Majesty yields to this desire, and authorises Prince Louis Napoleon to accept the crown of Holland, to be possessed by him and his posterity in the lawful male line, according to the order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

In consequence of this authority, Prince Louis Napoleon shall possess the crown under the title of King, and with all the power and authority that shall be determined by the constitutional laws, which the Emperor Napoleon has guaranteed in the preceding article. Nevertheless, it is expressly stipulated and agreed upon, that the crowns of France and Holland shall never be united under the same head.

III. The domain of the crown comprises, 1st. A palace at the Hague, which shall be appropriated for the residence of the royal family. 2d. A palace in the wood. 3d. The domain of Loestdick. 4th. A revenue from funded property of five hundred thousand florins. The law of the state insures besides to the king an annual sum of fifteen hundred thousand florins, Dutch currency, payable by equal monthly sums.

IV. In case of a minority, the regency shall of right belong to the queen; and if there should be no queen, the Emperor of the French, in his quality of perpetual head of the imperial family, shall appoint the regent of the kingdom. His choice shall be made from the princes of the royal family, and in default of them, from the natives. The

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minority of the king ends at the age of eighteen.

V. The queen's dower shall be regulated by her marriage contract In the present instance, it is settled that this dower is to be the yearly sum of 250,000 florins, which shall be taken from the domain of the crown. After deducting this sum, one half of the remaining revenues of the crown shall be applied to the maintenance of the royal minor's establishment, the other half to defray the expenses of the regency.

VI. The king of Holland shall be for ever a grand dignitary of the empire, with the title of constable. The functions of this grand dignitary may, nevertheless, be performed at the direction of the emperor of the French, by a prince vice constable, whenever he shall think fit to create that dignity.

VII. The members of the reigning family in Holland, shall remain personally subjected to the dispositions of the constitutional statute of the 30th of last March, forming the law of the Imperial Family of France.

VIII. The offices and employments of the state, other than those belonging to the personal service of the king's household, cannot be conferred on any but natives.

IX. The arms of the king shall be the ancient arms of Holland, quartered with the imperial eagle of France, and surmounted by the royal crown.

X. There shall be concluded immediately, betwixt the contracting powers, a treaty of commerce, by virtue of which, Dutch subjects shall at all times be treated in the ports and in the territories of the French empire, as the most favoured nation. His Majesty the Emperor and King, undertakes besides, to use his good offices with the Barbary States, in order that the Dutch flag may be respected by them in the same manner as that of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged at Paris in the course of ten days.

Paris, May 24. (Signed)

C. M. TALLEYRAND, J. V. STYRUM,
C. H. VERHEUIL, W. SIX,
J. J. A. GOGEL, BRANTZEN.

(A true copy).

The Minister for Foreign Relations.
(Signed.) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

CONSTITUTIONAL CODE.

FIRST PART.—*General Definitions.*

Art. I. The constitutional laws at present in force, particularly the constitution of the year 1805, together with the civil, political, and religious institutions now subsisting in the Batavian Republic, the exercise of which is stipulated in, and conformable to the condition of the treaty concluded on the 23d of May, of this year, between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and the Batavian Republic shall remain in full force, with the exception of such only as shall be expressly repealed by the present constitutional code.

II. The government of the Dutch colonies shall be regulated by a special code. The receipts and expenditure of the colonies, shall be considered as forming a part of the receipts and expenditure of the state.

III. The public debt of the state is hereby guaranteed.

IV. The Dutch language shall continue to be exclusively employed for all laws, proclamations, ordinances, decrees, and all other public documents, without exception.

V. No alteration shall be made in the value or weight of the current coin unless by virtue of a special statute.

VI. The former flag of the state shall continue to be used.

VII. The council of the state shall consist of thirteen members. The ministers shall have rank, seats, and deliberative voices in the council of state.

SECOND PART.—*Of Religion.*

Art. I. The king and the law extends equal protection to all the modes of religion professed in the state. By their authority shall be regulated every thing that may be judged necessary relative to the organization, the protection, and the exercise of all kinds of worship. The exercise of religious duties, shall in all cases be performed within the walls of the respective churches of the different sects.

II. The king shall enjoy in his palaces, and in any and every place where he may fix his residence, the free and public exercise of his religion.

THIRD PART.—*Of the King.*

Art. I. The king possesses exclusively, and without restriction, the

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complete exercise of the government, and of all the powers necessary to carry the laws into effect, and cause them to be respected. He appoints to all the offices and places, the nomination to which was by the former laws vested in the grand pensionary. He shall enjoy all the titles of pre-eminence heretofore attached to that dignity. The national coin shall be stamped with his effigy—Justice shall be administered in his name—He has the power of pardoning offences, and of remitting punishments ordered to be inflicted by courts of justice. This power shall, nevertheless, not be acted upon, but after an audience given to the members of the national court at a privy council.

II. On the demise of the king, the care of his son, being a minor, shall be committed to the queen-mother, and in default of her surviving, to such person as shall be nominated by the emperor of the French.

III. The regent shall be provided with a council of natives, whose constitution and powers shall be determined by a special law. The regent shall not be personally responsible for the acts of his administration.

IV. The government of the colonies, and all that relates to their internal administration, is exclusively vested in the king.

V. The general government of the kingdom is under the immediate conduct of four ministers of state, viz. a minister for foreign affairs, minister for naval and military affairs, a minister of finance, and a minister of the interior.

FOURTH PART.—*Of Law.*

Art. I. Law is established in Holland by the union of the legislative body, being the assembly of their high mightinesses, and of the king.

The legislative body shall consist of 38 members chosen for five years, and nominated in the following proportion, viz.

For Holland	17	For Zealand	2
For Guelderland	4	For Groningen	2
For Brabant	4	For Utrecht	2
For Friesland	3	For Drenthe	1
For Overyssel	3		

The number of members of the assembly of their high mightinesses may be increased by law in case of the extension of territory.

II. In order, on this occasion, to nominate 19 members of the assembly of their high mightinesses, by which the number fixed in the preceding article shall be completed, their high mightinesses shall present to the king a nomination of two persons for each of the places to be filled up.

The departmental assembly of each department, shall, in a similar manner, present a nomination of two persons, and the king shall from the persons presented make the choice.

III. The present Grand Pensionary shall take the title of President of their High Mightinesses, and hold the office for life.

The election of his successors shall take place in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the year 1805.

IV. The legislative body shall nominate from its own members a secretary, by a majority of votes.

V. The legislative body shall, in general, assemble twice a year; namely, from the 15th of April to the 1st of June, and from the 15th of November to the 15th of January. It may be assembled on any extraordinary occasion, by authority of the king.

On the 15th of November of each year, the oldest fifth part of the members constituting the legislative body shall go out. The first vacating of seats shall take place on the 15th of November, 1807; and on this occasion, lot shall determine the members to go out. The persons going out shall always be eligible again.

FIFTH PART.—*Of the Judicial Power.*

Art. I. The judicial tribunals shall be continued as established in the year 1805.

II. The king shall, with regard to the judicial power, exercise all the rights and all the powers which were assigned to the grand pensionary, by the 49th, 51st, 56th, 79th, 82d, and 87th articles of the constitution of the year 1805.

III. All that relates to the exercise of criminal justice in military affairs, shall be fixed by a particular law.

MILAN, JUNE 7.

On the 27th of May a division of the French army, under the command of General Lauriston, took possession,

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in the name of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, of the city and territory of the republic of Ragusa.

The following proclamation, published at Ragusa, by General Lauriston, explains the causes and conditions of this military operation:

"NAPOLEON I. *Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, &c.*

"The many concessions made to the enemies of France, had placed the republic of Regusa in a state of hostility, so much the more dangerous, as it was carried on under the appearance of friendship and neutrality. The entrance of the French troops into Dalmatia, far from preventing such conduct, gave further occasion to our enemies to exercise their influence in the state of Ragusa: and whatever were the motives of the condescension of the magistrates of this state, the emperor was acquainted with the circumstance. His dignity became concerned in putting an end to practices so contrary to the laws of neutrality.

"In consequence, in the name, and by order of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, I take possession of the city and territory of Ragusa.

"Notwithstanding, I declare, that it is the intention of his Majesty the Emperor and King to acknowledge the independence and neutrality of this state, as soon as the Russians shall have evacuated Albania, the Island of Corfu, and the other Venetian Islands, and that the Russian squadron shall have quitted the coast of Dalmatia.

"I promise assistance and protection to all the Ragusans; I shall cause the laws, existing usages, and property, to be respected. In short, according to the line of conduct which shall be observed by the inhabitants, I will take care that they shall have no reason to complain of the presence of the French army.

"The present government shall continue; it shall exercise the same functions, and retain the same titles.

"Its relations, as well with neutral states, as with those in alliance with France, shall remain as they were before.

"The commissary for commercial affairs to the senate, shall exercise the same functions of imperial commissary.

"Given at Ragusa, May 27, 1806.

(Signed) "LAURISTON."

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Died.] At Staveley, in Derbyshire, his family residence and native village, Dr. Thomas Gisborne, F.R.S. Physician to the King, and to his Majesty's household. Dr. Gisborne practised in London for at least sixty years, and held the important offices of President of the College of Physicians, and of Physician of St. George's Hospital. He was very early introduced into public situations, chiefly if not solely through the interest of the Cavendish family; and on these accounts he set out in life with uncommon advantages, and with no ordinary prospects of success. Yet, either from accident, want of disposition on his own part, or from some other causes, it does not appear that he was ever extensively employed by the public. Though he was not opulent in his circumstances, yet his different public appointments, his fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he retained to the last, added to a moderate patrimony, afforded him an easy competency, especially as he was a single man. As an example of that habitual assent and complaisance which a life spent at court is apt to inspire, the following anecdote of Dr. Gisborne has been frequently told in the metropolis. One of the Princesses being ill, and Dr. Gisborne in attendance, her Royal Highness enquired of the Doctor, whether she might not be permitted to indulge in the use of a little ice-cream, as she thought it would greatly refresh her. Dr. Gisborne, who never contradicted his royal patients, answered "that he entirely agreed with her Royal Highness:" and the ice was accordingly provided. His Majesty, with that amiable anxiety and interest which he always feels on the slightest illness of any part of his family, visiting the chamber of the Princess from time to time, and observing the glass with some of the ice still remaining in it, seemed alarmed, on the supposition that it might be improper; but her Royal Highness assured him that she had the doctor's permission for what she had done. His Majesty, thinking this a

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very unusual practice, ordered the doctor into his presence, and observing to him that he had never heard of ice being recommended in such cases before, expressed his apprehension that it was upon a new system. The doctor seemed at first a little confounded; but quickly recovering himself, replied, "Oh, no, please your Majesty, it may be allowed, provided it be taken warm." "Oh, well, well, doctor, very well, very well; warm ice, warm ice." His Majesty seemed to be much entertained, and for some time afterwards always took the opportunity of asking those he was accustomed to meet, "whether they had heard of Dr. Gisborne's new system of prescribing warm ice." As an instance that even the highest honours do not command public opinion, Dr. Gisborne, though a court physician, physician to an hospital, and president of the college, found it worth his while to accept of the office of librarian to the Duke of Devonshire, for a salary of 50l. per annum, which, however, was considered as little else than a sinecure, and at the same time that of physician to the servants of his Grace, with a similar stipend; both which it is believed he held till his death.

At Newington House, on the 10th of April, Benjamin Bell, Esq. F.R.S. of Edinburgh, and an eminent Surgeon in that city. Mr. Bell, published in 1778, in one volume, octavo, "A Treatise on the Theory and Management of Ulcers." This was a praise-worthy attempt to introduce a regular and methodical investigation of the nature of the several morbid affections comprehended under the denomination of ulcer; and the author recommended a plan of treatment accommodated to the results of his inquiry. In the different branches of practice embraced by this Treatise, Mr. Bell every where inculcated a simple and rational theory, and a practice founded on the best authorities and the most probable reasonings; and though there might not at the time be found many observations absolutely new, yet it recommended itself to the younger part of the profession by the judicious mode of treatment proposed by the author. In 1783, he presented the public with the first volume of "A System of Surgery," which he afterwards completed in six volumes; the last volume being published in 1788. The precepts contained in this System may be considered as extremely judicious, and the manner in which they were delivered is both striking and agreeable. Mr. Bell affected no novelties in theory, nor refinements in arrangement and classification, his intention being to give a plain account of surgical practice, as fixed by the best writers, and operators of the time in which he wrote, and in doing this he contrived to intersperse a great number of judicious reflections arising from his own experience and observation. The improvements made in this branch of medical science, during the progress of the work through the press, necessarily increased its bulk; and it certainly required, in order to peruse these volumes with advantage, much previous reading, and a considerable share of anatomical knowledge. It might at the period of its publication, be justly termed a work of great value; and the art of Surgery was certainly considerably indebted to Mr. Bell for what he did in these volumes relative to the advancement and improvement of it. In 1793, Mr. Bell published in two volumes, 8vo. "A Treatise on Gonorrhæ Virulenta, and Lues Venerea;" and though this book might be considered as making a useful addition to practical treatises on the same subject, and extremely useful to the young practitioner; yet when the author turns from the observations resulting from his own experience, and dwells on theoretical reasoning, he will be found neither to be clear nor consistent. In 1794, he published in a thin octavo volume, "A Treatise on the Hydrocele, or Sarcocele, or Cancer, and other Diseases of the Testes." This, which was chiefly a republication of the observations respecting these diseases contained in the system of Surgery, he was induced to print by the request of several persons who wished to have this part separately, and also because he had some additional remarks to introduce relative to the method of curing the hydrocele, and the operation for the sarcocele. In the operation for removing the diseased part in a sarcocele, the directions given were certainly accurate and judicious; but they did not contain any thing which might be considered as new.

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Mr. Bell published, in 1802, in one volume, octavo, "Essays on Agriculture, with a Plan for the speedy and general Improvement of Land in Great Britain." In this book will be found many sensible observations; and it was the author's intention to extend his agricultural remarks. He proposed that a large sum should be at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture, and other subordinate provincial boards, to be dispensed in premiums to the cultivators who shall grow the largest crops of potatoes, corn, &c. for the best management of farms; for the best and most numerous stock, &c. His remarks on the funding system, on country banks, and on the scarcity of provisions, and dearths, as connected with the agriculture of this kingdom, will be found extremely interesting, and he certainly presented the public with several new ideas, expressed in a manner highly creditable to their author.

At Tatton Park, in Cheshire, aged 56, William Tatton Egerton, Esq. M.P. for Cheshire, and Commandant of the Knutsford Royal Volunteers. He was much respected and beloved, and distinguished for his amiable disposition in every relation of life. His birth and large estate, said to be upwards of 20,000*l.* per annum, placed him as one of the leading commoners of the kingdom, and his splendid habits, and large establishment in St. James's Square, as well as in the country, did honour to his station. He had been married four times, first to the daughter of Dr. Fountayne, dean of York, by whom he had a son, who was M.P. for Beverly, and died about six years ago, in the flower of his age; secondly to a daughter of the late Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. by whom he has left two sons and one daughter; thirdly, to a sister of Sir George Armitage, Bart. who died without issue; fourthly, in 1803, to his cousin, Charlotte, only daughter of Thomas Watkinson Payle, Esq. of Ileden, near Canterbury, by a grand-daughter of William Egerton, L.L.D. prebendary of Canterbury, which lady died by an accidental fall from her park chair, in August 1804. His eldest son, Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. who lately married his first cousin, daughter of the late Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart. succeeds to his principal estates. Mr. Egerton was son and heir of William Patton, Esq. of Withenshaw in Cheshire, by the only sister, and at length, heir of Samuel Egerton, Esq. of Tatton-park, M.P. for that county, in several parliaments, till his death, in January 1780. It was a remarkable coincidence, that Mr. Egerton should succeed to the inheritance of a place of his own paternal name, in right of another family, whose name it then became necessary to assume instead of his own. Mr. Egerton was rebuilding the mansion of Tatton, on a magnificent plan, after the designs of Samuel Wyatt, Esq. He had been M.P. for Beverley, and afterwards for Newcastle-under-Lyne.

At Melksham, in Wiltshire, Mrs. Ann Yearsley, late a milk-woman at Bristol, and celebrated for her poetical talents, which were first discovered by Miss Hannah More, who solicited for her the protection of Mrs. Montagu, in a prefatory letter to a collection of her poems. In this preface Miss More says, that "on making diligent inquiry into her history and character, she found that Mrs. Yearsley had been born and bred in her present humble station, that is, selling milk from door to door, and had never received the least education, except that her brother had taught her to write. Her mother, who was also a milk-woman, appears to have had sense and piety, and to have given an early tincture of religion to this poor woman's mind. She is about eight-and-twenty, was married very young to a man of a turn of mind very different from her own. Repeated losses, and a numerous family, for they had six children in seven years, reduced them very low, and the rigours of a severe winter, sunk them to the extremity of distress." Miss More observes, that she was curious to know what poetry Mrs. Yearsley had read, and found, that with Young's Night Thoughts, and Milton's Paradise Lost, she was well acquainted; but she was astonished to learn that Young and Milton had written any thing else. Dryden, Spenser, Thomson and Prior, were quite unknown to her, even by name. Her first publication was "Poems on Several Occasions," in one volume, 4to. 1785, and they present a very striking picture of a vigorous and aspiring genius struggling with its own feelings.

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Two years after this, viz. in 1787, Mrs. Yearsley published, in quarto, "Poems on Various Subjects." Previously to this, a charge had been brought against her of ingratitude to her original benefactress, which in a narrative prefixed to these poems, she said was wholly unfounded. She defended herself with courage, but at the same time with moderation, with a temper, in short, which would do honour to any cause. She made use of no retort, no recrimination whatever, it was simply a justification of, or apology for her conduct. In this second work she discovered the same originality of thought and expression, the same boldness, and grandeur in the imagery, which so eminently distinguish her former productions. Milton and Young were her models, but yet she was sometimes a little obscure. In 1788, she joined the benevolent band associated in the cause of humanity, in an attack on the Slave Trade, in a short poem, in which she inveighed with great spirit against that abominable traffic. In 1790, she published "Stanzas of Woe," addressed from the heart, on a bed of illness, to Levi Eames, Esq. late mayor of the city of Bristol, which appeared to be dictated by distress and indignation at the cruel treatment her children received from the servant of a chief magistrate of Bristol. In 1791, Mrs. Yearsley produced an historical play, entitled "Earl Goodwin," which was performed with great applause at the Theatre Royal, Bristol. This was a play without any mixture of love, and in several parts contained a happy imitation of the style of Shakespeare, whom she also copied in mixing what appertains to comedy with her tragic strains, but in this she was not very fortunate. The play experienced at Bristol great success, and its representation was attended by brilliant and crowded audiences. In 1795, she published a novel, in four volumes, under the title of "The Royal Captives," founded on the impenetrable history of the Man in the Iron Mask, the supposed twin-brother of Louis XIV. whom Mrs. Yearsley formed into a husband and a father, and relates the adventures of him, his wife, and son, principally in the person of the latter. We believe this was the last work which Mrs. Yearsley published, in the Preface to which she observes thus of herself:—"she owned that she loved fame, though she had only heard her whispers, and that she was not deaf to, nor independent of the voice of the world, except in those enraptured moments when bewitching fancy rendered her insensible to the real dependencies of life. In poetry, she professed herself to be the slave of fancy, but in prose, wished that fancy might become a slave to her, stating, that in private sorrow, through a gloomy passage of twenty years, she proved her enchanting friend. "The clouds," says Mrs. Yearsley, "that hang over my fortunes intervene between me and the public. I incessantly struggle to dissipate them, I feel those struggles vain, and shall drop in the effort. This consolation I shall, however, bear with me to the verge of life, that to those who have guided me by the sacred and lambent flame of friendship, my memory will be dear, and that, whilst malice feebly breathes, truth will boldly pronounce." Mrs. Yearsley, like all unlettered poets, abounded in metaphor, imagery, and personification; her ear was perfect, and there was sometimes great felicity in the structure of her blank verse. She was diffuse from redundancy, and oftener obscure from brevity; but those inexpiable poetic sins, the false thought, the puerile conceit, the distorted image, and the incongruous metaphor, the common resources of bad poets, and the not uncommon blemishes of good ones, were only seldom found in her writings.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From June* 21, *to July* 21, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.			
Quartan Ague	1	Scarlet Fever	2
Summer Fever	5	Measles	3
Catarrhal Affections	17	Chicken Pox	1
Pleurisy	1	Erysipelas	1
Peripneumonia Notha	6	Hooping Cough	2
Acute Rheumatism	5	Dysentery	3
		Ophthalmia	1

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Spitting of Blood	4
Fever of Infants	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Headache	5
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	3
Asthma	2
Pleurodyne	1
Complaints of the Stomach	7
Pain in the Bowels	3
Dirrhœa	2
Worms	1
Tape Worm	1
Chronic Pains in the Liver	1
Tympanites	1
Lumbago	2
Chronic Rheumatism	13
Palsy from Lead	1
Dropsy	4
Dysuria	2
Menorrhagia	8
Amenonhœa and Chlorosis	4
Asthenia	13
Nephralgia	2
Scrofula	3
Varicose Veins	2
Sprain	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	17
Number of Cases	153

The weather in the first and second week, included by this report, was dry and warm; in the two last, there have been daily rains, some of them heavy, and accompanied with much thunder and lightning, and the air has been generally cool.

The late wet weather has given rise to a considerable number of catarrhal and rheumatic disorders; and several instances of that insidious disease, the *peripneumonia notha*, have occurred. This disease, which attacks only old people, or those of relaxed and debilitated habits, frequently assumes at first merely the appearance of the common chronic cough and dyspnœa; but if the symptoms be not relieved, by the timely application of a blister to the chest, in a day or two the pain increases, and the difficulty of breathing becomes so great, as to render the horizontal posture intolerable; extreme restlessness, muttering delirium, and prostration of strength speedily succeed; and the patient is carried off on the 4th, 5th, or 6th day from the commencement. Bleeding accelerates invariably this fatal crisis. A large blister in some cases gives speedy relief; but if one fails, no time should be lost in applying another, as it is the principal resource in a disease of an inflammatory nature, combined with so much debility of constitution. The digitalis, in a full dose, has appeared to aid in reducing the action of the blood vessels in one or two instances.

Scarlet fever and measles seem to be rather more prevalent than for some months past; the former generally assuming the milder forms of scarlatina anginosa.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR JULY 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

ARCHITECTURE.

Designs for elegant Cottages and small Villas, calculated for the comfort and convenience of Persons of moderate and of ample Fortunes; to which is annexed, a general Estimate of the probable Expense attending the execution of each Design. By E. Gyfford. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Specimens of Continental Architecture; with eight engravings. By R. Smirke, jun. F.A.S. 1l. 10s.

AGRICULTURE.

Observations on the Utility, Form, and Management of Water Meadows, and the Draining and Irrigating of Peat Bogs; with an Account of Prisley Bog, and other extraordinary Improvements, conducted for his Grace the Duke of Bedford, T. W. Coke, esq. and others. By W. Smith, 10s. 6d.

The British Farmer's Cyclopædia, or complete Agricultural Dictionary. By T. Potts, 4to. part I. 10s. 6d. To be completed in 12 monthly parts.

The English Practice of Agriculture exemplified in the Management of a Farm in Ireland, belonging to the Earl of Panyngham; with an Appendix, containing a comparative Estimate of the Irish and English Mode of Culture, as to Profit and Loss. By R. Parkinson, 8vo. 9s.

ASTRONOMY.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy, with an Appendix, containing a great number and variety of Astronomical and Geographical Problems; also some useful Tables and a comprehensive Vocabulary. By M. Bryan, 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch, including a Retrospect of the Stage during the

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years she performed. By M. J. Young. 2 vols. 9s.

Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D. to which is added, a Selection from his Works, and a Literary Correspondence between eminent Persons, reserved by him for publication. By the Rev. J. Wooll, A.M. 4to. 1l. 7s.

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Memoirs of Dr. Joseph Priestley, to the year 1795, written by himself; with a Continuation to the Time of his Decease, by his son, J. Priestley; and Observations on his Writings, by T. Cooper, President-judge of the fourth district of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. W. Christie. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE Peace, which had been prognosticated by our politicians at the end of last month, has not yet reached our coasts. What plans there are to allure her to the warbled shores of Europe are not yet, nor are likely for some time to be before the public. Couriers have passed and repassed between the cabinets of England and France, but the rumour has subsided, which occasioned a temporary rise of the funds, and has probably enriched not a few of those who were in the secret. Yet every thing seems to lead towards peace. The two great nations at war seem to be tired of the contest, and both to look forward for the enjoyment of a little tranquillity. Delusive we fear are the hopes of tranquillity. The aspect of the rival countries leads rather to more melancholy reflections. France, if peace comes, will strain every nerve to be prepared for the next contest: she is encouraging talent in every direction; promoting arts, commerce, and manufactures, and the rising generation will be a very different race from that which grew up under the indolence and luxury of the house of Bourbon, and was subjected to a depraved aristocracy, an ignorant clergy, and all the follies of monarchy. England does not seem to be sensible of this change in the manners of its rival: Her policy savours too much of the old school, and she will learn too late, that what was acquired by industry and energy, can be retained only by pre-eminence in those qualities.

Encroachments on the part of France are so usual, that surprise is no longer occasioned by any new event of this kind. We are inclined to admire only her moderation, if she leaves any of her neighbours unmolested. The little republic of Ragusa, on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, has for a considerable length of time been the means of happiness to a small population around it. Its commerce was extensive, and its inhabitants respectable. But the legions of France are on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, and it is needless to say, that the republic of Ragusa ceases to exist. The French have taken possession of the whole territory, and what degree of liberty, or what form of government they will leave to the inhabitants, rests entirely in the will of their sovereign. Its fate depends most probably on the views he entertains of Greece, and he may attach this republic as a part to the new kingdom he means to form in that quarter.

The real state of the eastern regions of the Adriatic still remains unknown. We are one day told, that the Austrians have entirely ceded that country,

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and that the Russians have retired to their district of the Seven Isles, but we cannot give implicit confidence to the reports. Whatever may be the present state of the Russians, we see no reason to expect that they will long have any influence in that quarter. France will possess and retain what it pleases, and the Russian power has neither that skill in the cabinet, nor strength in the field, to make any effectual resistance.

France has not yet obtained entire possession of Italy. The Prince of Hesse defends the post committed to his charge with a degree of valour, which, if the former sovereign of Naples had possessed, his kingdom might have been still preserved to him. But the possession of the little town of Gaeta is of small consequence compared with the loss of the rest of his Italian dominions, and his French successor is modelling his new kingdom, and receiving the oaths of allegiance of his new subjects, as well as if Gaeta did not exist.

The cruelty exercised in Naples upon the former return of the ci-devant king from Sicily, was such as must have exasperated a very great body of his subjects, who will from every motive, from indignation at the base government to which they were formerly subjected, and from hopes of a more enlarged policy in their new sovereign, willingly commit themselves to a new dynasty.

The brutal populace of that country has not yet got rid of its follies, and the trumpery of priest-craft continues to enslave their minds. The famous volcano of Vesuvius has been violently agitated. Torrents of lava have flowed from its sides, and showers of ashes have burst forth from its crater. This grand and sublime phenomenon of nature is viewed by the deluded eyes of ignorance and superstition, not with becoming admiration, but with bigotted fear; and the havock committed by the raging element is to be stopped, they foolishly think, by slinking priests walking bare foot, muttering their nonsense to stupid saints, and exposing the image of the mother of their god. To so low a pitch may human nature be sunk, when the mind suffers itself to be led captive by the tricks of priests, and to admit any other object of religious worship, besides that single Person who created the universe, and through whose permission, and doubtless for wise purposes, the fiery cloud issues from the burning mountain.

The French sovereign must smile at the folly of his new subjects. He will for a time connive at the tricks of the priests, but most probably he will take care that the delusion shall not long subsist. The estates of the monastries and convents will be wanted to support the splendour of his crown, or to defray the expenses of the war against the possessor of the other part of his dominions. A stand will certainly be made in Sicily, and as the King of Naples has entrusted an Englishman with the command of his troops, it is not improbable that he may retain possession of the island to the end of the year. We cannot venture to assign to him a much longer duration of command; and if peace were made before Christmas, we should not expect it to add much to his security. Indeed, Sicily and the empire of the sea seem to be objects of such magnitude and difficulty as must very materially retard every attempt at negotiation.

The Turkish empire is far from being tranquil towards the Danube, and the pilgrimages to Mecca are impeded by the projects made by the new sect of the followers of Wechal, in Arabia. We know so little of the latter country, that we have no means of ascertaining the real power and extent of this sect; but it seems by all accounts to be very formidable, and may be the instrument, in the hand of Providence, to overthrow the delusions of Mahometism. The two pests which have for so long a period disturbed and harrassed the Christian world, seem to be on the point of expiring, and the next generation may witness the downfal of Mecca and Rome, whose devotees will turn from idle traditions to the salutary truths of Scripture.

Turkey has much to dread on every side. Weakened as Austria has been by the war, she can do no injury to France; and the sovereign of the latter country may, upon his plan of indemnities, give Austria a share of his Turkish conquests. Thus he will remove Austrian influence further from himself. Germany will be between France and Austria a complete barrier, and

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Russia and Austria will have sufficient cause of dissention on the banks of the Danube. What are the views of Russia time will soon disclose. That extensive empire has lost too much character in the war to do any thing of consequence; and if there is any remaining wisdom in its cabinet, it will be more employed in civilizing its internal dominions, than attempting, to no good purpose, to make foreign conquests.

In the mean while the Swedes and Prussians present a strange sight; they are now in the attitude of boxers, but neither can stir without the consent of the parties who bet upon the match. After the conduct of the King of Sweden, we are rather surprised that the French Emperor has permitted him to retain any part of his German territories; and if peace is not soon made, we shall expect to hear that the Prussians are in possession of Pomerania. The little advance made by either party inclines us to believe that there is in the French cabinet an intention to cause the powers of Europe to discontinue hostilities. As to the war between England and Prussia, it is not worthy of a moment's notice; the acts of the Prussians served for a good declamation in the House of Commons, but when we look to the conduct of the British in India, we cannot but smile at the language held, as it respects the conduct of foreigners towards us, or our conduct towards foreigners.

Holland is employed in fêtes on the accession to the throne of its new sovereign, but he very prudently relies more upon the strength of the French troops in his territories, than on the love of his subjects. The Dutch, who have property, must be tired of the state in which they have lived for some years past; and they who were attached to the real liberty and independence of their country, can feel no regret that they have a Buonaparte instead of a Nassau upon the throne. The rights of the new sovereign are defined and clear: the Nassau was continually undermining their liberties, and by the aid of England and Prussia he overthrew them. Baffled entirely in their views, numbers were either driven out or emigrated from their country, and the Stadtholder's party triumphed most wantonly and most foolishly on their success. The fortune of the day is changed; the emigrants are restored to their property, under the auspices of the French, and a foreign yoke they think, and perhaps with reason, is better than the tyranny of their own fellow-citizens. When peace comes, we shall see whether monarchy is suited to the commercial spirit of the country, and its foreign possessions are still sufficient to make it respectable.

The arrival of an ambassador from America affords us a reasonable ground for expectation that the differences between us and that country may be amicably settled. Some men talk idly on this subject, and ridicule the idea of the Americans resisting us on the sea. It is true that they have not a marine to cope with our's, but their privateers would greatly annoy our commerce; and besides, it is the language of a bully to swagger and injure, merely because he has the power. If we have by our vessels wantonly insulted their coasts, we are bound to make reparation, and our power does not authorise us to commit injustice. We cannot afford to create unnecessarily any enemies.

Miranda's expedition on the Spanish main has afforded ground for endless rumours. Some assert that it has completely failed. Much as we may regret its failure, we do not doubt that a few years more will realize his views, and America will be independent of Spanish controul. St. Domingo has been the scene of more disasters, and another massacre; and the imperial government of the Blacks does not seem to have advanced further in civilization than the most refined people of Europe. Human life at Paris and Hayti have been looked upon with equal indifference.

But the most important circumstance which has occurred since our last, is the arrival of intelligence from India, with the treaties of peace that have been concluded between the British government, in that part of the world, and the powers of India, which have lately carried on as unsuccessfull a war against us as the confederacy of Russia and Austria against France. By these treaties, the great peninsula of India is really in subjection to the English name; the independence left to its princes is merely nominal, they are like the kings of Holland, Bavaria, Wirtembergh, Naples, and Etruria; and we are, and have been in India; ex-

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actly what Buonaparte is, or has been, in Europe. We do injustice, however, we fear to the sovereign of France. He has carried his powers much more meekly than our late governor-general, and if he has changed the names and habitations of princes, he has not treated a prostrate foe without a considerable degree of magnanimity. The mind is lost in contemplating the changes that have lately taken place in that vast continent. Not long ago, a few merchants were glad to be indulged with the liberty of possessing a few spots of ground on which to erect their warehouses, and now they are become lords of the country, drive sovereigns from their thrones, set up and pull down exactly as they please. Their government is also of a singular nature. Living in England, and possessing no ostensible rank in society, these makers and unmakers of princes, exercise the extraordinary power of preventing any Englishman but those they like, from landing on their coasts, and of dismissing at a moment's warning any person against whom there exists the least suspicion of offence. They enjoy a boundless monopoly, and in no part of the world is the liberty of the press treated with greater contempt. A memorable instance of this has been exhibited in the treatment of one Duane, a printer, and the laws issued upon the subject of divulging intelligence. The monopoly will not last long; this government by Englishmen to exclude Englishmen from a great portion of the globe, will not long be suffered; the country, if it is to bear the burden of Englishmen upon its soil, should at least derive every advantage from an intercourse with this island, and our Hindoo fellow-subjects should share in the advantages belonging to the limited degree of liberty still retained in this island. Difficulties, however, occur in every view of the question, and there is too much reason to fear that India will be to Britain, what the Provinces were to the Roman empire, and decayed fortunes of our nobility will be repaired exactly in the same manner as those of the proconsuls of Rome.

Our domestic politics have excited no small uneasiness in the illness of Mr. Fox, and the country, though it has hitherto derived no benefit from his being in office, has been labouring under fearful apprehensions, that he would not much longer be the head of a party, and that public affairs would be under the influence of a family from which it has not been in the habit of expecting any great advantages. Though Mr. Fox has swerved so much from his principles, and suffered the country to be burdened with a property tax, far more oppressive than that of his predecessors in office, and what is still worse, has permitted the national faith to be broken, in taxing the funds; we regret, for his own sake, and for that of the country, that there should be any thing to hinder or oppress him in the conduct of our external relations. We must not conceal our fears, however, that the cabinet of France is too well skilled in diplomatic concerns; and a court which encourages talent so much as France does, has a great advantage in a negotiation, where on one side it has been so little the custom to separate the man from the place, and to look out for proper persons to fill its diplomatic situations.

The inquiries on the conduct of a lady of high rank, still it is said go on. Certain it is, that the public has heard too much of insinuations, and expectations have been held out of the matter being brought to a speedy issue. Whether any report will be made or not, is now doubtful; and if one is not made, every one will be at liberty to form his own conjectures. The liberties taken by the public papers upon this occasion, have been very unwarrantable, and have done an injury to the cause they intended to support. The accusers are not to be stigmatised as calumniators in this stage of the business. They may, for aught we know, be guilty or not guilty of calumny; if they are guilty of calumny, the other party is innocent; if they are not calumniators, it does not follow, that the other party is guilty to the extent which might be presumed. In fact, during an inquiry, all insinuations against the accusers or accused, should be suspended, and when the innocence of the accused party has been fairly established, proper steps are to be taken against those who have hazarded a false accusation.

But if we suspend our judgments, entirely on this transaction, we cannot

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but reprobate in the highest degree, the imprudence of the language used in the northern part of this island, on the late acquittal of Lord Melville. Advertisements have been signed by men in official situations, congratulating the acquitted peer on his success, as if he had come off with honour, when it is well known, that the acquittal was so far from honourable, that upwards of sixty peers declared him upon their honour to be guilty. The whole of Scotland is not, however, to be inveloped in one common censure, many of the most respectable characters have felt the disgrace into which the interested zeal of their countrymen was leading them, and have protested strongly against their proceedings. Lord Melville is sufficiently fortunate in his acquittal; his partisans have no occasion for boast; the facts are well known to the public, and Englishmen form a just estimate of the verdict, and of Scotch rejoicings.

The effects of the property tax begin to be felt. Poor persons going to the bank for their usual dividends, have returned with their curtailed portions, and two shillings taken out of twenty, have occasioned no small surprise to the receiver of the remainder. To add to the wonder of the poor creature who is carrying home eighteen shillings instead of twenty, she hears that this is the time taken for the increase of the salaries of the princes of the blood. That the same minister who represented the state of the country to be so bad, that they must encroach upon the income of the lowest person in it, made that very circumstance an argument for taking from the purses of these poor contributors, to increase the wealth of the highest people in the country - strange perversion in language! When there is distress, we see no reason for separating any family from it. All feel, or ought to feel an equal interest in the country; and if any rise with its prosperity, they should be content to sink a little with its adversity.

We noticed, some time ago, the miserable death of some of our countrymen by the fall of houses, the example does not seem to excite any attention. Houses may fall, and the poor be buried in their ruins, yet it does not seem a sufficient tale to prevent the occurrence of such accidents.

A number of poor people lodged in some houses in Skinner-street, Shoreditch; the houses ought long before to have been removed. They were suffered to stand till a number of our fellow-creatures were buried in their ruins. Inquisitions for blood ought be taken on such occasions, and in our opinion, the loss of the property is too small a punishment for the possessors. We have persons in the house of commons feelingly alive to the situation of the Blacks in a crowded vessel at sea; we could wish to see their humanity touched by the groans of their own poor countrymen, expiring under the ruins of a house which had long been a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The most important part of the proceedings is the conclusion of the sessions of parliament, on the 23d of July, after a speech delivered by commissioners appointed for the purpose. In this speech the sovereign applauds the zeal and diligence manifested by the two houses, in the discharge of their duties, and makes particular acknowledgements for their care of the military system, their arrangements respecting œconomy, and regulations for the audit of public accounts. The commons are thanked for raising so large a portion of the supplies within the year, and are assured, that what has been so liberally granted shall be frugally administered. Their attention to the younger branches of his family receives an appropriate measure of praise.

But the most important part of the speech is the notification that discussions have taken place for the restoration of peace, on just and reasonable terms. This establishes the point that messengers have not been moving backward and forward to no purpose; but nothing can be argued from this speech, on the advancement towards peace. The cold word *discussions* does not imply much, and we know that Buonaparte continues his European arrangements, without any regard to any thing from this quarter. We may continue the war if we please, or end it, but it is not likely that he will swerve much from his previous determination, or if he does it must be with the view of future advantage.

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The praise for the raising of so large a portion of the supplies within the year, does not by any means meet our views of good finance, that is, of fairly apportioning the burdens of a nation among those who are able to bear and derive an advantage from them. The whole is brought to this single question, whether in time of war it is worth while to raise taxes to so great an amount, for the paying off of the national debt, and whether the existing generation should all at once bear so heavy a load? We noticed in our last report, that one author had fairly met this question, and in his pamphlet entitled "The Policy of lowering the Property Tax, and carrying on the War without additional Taxes," has happily shewn the good effects of that system, which Mr. Fox, though the introducer of it, has now so unfortunately for this country, abandoned. By this system the burden of ten millions would have been disposed among the persons existing in the space of thirty-seven years, and would therefore, comparatively speaking, be light to every one, it is now, and will be proved by experience, to be a most galling yoke.

However, the parliament is prorogued, and the nation is safe for some little time from the farther increase of their burdens, and it would be well, if in the recess, both representatives and people would study a little more the question of taxation, and endeavour to understand aright, whether there may not be a time to take off, as well as to lay on taxes. We are clearly of opinion, though we find so few to support us in it, that there may be as much wisdom in taking off taxes, as in laying them on; but custom has hitherto so prevailed, that no one member in the house seems to think at all of the latter point. Whether the war continues or not, it appears to us, that wisdom would prescribe as the first motion in the next session, the taking off of some millions of taxes. As to the paying of a poor person eighteen shillings instead of twenty shillings for her dividend at the bank, we cannot think of it without horror, and would wish that the princes of the blood would give themselves the trouble of thinking from what description of persons the addition to their revenues is derived.

The concluding part of this sessions was marked, as is too frequently the case, by the thinness of the houses, and the immense quantity of business transacted. This is a crying grievance; and if persons undertake a trust for their country, we cannot conceive how they can answer it to their honour and their consciences, to be absent from their posts and to neglect their duty. The consequence is, that the great business of legislation is in a manner left to the executive government; the ministers are every thing; the representatives of the people nothing. For the last month, not a seventh of the representatives was to be seen on many nights in the house, and it would take a very considerable time to read merely, without discussing the merits of the acts of these diminutive meetings. People may talk of the improvement of representation without doors, but it matters little how the representatives are chosen, unless some method is devised to keep them to their duty when they are elected, and to impress them with the idea that they are sent to the house to deliberate on every measure proposed, and not merely to sanction or thwart the acts of a minister.

Mr. Windham's Training Bill passed after much debating; what it will be in practice, time must discover. The measure in itself cannot be too much praised. Every Englishman, according to our constitution, is bound to learn the use of arms; and the real distinction between a free and an enslaved people is, that the one is able and willing, the other is unable or unwilling to use their arms in defence of their liberty and property. The game laws of this country have had an unhappy tendency in this respect. Under an idle pretext to satisfy a few ignorant country squires, arms have been taken from the people; whereas, we think, that every man at the age of twenty-one ought to be fully skilled in the use of the gun. Our ancestors were obliged to have the weapons in use in their times and in their houses, and since the discussion of this subject we have understood, that there is a part of the King's dominions where this laudable practice is still continued. Every male in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey is born a soldier; he is trained to the use of arms, and at a proper age regimented, and in consequence of this ar-

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rangement, these islanders are not in the least afraid of the enemy, though at so short a distance from their shores. By having our men trained to arms, there will be less need of a large standing army; an institution absolutely incompatible with liberty, and no less injurious to the rights of the people than the security of the throne.

The motion for adding to the burthens of the people, that the young princes might not share in the distresses of the times, met with scarcely any resistance. One or two members had the courage and the honour to make some remarks in favour of the people; but they met with little or no attention. Two members have distinguished themselves greatly upon other occasions, and have preferred nobly the duty of a representative (Mr. Paull and Mr. Robson), but the checks they have received from a certain quarter would astonish a stranger, not acquainted with the springs of action by which that quarter is guided.

Mr. Paull persisted in his impeachment of Marquis Wellesley, and has shewn what an individual member of the House of Commons may do, though thwarted in every step, by persisting with firmness, and keeping in view the duty he owes to his country. Mr. Paull has brought to light a variety of transactions in India, over which, without his interference, a veil would have been thrown; he has produced his charges; he has called for papers: he has begun the examination of witnesses. The session did not see the termination of the business, and it is not unlikely that the next may be consumed in inquiry. Still the accused will be brought before his peers, and, if he should evade the trial by any arts of his friends in the lower house, such an escape from justice will do him no honour.

Mr. Robson in another line shewed equal firmness. The astonishing wastefulness of the Pitt administration is now pretty well known; as under it there seemed to be a scramble among inferior officers who should most rob the country. In this universal plunder the barrack department has been conspicuous. Mr. Robson has brought much iniquity to light, and much remains to be developed. The plan he wished to pursue did not meet with the approbation of ministers, and they have taken the matter into their own hands. Commissioners have been appointed; and if they do their duty, the whole business may be dispatched before the next session of parliament, and in a very short time measures may be taken for the prosecution of the offenders. Mr. Robson, we trust, will with a watchful eye pursue the motions of these commissioners, and expose them to public indignation, if their conduct resembles at all that of some persons before them in similar departments. We cannot repeat too often that there is a duty incumbent on every one who receives the public money; and every one who receives it without doing his duty is to be considered in the same light as a cheat and a robber.

The nation has now seen the new administration through one session of parliament, and it will naturally be asked, what has been gained by the change? Mr. Pitt was characterised as the minister who had added more to the burdens, and taken more from the liberties of the people, than any of his predecessors. The nation has a right to ask of his successors, who gave him this character—"How far have you abandoned his atrocious principles and conduct? Have you lightened the burdens? Have you restored, or taken any measures to restore the liberties which he had removed?" To one part of these questions our answer is ready; if Mr. Pitt whipped us with rods, his successors have scourged us with scorpions.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

THE projected improvements in Westminster-hall will be proceeded on immediately. The new court of king's bench is to be built on the opposite side of the hall to the common pleas, next the speaker's court yard. This has long been wanted, as the present court is considerably too small for the accommodation required. That which is now the exchequer bill office is to be

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converted into a room for the accommodation of the grand jury, and several adjoining apartments are to be built for the convenience of the judges' attendants, and the officers of the court. On the exterior part of the hall, next the Abbey, four coffee-houses are to be erected for the accommodation of barristers, witnesses, &c. and all the sheds which now disgrace that venerable pile are to be pulled down, and the entrances to the hall repaired and beautified.

An act of parliament has been obtained for paving, lighting, and cleaning the town of Uxbridge, and for watching and supplying that place with water. Another, for the better relief, maintenance and employment of the poor of the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, and for cleansing and lighting the streets and the passages and places, and keeping a nightly watch, for raising money for repairing the highways in certain parts of that parish, and for raising money to repair the church;—and another to enable the several persons therein named to dispose of several houses in Picket-street, Temple-bar, and in Skinner-street, Snow-hill, and on Snow-hill, and in Fleet-market, in the city of London, by way of lottery.

The beautiful picture of the Nativity of Christ, by Pearson, in stained glass, which has been for some years the ornament of South Audley-chapel, has been purchased by the parish of Whitechapel, and placed in that church.

A boat belonging to the Grand Junction Company, and which was fitted up in Northamptonshire for the purpose, arrived at Paddington-wharf with near 100 live fat sheep for the London market. This being the first attempt of the kind, it excited considerable curiosity. It was fitted up with two slight decks, at a proper distance above each other, and a slanting roof of thin boards above. The space between each of the decks was divided by sliding boards into near fifty separate pens, so that each sheep had a distinct one to itself. The boat made its passage from Braunston to London, a distance of upwards of 95 miles, in 53 hours.

The state-rooms at Carlton-house, about twelve in number, have undergone a thorough repair, and have all been newly furnished in the most splendid and magnificent style possible. The lower range of rooms has undergone the greatest alteration. These are the rooms which will be immediately occupied by the Prince of Wales. They consist of his bed-chamber, which is 40 feet long. It is fitted up as the interior of a tent; immediately at the back of which is a magnificent bath, equalled by none in the kingdom. The walls are composed of real *verde-antique* marble, and the whole is highly polished. The flight of steps, niches, &c. are of the finest statuary. The whole is upon a very large scale, and built after the model of Titus's celebrated bath at Rome. This bath is surrounded by different chambers for the pages, dressing-rooms, &c. In front of the bed-chamber is a marble ante-room for servants. Next to this is an Etruscan-room, opening into the garden, and fitted up with books, &c for gentlemen wishing to see his Royal Highness. Beyond this apartment is a chamber called the Roman-room, the walls of which are covered with purple cloth, and fitted up with bookcases, &c. The latter may be considered as a kind of state-room, or small drawing-room. The decorations of this apartment are completely in the Roman style. This opens into the great library, which is fitted up according to the time of King Henry the Eighth, the costume being all strictly proper. The walls are hung with superfine scarlet cloth, and bordered by rich massy gold fringe. The bookcases, tables, chairs, &c. are of black ebony, inlaid with ivory. This range of rooms terminates with a gothic conservatory, 140 feet in length.

A very singular and brilliant Meteor was seen by many of the inhabitants of London, in broad day-light, on Thursday afternoon, the 17th of July, just about 8 o'clock, passing in the southern parts of the hemisphere, from about S.E. to N.W.—It seemed about one-fourth part of the apparent diameter of the moon, but more brilliant than Venus ever appears, and moved with very great swiftness, nearly in an horizontal direction; leaving a conical tail of light and sparks behind it. We intreat our correspondents in the country to communicate any observations which they can collect on the course of this large and singular meteor, and of its fall, if such should have taken place in Britain.

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Married.] At Marquis Wellesley's in Oxford-street, Sir William Abdy, Bart. to Miss Wellesley, eldest daughter of the Marquis W. Armaud Count de Barde, to Mademoiselle Adele de St. Hermine, youngest daughter of the Marquis de St. Hermine, and niece of the Duke of Polignac. Edward Parkins, esq. of Dean-street, Soho, to Miss Caroline Grey, of Upper Harley-street. Mr. Mackinlay, of the Strand, to Miss M. Cotes, of Tottenham. Lord Viscount Milton, only son of Earl Fitzwilliam, to the Hon. Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord Dundas. Captain Dalbiac, of the 4th Dragoons, to Miss Eleanor Shelley, daughter of the late Henry Shelley, esq. of Lewes. Benjamin Edward Hall, esq. to Miss Braithwaite, daughter of the late Admiral Braithwaite. Andrew Wedderburn, esq. to the Hon. Miss Louisa Eden, fifth daughter of Lord Auckland. Mr. Charles Kemble, to Miss De Camp. William Wadd, esq. of Clifford-street, to Miss Mackenzie, of Guildford street. Captain Egan of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Blaquiere, niece of Lord de Blaquiere. Captain Macgregor, of the 88th Regiment, to Miss Parry Jones, daughter of Thomas Parry Jones, esq. of Caernarvonshire. Thomas Read Kemp, esq. of Coneyboroughs, near Lewes, to Miss Baring, daughter of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. Hon. William Henry Hare, son of Lord Ennismore, to Miss Baugh, of Upper Wimpole-street. Robert Christie, esq. of Mark lane, to Miss J. A. Newton, daughter of John Newton, esq. of Merton-abbey. Edward B. Venn, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Harriet Green.

Died.] Mrs. Minshull, wife of Wm. Minshull, esq. New Bridge-street. In Pall Mall, Lady Stirling, wife of Sir Walter Stirling bart. At Newington, Mr. Samuel Howes, F.A.S. many years in the service of the Bank of England. At his house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 74, Cornelius Donovan, esq. brother-in-law of Lady Skeffington. A gentleman whose private worth and public integrity, will long endear him in the memory of those who had the satisfaction of truly knowing him, for he was pious, charitable, and a good Christian. At Brompton, Mrs. G. Iliffe, the widow of Captain Thomas Iliffe, late of the Hon East India Company's service, at Bombay. Mrs. Seymour, wife of Robert Seymour, esq. of Kingsland, and deputy comptroller of the Wool-Letter-Office, Custom-House. In Upper Baker-street, Portman square, Mrs. Stuart, wife of Hugh Stuart, esq. In Chancery-lane, Mr. John Packer, printer. In Queen Anne-street, West, Major General James Bannartyne, on the Bombay establishment. Suddenly, at Haberdasher's-hall, while sitting on a committee, Joseph Shermer, esq. Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, of Princes-street, Bedford-row. Robert Smitteson, of Queen-street, Cheapside, esq. William Pitt, esq. brother-in-law of Sir Brook Watson, bart. The Right Hon. Lady Mary Duncan, aged 88, widow of Sir William Duncan, bart. and aunt of the Earl of Thanet. Mrs. Basil Montagu, eldest daughter of Sir William Rush.

At Tunbridge Wells, Charles Francis Sheridan, esq. elder brother of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. He had been many years member of the Irish Parliament, and secretary at war in that kingdom, previously to the question of the regency, when he resigned his seat and office. In 1778, Mr. Sheridan published, in one volume, octavo, "A History of the late Revolution in Sweden." This was the Revolution effected by the late king, on the 19th of August, 1772, in order to break the power of the senate, the members of which governed the kingdom in the most absolute manner. In this work Mr. S. marked, with a bold and masterly hand, the progress of despotism in the history of the Swedes, from the time of Gustavus Vasa, to that of Charles XII. and clearly explained the reasons of the weakness and unsuccessfulness of their struggles for liberty, during that long period. The work was written in a natural, manly, and nervous style, and discovered Mr. S. to be possessed of that acuteness of penetration which is the first excellence of an historian. At this period of his life, he was secretary to the British envoy, at Stockholm, and was a witness of the events which he related in this work. He afterwards wrote several pamphlets, which were received with applause, on the ministerial side of the question, during the former dissentions of Ireland; one of them was entitled, "Letters of a Dungannon Volunteer, respecting the Expediency of a Parliamentary Reform."

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In 1793, Mr. S. published an essay upon the true principles of civil liberty, and of free government, occasioned by the levelling doctrines of the day.

At his seat at Forest House, Essex, aged 63, Samuel Bosanquet, esq. In him the public will regret an active, an independent, and an honest man; his private friends, an amiable companion in prosperity, a ready assistant in adversity, and a discreet, but gentle monitor in both; his family will inconsolably deplore the loss of his tenderness, his advice, and his example. His whole time and talents were devoted to the service of others. Though never engaged in business upon his own account, he made the commercial interest of his country his particular study from a very early age. To the trade of the Levant Company, of which he was deputy governor, he devoted a large portion of his time. To the concerns of the Bank of England, of which he was for many years a director, his attention was unremitting, and his opinion on commercial subjects was frequently resorted to by those who held the highest situations in the state. The duties of a magistrate in the county, he discharged with the same activity, and the same advantage to his neighbourhood. His charity was not confined to giving alms, for though his pecuniary bounties were ample in proportion to his fortune, he never refused to contribute his time and his exertions. His judgment was sound, his manners amiable and courteous, his disposition benevolent, and candour was the great characteristic of his mind, he thought humbly of himself, and he seldom censured others. In the relations of domestic life, he was indulgent, generous, mild, affectionate; he loved order, he was regular in his habits, temperate in all things, and the moderation of his personal expences enabled him not only to supply the wants, but to administer to the pleasures of those around him. These virtues and dispositions were the fruits of a mind long disciplined in the school of Christianity. He was religious without fanaticism; he could give a reason for his own faith, which was that of the Church of England; but he never condemned the faith of others. He made no parade of religion, but it entered into all his concerns; it enabled him, while on earth, to preserve his serenity, both in success and disappointment, for it was equally his guide in the one, and his comfort in the other; and he died in the full persuasion that it opened to him the only door to the everlasting glories of Heaven.

At his house in Seymour-place, the Right Hon. John Monson, Lord Monson, and a Baronet. His Lordship was born, May 20, 1753, and succeeded his father John, the late Lord, July 20, 1774. He married on the 13th of July, 1777, Lady Elizabeth Capel, daughter of the Earl of Essex, by whom he has left issue, Elizabeth, born August 24, 1779; Charlotte, born Feb. 13, 1783; and John George, born Sept. 1, 1785, by whom he is succeeded in his title and estates.—In Downing-street, Westminster, aged 91, Sir Arthur Clarke, bart. youngest son of Sir Robert Clarke, bart. of Snailville, in Cambridgeshire, by Mary, daughter of Arthur Barnardiston, esq. of Brightwell-hall, Suffolk. By his death the title has become extinct.—At Kentish-town, Samuel Irving, M.D. Physician to his Majesty's forces, and second son of the late Dr. Irving, of Lisburn, Ireland.—At Kensington Gore, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh. About three o'clock she rang the bell, and ordered the cook to bring up the bill of fare, and while in the act of examining the same, and informing the cook some private friends were coming to dine with her, he observed a manifest change in the whole of her countenance, when she retired to her chair, and in a few minutes expired without a groan. She was the sister and heiress of the last Lord Leigh, of Stone-leigh, which title became extinct at his death. By her demise, one of the finest estates in England comes to her heir at law, (believed to be Lord Craven) not less at the present rents than 17,000*l.* a year, in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire. But what makes this estate of immense value is, that the rents have not been raised for sixty years. Mrs. L. in this respect, adopted her brother's line of conduct, and it is conjectured that the rents will amount at a fair valuation to 50,000*l.* per annum.—At his house in Upper Harley-street, William Dickenson, esq. M.P. for Somersetshire. He was returned

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member for Rye, in 1790, and in 1796, for Somersetshire, which he represented till his death. Mr. D. introduced into parliament, in 1803, "a bill to suspend for a short time, the operation of an act of Henry VIII. so far as it relates to the residence of the clergy." He married Miss Fuller, daughter of the late Stephen Fuller, of Jamaica, esq. and by that lady has left one son, William Dickenson, esq. M.P. for Leswithiel.—At Hans-House, Chelsea, Henry Holland, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace, for the county of Middlesex, and architect to the East India Company, &c. &c. Independently of the distinguished rank he bore in his profession, he was endowed with general talents, and conciliating manners, which procured him early in life, the most respectable connexions with men of the first consequence and ability in the country.—At his house in George-street, Portman-square, Arthur Richard Dillon, Archbishop, and Duke of Narbonne, Primate of the Gauls, President of the States of Languedoc, and Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost. This venerable prelate, who was eminently distinguished for his knowledge, talents, and eloquence, was the youngest brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Viscount Dillon. He was born at St. Germain-en-laye, in the year 1721, ordained bishop of Evreaux, the 28th of October, 1753, archbishop of Thoulouse, in 1758, archbishop of Narbonne, 1762, and commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, in the year 1776. When the revolution took place in France, which was a total subversion of every principle which all good men hold dear and sacred; he retired to this country, where he has since continually resided, preferring the sacrifice of his high rank and situation, to a dereliction of those principles of duty and honour which uniformly guided his conduct through a long and meritorious life.—In Dean-street, Soho, aged 82, Mr. Robert Lawless, who, for considerably more than half a century, had been so well known to, and much distinguished by, the notice and regard of many of the most eminent literary characters of his time; as one of the principle assistants to Mr. Andrew Millar, formerly bookseller in the Strand, afterwards to his successor the late Mr. Alderman Cadell, and since, till very lately, to Messrs. Cadell and Davies, the present conductors of that extensive business. Mr. Lawless was a native of Dublin, and related not very distantly, to the respectable and recently ennobled family of the same name, as well as to the Barnewalls and Aylmers; he was a Roman Catholic, and strictly observant of the duties and obligations of his religion, yet perfectly free from the bigotry and uncharitableness which have, on too many occasions, marked the conduct of members of that community. In his character were united the soundest integrity of mind, with a simplicity of manners rarely equalled. His reading had been extensive, his judgment was remarkably correct, his memory uncommonly strong, and the anecdotes with which it was stored, often afforded gratification to his friends, who delighted to draw him into conversation. Humble as was his walk of life, few men had stronger claims to affectionate regard. A purer spirit never inhabited the human bosom.—At Wimbledon, Surry, the seat of his son, Andrew Bernard, esq. the Right Rev. Thomas Bernard, Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, L.L.D.F.R.S. &c. &c. His Lordship was born in 1726, appointed dean of Derry, in 1768, consecrated bishop of Killaloe, in 1780, and translated to the bishoprick of Limerick, in 1794, on the death of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Glentworth. His Lordship married first, the daughter of Wm. Browne, esq. of Browne's-hill, in the county of Carlow; and secondly, in 1803, Jane Ross Lewin, daughter of John Ross Lewin, esq. of Fort Fergus, county of Clare. This venerable prelate was a member of most literary societies in the united kingdom, but particularly of the club composed of Garrick, Johnson, Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Cumberland, Goldsmith, &c. &c. and was dean of Derry, when the latter wrote his poem of "Retaliation," in which he is thus noticed:

"Our dean shall be venison, just fresh from the plains."

He was then a new member of that society, and supposing him dead, the poet goes on—

"Here lies the good dean, re-united to earth,

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Who mixed reason with pleasure, and wisdom with mirth;
If he had any faults, he has left us in doubt,
At least, in six weeks, I could not find 'em out;
Yet some have declared, and it can't be deny'd them,
That sly-boots was cursedly cunning to hide them."

WESTMINSTER, JULY 23,

This day the Lords being met, a message was sent to the honorable House of Commons by Sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman usher of the black rod, acquainting them, that the Lords, authorised by virtue of his Majesty's commission for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both houses, do desire the immediate attendance of this honorable house in in the House of Peers to hear the commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the following Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor to both Houses:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the state of the public business enables his Majesty to close this Session of parliament.

"We are at the same time, directed, to express to you the great satisfaction which his Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and dilligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his empire, which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings.

"The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our military system, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual audit of the public accounts, call for his Majesty's particular acknowledgments.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service, particularly by raising, within the year, so very large a proportion of the necessary supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favourable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British people. You may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those supplies which you have so liberally granted.

"His Majesty is particularly sensible of the fresh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the provision which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his royal family to meet the necessary expenses of their station.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty, always anxious for the restoration of peace on just and honorable terms, is engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of this most desirable end. Their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy, and in every event his Majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to war or security to peace."

Then a commission for proroguing the parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said;

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of his Majesty's commission under the great seal to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Thursday the 28th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 28th day of August next."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in Alphabetical Order.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, Thomas Edwards, jun. esq. one of the clerks of his Majesty's Board of Excise, to Mrs. Priscilla Amber, of Midhurst.

Died.] The Rev. John Meyler,

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A.M. formerly of Marlborough, rector of Maulden.

BERKSHIRE.

A short time since a woodcock's nest was found in Calvin's Wood, in the parish of Bucklebury. This rarity excited a great deal of curiosity in the neighbourhood, and drew numbers to the spot: the bird was daily flushed from the nest by her unwelcome visitors, who had thus repeated proofs that the eggs did not belong to one of any other genus, nor to another of the numerous species of snipe; they are considerably larger than the partridge's, and nearer the size of the Guinea hen's, but speckled with a darker brown. The nest, which is on the ground, consists of dry leaves and feathers, which the hen has apparently plucked from her body.

Married.] Atkins Edwin Martin Atkins, esq. of Kingston Lisle, to Miss Ann Cock, of Upper Wimpole-street, London. — Lambert Fowler, esq. of Windlesham-house, to Miss Bird, of Brinham lodge.—Colonel Arthur Vansittart, of Spottesbrooke, M. P. for Windsor, to the Hon. Caroline Eden, fourth daughter of Lord Auckland.

Died.] At Reading, Lieut. Colonel Velley, late of the Oxfordshire Militia, and long resident in Bath. His death was occasioned by the horses of a double stage coach, in which he was a passenger, taking fright at that town, when being alarmed at his situation, he jumped out of the coach, and fell with the back part of his head so violently on the ground, as to occasion a concussion of the brain; and after languishing two days he expired.—At Abingdon, aged 60, Mr. Blake.—At Bracknell, Mrs. Burdett, widow of the late Captain B.—In Windsor Castle, aged 82. Mrs. Thornton.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Robert Smith, esq. of Aylesbury, to Miss M. S Watson, daughter of Sir J. Watson, knight.

Died.] At Stony Stratford, aged 57, the Rev. Thomas Propert, perpetual curate of that parish.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The members' four prizes, value 15 guineas each, are this year adjudged to Mr. R. Trevelyan, of St. John's, and Mr. Wray, of Trinity, senior bachelors; the subject, *E tot deperditis humaniorum literarum apud Græcos et Romanos Monumentis quænam præ ceteris sint desiderandæ?* And to Mr. W. Longley, of St. John's, and Mr. Wm. Grant Gautley, of Pembroke, middle bachelors; the subject *Utrum certamina publice in Græcia Spectata plus utilitatis an damni secum adtulerint?*

The late Sir Wm. Browne's three gold medals, value five guineas each, are adjudged as follows;—to Mr. C. Js. Bloomfield, of Trinity, for the Greek Ode; to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of St. John's, for the Latin Ode? and to Mr. Joseph Kirkman Miller, of Trinity, for the Epigrams.

The following experiment, by Mr. Charles Miller, of Cambridge, shews to what an astonishing extent the increase of wheat may be carried with care. On the 8th of August last, he took up a plant of wheat which had been sown in the beginning of June, and he divided it into 18 parts, each of which was transplanted separately: about the latter end of September they were again removed, and divided in 67 roots; in the end of March following, and beginning of April, they were separated into 500 plants, which yielded 21,109 ears; and the single grain thus yielded 570,000 fold! The produce measuring three pecks and three quarters, and weighing 47 pounds.

Died.] Mr. Smith, butler, of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Dorti, to Miss Mary Atkin.—Mr. John Graham, to Miss Ann Dalton.—Mr. Robert Russell, of Seaton Iron-works, to Miss Wood, of Workington.—Mr. Harley, to Miss Glaister, both of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carlisle, Sir Richard Hodgson, knt. one of the aldermen of that city.—Mr. Robert Russell, aged 66, forty of which he spent in the employment of Messrs. Ferguson's.—At Low Crosby, Mr. Robert Corruthers, sincerely and deservedly regretted by an affectionate family, and a numerous and respectable acquaintance. — At Cockermouth, aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Saniton. — Miss Westray, milliner. —Lately, at Melmerby, aged 84, Mr. John Slee, father of the Rev. Mr. Slee, of the same place. Mr. Slee was possessed of a most intrepid mind, and

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his exploits, though they will not, perhaps, be recorded in the page of history, yet, in his native place, have been long looked upon by the honest rustics, with more admiration, than the achievements of those in more exalted spheres. In the rebellion of 1745, our hero greatly distinguished himself; being at that period, one of the Trainbands for the county, then lying at Carlisle, he volunteered to go and reconnoitre the rebels, who were approaching Carlisle: having discovered their advanced party below Longtown, he was the very person that took Quarter-master Brand, and brought him prisoner to Carlisle. After the city was surrendered to the enemy, the Trainbands were escorted by the Rebels to Low Hesket, where Mr Slee proposed to his companions, unarmed to fall upon the Rebels, and take them prisoners; which proposition, however, they would not agree to. He therefore made his escape to Penrith, where he remained until the return of the Rebels;—and the morning after the action on Clifton Moor, he, with a party of thirteen, agreed to go and view the scene of action. On their way thither, they discovered three of the rebels wandering in the fields; whom they resolved to take; but on a nearer approach, their courage failed them; in the mean time the enemy had fled. Mr. Slee immediately pursued them alone, with no other arms than an old sword. The Rebels seeing whom they had to contend with, made a stand, and all of them snapped their pieces at him. Wonderful, to relate! They all missed fire. Mr. Slee still advancing, rushed in amongst them, made them all prisoners, and brought them to the Moot Hall at Penrith. But Mr. Slee's generosity was equal to his courage;—he promised to protect them with his life; and actually fought three battles in their defence. The fame of this circumstance soon reached the ears of the brave Duke of Cumberland, who sent for him, and presented him with an appointment in the Duke of Montague's Troopers (a very valuable situation at that time), where he continued till the regiment was disbanded. While this corps was lying at York, the subject of our humble narrative frequently did duty over the rebel prisoners there. Amongst them was one of the men whom he took prisoner, as mentioned before:—this man was very remarkable for always crying out, when he saw our hero, "Oh! mon, if it had na been for you, I'd no' been here."

Died.] Sir Wilfred Lawson, bart. aged 43, of Brayton-house and Isell-hall; the last of the male line of one of the most ancient and respectable families in that county. Dying without issue, the title is extinct. Sir Wilfred had the most elegant and extensive library in the North of England, and which is indeed equalled by few in the kingdom. His collection of rare and curious plants, beasts and birds, excited the admiration of all who have seen them—At Whitehaven, Mr. William Greenlaw, aged 76. He had been a member of the Methodist connexion 55 years.—Mr. Marton, of Wigton, attorney-at-law. — Mr. Charles Steedholm, of Cockermouth.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Paul, of Chester, to Miss Cooper, of Rossett.—John Plumbe, esq. of Kingsley, to Miss Atherton, of Walton-hall.—At Stockton, the Rev. C. R. Cameron, of Worcester, to Miss Lucy Lyttleton Butt.

Died.] Mr. J. Hollingsworth, of Halton.—At Windslow, Michael Ferrebee, esq.—Mr. Potts, of Chester.

CORNWALL.

A new mineral has been discovered in this county, in one of the government mines, where it forms an incrustation round projecting particles of spongy pyrites, which appear to contain a considerable portion of cobalt. The colour of the mineral varies from a light ash to a dark brown; it is of a close and polished texture and breaks like flint. Its particles are very brittle, and when triturated, give out a strong hepatic odour. It is soluble in nitric, and muriatic acids, precipitable by alkalies, and is likely to be of much utility in the arts.

Died.] Rd. Thomas, esq. of Trethcake, aged 84.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Payhembury, Mr. Guillemard, of Hackney, to Miss Susan Venn, daughter of Mr. Henry V.—John Collins, of Dunsford, esq. to Miss Susan Cornish.—At Totnes, Rd. Marsbull, esq. M.D. to Miss Farwell, only daughter of Arthur F. esq.—Mr. Wm. Hussey, to Miss Sarah Hodges, of Luppit, near Honiton.—Mr. Dyer,

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of Exeter, bookseller, to Miss Gillard, of London.—At Exeter, Lieut. Wm. Evans, of the Worcester militia, to Miss Melene Laurence.

Died.] Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Wood, of Tiverton.—Mr. Sparks, of the King's Arms-inn, Piddletown, aged 40.—Mr. J. Westcomb, of Exeter.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] C. G. Mundy, esq. of Mark Town, to Miss Massingberd, of Osbornby, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Glapwell Hall, Lady Barker, relict of the late Sir Robert B. bart. — At Spital, near Chesterfield, aged 75, the Rev. John Bourne, M. A. rector of Sutton, and vicar of South Tringfield. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B. A. 1754, and M. A. 1757.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Dorchester, Morgan Yeatman, esq.—At Shaftesbury, Rt. Dudley, esq.—At Poole, John Lauder, esq. collector of the customs at that port.

DURHAM.

A ploughman, while at work in a field near Lumley, struck his plough upon the top of an old earthen pot, which was found to contain several pieces of silver coin, of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in a fine state of preservation.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Palmer.

Died.] Mrs. Blacklin, wife of the Rev. R. B. of Heighington.—At Sunderland, very suddenly, Mr. Fairlamb. He had taken a walk in the morning, and on his return went up stairs to dress, when feeling unwell, he threw himself on the bed, and immediately expired.

ESSEX.

Married.] Wm. Fisher Hulse, esq. to Miss D. A. Crickitt, of Smyth's Hall.

Died.] At Messing, Golding Griggs, esq. aged 85, a character, in whom were happily blended all the social virtues most worthy of imitation by those who wish to live universally beloved and respected.—At Sewardstone, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. G. W. of Bishopsgate-street, London. — James Round, esq. of Brick Hall, near Colchester, aged 73, upwards of 40 years in the commission of the peace for the county of Essex.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A ball of fire lately fell on a cottage at Cleverend-green, in the Forest of Dean, and forced its way through the roof into the kitchen, but happily without doing any further damage, although three persons were sitting by the fire.

Married.] At Glocester, J. Baker, esq. of Aldwick-court, to Miss Weaver. At Dymock, Humphrey Cooper, esq. to Miss Amelia Morton.

Died.] At Hanham-court, Henry Creswick, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Gloucester. —Mrs. Bennet, of Fracupton.—Mrs. Pearce, widow of R. Pearce, esq. of Stone.—Mr. James Kearsey, of Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE.

An act of parliament has recently been obtained for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the Isle of Wight.

Married.] John Goodeve, esq. of Gosport, banker, to Miss Hurry, of Yarmouth.—At Alresford, the Honorable Colonel William Bligh, to Lady Sophia Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

Died.] Mrs. Birt, wife of Richard Birt, esq. of South Warmborough.—James Fermor, esq. of Turmore.—The Rev. John Ilslay, rector of Tunworth, near Basingstoke.—Mrs. White, wife of the Rev. H. White, rector of Shalden.—Mr. Kingate, of the King's Arms inn, Southampton.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Tring, Mr. Joseph Brown, to Miss Charlotte Sherman.

Died.] At St. Albans, Mrs. Lomax. —At Cheshunt, Mr. Robert Wilson, aged 93, formerly an eminent seedsman in London.—At Stantedbury, aged 82, Robert Jocelyn, esq. late Captain in the royal navy. He was the oldest on the list of superannuated Captains, and was promoted to the rank of post in 1759.—Mr. Richard Hogg, aged 44, of Widdiall.—The Rev. Anthony Trollope, aged 71, formerly of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1758, A. M. 1761, rector of Cottered, with Bradfield annexed, and vicar of Rushden, near Baldock.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Ive's, Mr. Daniel Setchfield, to Miss Salmon, of Peterborough.

Died.] The Rev. John Bewsker, vicar of St. Neot's.

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KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, Mr. Joseph Buren, to Miss Mary Green.—At Milton, Mr. James Elvey, to Miss Catharine Mason.—At Canterbury, Mr. Amos, to Miss Grace Collington.—Mr. Edward Appleyard, to Miss Harriet Jennins.—At Minster, Capt. William Thomas, of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Hammond, of Lewisham.—At Mersham, the Rev. Charles Hughes, of Barham, to Miss Knatchbull, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.

Died.] At Eltham, Mrs. Henry Budd.—At Paul's Cray, Mrs. Simons, wife of the Rev. John Simons.—At Greenwich Hospital, after a tedious illness, the Rt. Hon. Susannah, Viscountess Hood, Lady of Lord Viscount Hood. She was the daughter of Mr. Linzee, mayor of Portsmouth, and has left one son, the Hon. Henry Hood, born in 1754. Her ladyship was created a peeress in her own right on the 27th of March, 1795, by the title of Baroness Hood, of Catherington, in Hampshire, with remainder to the heirs of her husband, Samuel Lord Viscount Hood.—At Chatham, while sitting in his chair, preparing to receive some friends, the members of a Book Society, of which he was secretary, in his 61st year, John Burton, esq. clerk of the survey in his Majesty's dock-yard at Chatham, in Kent; and author of a valuable work, intituled "Lectures on Female Education and Manners," printed at Rochester in 1793, in two volumes, 8vo. which has since gone through a second edition.—The Rev. Marmaduke Lewis, A. M. aged 77, rector of Lullingstone, and vicar of East Garstop, in the county of Berks.—At Eltham, Mr. P. Wynne, an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row, London.—At Mersham Hatch, Miss Eliza C. Knatchbull, daughter of Sir Edward K. bart.—At Crayford, aged 79, the Rev. Philip Walter, 47 years rector of that parish.—Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. Dodd, Sheerness.—At Lees Court, aged 53, the Right Hon. Lewis Thomas Watson, Lord Sondes, of Lees Court, May 20, 1760. He married, Nov. 30, 1785, Mary, daughter of Richard Milles, esq. of North Elmham, in Norfolk, by whom he has left issue four sons and two daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son Lewis Richard, born May 22, 1792. His lordship's father, who died March 30, 1795, was brother of the second Lord Monson, and was advanced to the dignity of the peerage, May 20, 1760, on the death of Thomas, Earl of Rockingham, he took the name of Watson.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Coche, attorney, to Miss Farmer.—At Castle Donington, Mr. Small, of Boston, to Miss Bakewell.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Stocks, of Hull, to Miss K. Bygott, of Barton.—Mr. Frankish, of Gainsborough, to Miss Wood, of Broughton.

Died.] Mrs. North, of Grantham, aged 21.—Mr. Geo. Rippon, of Lincoln, hat-maker, aged 28.—At Boston, Richard Yarburgh, esq.—Mrs. Julian, wife of Mr. Julian, of the Rodney inn.—Mrs. Brockett, aged 80.—Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. Moses S.—Mr. John Hursthouse, of Tid St. Mary's, aged 61.—The Rev. John Gee, vicar of Hibaldstow.—At Spalding, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Thorpe, senior.—At Gainsborough, Mr. James Clark, aged 46.—Mr. Bartholomew Waite, aged 54.—Mrs. Ward, aged 63, widow of Captain Ward.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Davies, to Miss Coupland, both of Lancaster.—At Liverpool, Mr. Charles Ashcroft, to Miss Mary Crane.—Mr. R. Dewhurst, to Miss Mary Gore.—Mr. John North, attorney, to Miss Webster.—Mr. John Underwood, to Miss Farrington.—Mr. Thomas Griffith, to Miss Luccock.—At Manchester, Joseph Radford, esq. to Miss Harvey, only daughter of Thomas Harvey, esq. of John-street, Adelphi.—At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Greetham, to Miss Aughton.—Mr. Gore, to Miss Ellen Tarleton.—At Blackburn, Mr. R. Edleston, to Miss Ainsworth.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Stephens, both of the theatre, Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, aged 22, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Young, one of the managers of the theatre; the Manchester theatre was closed out of respect to her memory the evening of her death.—At Liverpool, aged 31, Mr. Thomas Askew Hanley, attorney-at-law.—Mr. Robert Finlay.—Captain Lewis Robinson.—Mr. Walter Rowe, aged 56.—Moses Benson, esq.—M. Wedgwood, aged 62.—At Warrington, Mrs. Patten, of the Mermaid inn.—Mr. Thomas Hat-

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ton.—Miss Starkie, aged 18, eldest daughter of Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, esq. of Huntroyd.—At Wigan, aged 37, Mr. Thomas Chadwick.—At Lancaster, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Butcher.—Mr. John Watkinson.—Mrs. Leve, wife of John L. esq. of Altrington hall.—Mr. Thomas Ralph.—J. Bolton, esq. of Colne, attorney at-law.—At Sparth, near Blackburn, aged 62, John Brookbank, esq. a man peculiarly respected by all who knew him.—Near Ulverston, Captain G. Knott, aged 33, of the Royal Lancashire Militia

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Jeyes, attorney-at-law, and forty years town-clerk of that place.

NORFOLK.

An act of parliament has lately been obtained for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the city of Norwich; and another for repairing the parish church of Yarmouth, and ebuilding the tower.

Married.] Mr Quanbrough, of Long Melford, to Miss C. Hepburn, of Downham.—Mr. William Boby, of Hill Harling, to Miss Emma Nicholson.—George Carthew, esq. of Harleston. to Miss Isaack, of Wighton.—Mr. John Kelly, jun. of Yarmouth, to Miss Eliza Pache, of Mettingham.

Died.] Mr. Henry Hubbard, aged 50, landing-waiter of Lynn.—Mr. S. N. Chiswell, of Wereham.—Mr. John Pratt, of Norwich, aged 77.—Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. J. Black, printer, late of Yarmouth.—Thomas Grigson Payne, esq. of Hingham, many years an acting magistrate for the county of Norfolk.—Mr. William Fisher, aged 19, only son of William F. esq. of Yarmouth.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, James Wilson, esq. of Darlington, to Mrs. Taylor, of Gateshead.—Captain Gregson, of the Royal Cumberland Militia, to Miss E. Brumwell, of Wardenhill, Durham.—At Mexham, Mr. Thomas Gray, of Newcastle, to Miss Miller.—Mr. Shafto Little, to Miss Hannah Batty.

Died.] At Newcastle. Mrs. Eleanor Hutchinson, aged 91.—Mr. John Snowdon, aged 48.—Elizabeth Roberts, aged 99, relict of Hugh Roberts, of Chester, who served many years in the 3rd regiment of foot. She was an eye witness of five different battles that her husband had been in. Her strength did not fail her to the last. She had thirteen children, thirty-five grand-children, and thirteen great-grand-children.—At Alnwich, Mr. Michael Henderson, of the Abbey Mills.—Mrs. Mary Robertson, aged 73.—Dr. Claseley, of Newcastle.—Mrs. Angus, wife of Mr. Thomas A. of Newcastle, printer.—At Hexham, Mr. John Ayrey.—Mrs. Margaret Ainsley, wife of Mr. John A.—At Berwick, Mr. Robert Sanderson, late of Palsgrave Place, London.—The Rev. Hugh Moises, A. M. aged 85, late lecturer of All-saints, Newcastle, and rector of Greystock. He was headmaster of the grammar school at Newcastle, in which situation he contributed to the formation of the minds of those great men, Lord Eldon, Lord Collingwood, Sir Wm. Scott, &c.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Maslie, to Miss Redgard, of Gainsborough.—Mr. Joseph Lomas, to Miss Elizabeth Frost.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Nixon.—Mr. James Randall, of the Cross Keys inn.—Mr. William Huthwaite, alderman of Nottingham, aged 81.—Mrs. Hunt, aged 73.—At Worksop, Mrs. Frances White, aunt of Sir Thomas Wollaston White, bart.—At Retford, Mr. Kippax, aged 72.—Mr. Samuel Hetone, aged 93.—At Bawtry, John Achlom, esq. aged 75, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 61st regiment.—Mrs. Cooper, wife of John Gilbert, C. esq. of Thurgarton Priory.—George Neville, esq. of Thorney, aged 66.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The chancellor's prizes in the university of Oxford, for the present year, have been adjudged to Edward Garrard Marsh, B. A. late scholar of Wadham College, and now Fellow of Oriel College, for the English essay, "Posthumous Fame;" and to John Latham, Commoner of Brazen-nose College, for the Latin verses, "Trafalgar;" also the prize by a private donation to Henry Allen Johnson, Commoner of Christ Church, for the English verses, "Travels of Discovery into the Interior of Africa."

Sir Roger Newdigate's prize has been adjudged to John Wilson, esq. Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College, for English verse on the following subject; "A Recommendation of the Study of the Remains of Grecian and Roman Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting."

Two of the college prizes are adjudged

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as follows: "Patriotism," an English essay, to Mr. Twyford; and "Nelsonus," a Latin essay, to Mr. Papendick.

Died.] The Rev. John Horseman, B. D. aged 73, upwards of thirty-four years rector of Souldem, and formerly Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.—At Oxford, aged 65, the Rev. John Wills, D. D. warden of Wadham College, rector of Tydd St. Mary's, Lincolnshire, and of Leaborough, in Somersetshire. He was appointed warden of Wadham College in 1783, on the death of Dr. Gerard. The bulk of his property he has left to the college over which he presided; 400*l.* per annum in addition to the headship, with all his books and furniture. Two exhibitions of 100*l.* each, annually, to two fellows of the college, students in law and physic; and two exhibitions of 20*l.* each, annually, to two scholars, students in the same professions. To a superannuated fellow not having property of his own to the amount of 75*l.* per annum, an annual exhibition of 75*l.* to one other superannuated fellow, not having of his own property 100*l.* per annum, an annual exhibition of 50*l.* To the divinity lecturer of the college, thirty guineas per annum, to read lectures on the thirty-nine articles. Five or six pounds value in books per annum to the best reader of the lessons in chapel. He has left also public benefactions as follow, an estate in Lincolnshire, of about 150*l.* per annum, to the vice-chancellor for the time being, in aid of the great burdens of his office; 100*l.* per annum to the senior Bodleian Librarian; 100*l.* per annum to the theatre; and 1000*l.* stock in the 3 per cents, to the infirmary. The residue of his fortune, exclusive of private legacies to relations, friends, and servants, he has bequeathed to the college, to establish a fund to accumulate for the purpose of purchasing or benefiting livings for that college. He is succeeded in the wardenship by the Rev. William Tournay, B.D. —The Rev. Dr. Horner, rector of Standlake.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Bristol, aged 75, John Paterson, esq. of London, and of Carmacoup, in the county of Lanark, Scotland. He was one of the oldest merchants in the Canada trade; and maintained through life a character remarkable for the strictest integrity and benevolence to all mankind. As he lived respected, so he died lamented by a very numerous circle of friends and relatives. —— Miss Charlotte Cuming, youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Cuming Gordon, bart.—Miss Rumbold, eldest daughter of Sir George Rumbold, bart.—Mr. William Tate, a celebrated portrait-painter at Bath. —Thomas West, esq. of Bath.—At Taunton, aged 68, John Southey, esq. uncle of the celebrated poet.—Mr. George Hare, postmaster, of Taunton.—At Bridgewater, aged 50, in consequence of breaking his leg, by the falling of the hustings, at the nomination of a member for the county, Samuel Day, esq. of Burnett, and of Charterhouse, Hinton. Mr. Day was a most active magistrate, and supported the character of a country gentleman in its primitive purity.

SUSSEX.

An extensive mine of excellent coal has been discovered on the coast near Hastings, which there can be no doubt will prove of great importance.

Married.] At West Bourn, the Rev. Tho. de Lacy, A. M. archdeacon of Meath, to Miss Moutray, daughter of the late John Moutray, esq. commissioner of his Majesty's navy.—Rich. M. Movey, esq. of North Marden, to Miss Roberts, of Abbotston, Hants.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Postle Jackson, of Ipswich, to Miss Burcham, of London. —The Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, of Bury, fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to Miss Theophila Mills, daughter of the Rev. Edward M. of Bury.

Died.] Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick, a well known jockey at Newmarket.—Mrs. Chilton, wife of the Rev. R. C. Chilton, of Mendlesham.—Mr. John Cobb, of the Horse Shoe Inn, Bury.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] John Masters, esq. alderman of Stafford.—Mr. Thomas Green, of Park-hall, Eccleshall, aged 38.—At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Rhudde, wife of Anthony R. esq.—At Farley, the Rev. J. Bill, rector of Draycot, and formerly of Christ's College, Cambridge.—At the Potteries, Mr. George Heasties.—At Burslem, the Rev. Edward Jackson, aged 65, a preacher in the late Mr. Wesley's connexion.—Mr. C. Brindley, of Great Barr, aged 64.—At Etruria, Mr. Wm. Cox, aged 85, and 45 years assistant to Josiah Wedgwood and Co.

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SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Swanwick, of Oswestry, to Miss Hannah Hilditch.—Mr. Rogers, of Ellesmere, to Miss M. Davies, of Hereford.—At Ludlow, J. Tho. Brown, esq. to Miss M. Sneade.—Dr. Smith, of Upton Magna, to Miss Adams, of Birmingham.—Mr. Wm. Jones, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Heighway, of Pontesford.

Died.] J. Bright, esq. of Shrewsbury.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Jackson, to Miss Jane Yates.—Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss Demmack.

Died.] Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. David J. of Kendal.—At Viscount Howick's office, Sir Michael Lefleming, bart. He had called at the Admiralty respecting some naval business, and while Lord Howick was taking down his name, Sir Michael fell sideways off the chair on which he was sitting, and never spoke afterwards. Mr. Andrews, apothecary of Charing-cross, was instantly sent for, but on his arrival informed his lordship that there was no symptom of life remaining, nor any chance of its return. On his examination the following day at the coroner's inquest, which was held at the Ship Tavern, Charing Cross, he said that the cause of Sir Michael's death was an apopletic fit, occasioned by an arterial eruption upon the brain. The verdict of the jury was, *Died by the visitation of God.* Sir Michael was descended from a Flemish family, which was honoured with a baronetage at the commencement of the last century. His father, Sir William F. restored the ancient appellation without recurring to the king's sign manual, by christening his son Michael Le. The particle has since been incorporated with the surname. Sir Michael's guardian was Sir James Lowther, the late Earl of Lonsdale, who lived in great intimacy with him, and left him a legacy at his death. He married Lady Diana Howard, only child of Thomas, the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, by whom he had one daughter, Anne Frederica Elizabeth, born in 1785. He had for many years represented the county of Westmoreland in parliament, and ever since 1779 had been lieutenant-colonel of the Cumberland militia.

WILTSHIRE.

Lord Pembroke's mansion at Wilton, is fitting up in the Gothic style, at an immense expense.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Wm. Everett, to Miss Giffard.—N.W. Peach, esq. of Muston Cottage, Dorset, to Miss Goodman, of Oare house.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. Mitchell, coachmaker.—Mr. Alex. Webb, baker.—Mr. Wm. Lawrence.—Joseph Bird, esq. aged 31, late of the horse guards blue, and brigade major of that district. Mr. Uriah Garrett, foreman to Mr. Norton, cabinet-maker.—Mr. Thomas Dew, second son of Mr. John D. hatter, aged 19.—Mrs. Sarah Smith.—Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. late an eminent builder of Fulham, Middlesex.—Miss Frances Bracher, daughter of Mrs. B. aged 24.—At Downton, Mrs. Senior, wife of Mr. Samuel S. butcher.—At Heytesbury, aged 26, Mr. Wm. Prangley.—Wm. Bathurst Pye Bennet, esq. of Salthorpe House.—William Everett, esq. late an eminent clothier at Horninsham. — At Marlborough, Mr. John Crook, late an eminent fellmonger.—Mr. Wm. Anderson.—Mr. Blackford, of the King's Arms, Malmesbury.—Mrs. Ralph, of Wootton Bassett.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

As some workmen were lately repairing the parish-church of Fladbury, to their astonishment they discovered the skeleton of a fox between the roof and the cieling.

Died.] Mrs. Rayment, aged 75, of Worcester.—At Leominster, Rob. Allen, esq. aged 25, of the Herefordshire militia.—Mrs. Haynes, of Lower Wick.—Miss Eliza Barr, of Worcester, aged 17.—Mrs. Spark, of Kempsey, aged 69.—Mrs. Widnell, aged 79, wife of Josiah W. esq. of Summerhill, near Kidderminster.—Herbert Bury, esq. of Kidderminster.—The Rev. George Hartley, of Harrington-hall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Brewin, to Miss Holmes.—Mr. T. P. Warner, to Mrs. Eliz. Halfpenny.—Mr. Francis Ridley, to Miss Seal.—Mr. John Smith, to Miss E. Colmore.—Mr. J. P. Hodgkins, of Birmingham, to Miss Proud, of Bilston.—At Shuttington, Capt. John L. Gallie, of the 38th regiment, to Miss Ann P.

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Roby, of Aucoat-hall.—S. F. S. Perkins, esq. of Sutton Colfield, barrister-at-law, to Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Capt. W. and eldest daughter of Charles Sharpe, esq. of Hoddam Castle, Dumfrieshire.—At Alveston, Richard Adams, esq captain of the 59th regiment, to Miss Louisa Peers, daughter of the late Newsham P. esq.

Died.] Mr. Samuel Anstey, of Coleshill, aged 103.—Miss Packwood, of Coventry.—Edward Palmer, esq. aged 81, of Maxtock Priory.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Jagger, of Selby to Miss Mary Witters, of North Cave.—Mr. Joseph Clark, engraver, to Miss Ann Appleyard, both of Sheffield.—Mr. George Smith, of Dublin, to Miss Charlotte Hardy, of Wakefield.—John Richardson, esq. of Whitby, to Miss Margaret Barker.—The Rev. John Headlam, rector of Wycliffe, to Miss Maria Morley, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilson M. of Easby-house, Richmond.—Mr. Sutton, of Scarborough, attorney-at-law, to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Georgs S. esq. banker, at Leeds.—Mr. Henry Gill, to Miss Forbes, both of York.—Lieut. Duncan, of the royal navy, to Miss Maxwell, of Hull.—Mr. W. M. Maude, of Hull, to Miss Maude, of Clifton, near York.—Dr. Wright, of Huddersfield, to Miss Bulcock, of Norden.

Died. T. Plumbe, esq. of Yonghall, aged 71.—Alfred Ambrose Oxley, son of Mr. E. Oxley, of Hull, surgeon.—The Rev. Josias Dawson, A. M. domestic chaplain to Lord Ribblesdale.—The Rev. W. Metcalf, of Thorp, near Leeds.—J. Thompson, esq. of Selby, aged 34. Mr. Sope, of Leeds, surgeon.—James Wensley, esq. an alderman of Richmond, aged 62, and upwards of 30 years clerk of the indictments to the Northern Circuit.—Mr. Solomon Holmes, aged 76, many years alderman of Doncaster.—Mr. Gibson, of Hull, blockmaker; aged 52.—Wm. Cadday, esq. of York, aged 70. He served the office of sheriff for that city in 1798. Mr. John Hook, aged 84, many years dockmaster at Hull.—The Rev. Luke Willey, aged 67, many years master of the grammar-school at Doncaster. — Mr. George Thompson, of Kilton, near Gainsborough, aged 48, late master of the Glory, of 98 guns. He had been in upwards of 25 engagements in different parts of the world. —William Reveley, esq. of Newby-Wisk.—Mr. George Ely, of Wakefield, aged 45.—Mrs. Kelly, wife of the Rev. D. Kelly, canon residentiary, of York. —At Doncaster, aged 61, Mr. John Tyas.—Mr. Petty, of the Hall-inn, Sheffield.

JERSEY.

Died.] At Jersey, on the 17th of April, Andrew Gordon, esq. Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, Lieutenant-Governor of, and Commander in Chief in, that island, and Colonel of the 26th regiment of foot. His military promotions were Colonel, Nov. 18th, 1790; Major-General, October 3d, 1794; Lieutenant-General, January 1, 1801; Colonel of the 26th regiment, March 28th, 1801; Lieutenant-General in the island of Jersey, November 10, 1799. He had been Colonel of the 59th regiment, to which he was appointed, March 2, 1797, and afterwards removed to the 26th.

WALES.

The arsenal in the town of Brecon is nearly completed. The whole edifice is of brick, built in the most substantial manner, and finished with no inconsiderable share of elegance. The main building is ninety-nine feet by thirty-five, and two stories high. The lower story consists of the armoury, for the reception of fifteen thousand muskets, bayonets, &c. and fifteen thousand swords; also a cornice of projection appropriated to the arranging of pistols, after the manner of the new armoury in the tower.

Married.] At Haverford West, Mr. H. Bartlett, late of the theatre royal, Haymarket, to Miss J. E. Rooke, of Court-house.

Died.] At Carmarthen, aged 96, Mrs. Saunders, relict of the late Erasmus Saunders, esq. of Pentre, in the county of Pembroke.—At the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Davis, Caermarthen, aged 93, Mrs. Sanders, of Pentre. Her remains were interred amidst the deepest sorrow in Manedivy church, in Pembrokeshire, surrounded by the tears and gratitude of the poor, and the whole neighbourhood. Language is too feeble to describe the merits and perfections of this excellent lady; every period of her long and valuable life was devoted to acts of the truest piety and benevo-

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lence. An ample fortune enabled her to be a daily benefactress to the poor, who will severely feel her loss. To her tenants and domestics she was uniformly kind and amiable. She added to the highest sense of religion (the duties of which she discharged with the most sincere devotion) an excellent understanding, with manners the most gentle and pleasing. Long will her memory live, with melancholy regard, in the affections and remembrance of all who knew her virtues, and were blessed with her acquaintance and friendship. She was descended from a long line of ancestors, in the counties of Caermarth and Cardigan, being the only surviving daughter and sole heiress of Richard Phillips, esq. of Dolhaida, in the county of Caermarthen, by Bridget, daughter and sole heiress of Evan Gwyn, esq. of Moel-Ivor, and Cwmauen, which ancient estates now descend to her only surviving child Mrs Davis, the lady of Dr. Davis, of Caermarthen. Mrs. Saunders married the late Erasmus Saunders, of Pentre and Pembrokeshire, who early left her a widow; by him she had three daughters, Bridget, Susannah, and Magdalen. Bridget died at Bath in May 1803, and Magdalen only survived her elder sister one month, dying at Pentre in June following, both unmarried and truly lamented. The Saunders' are immediately descended from the Saunders' of Sanderstead, in Surry, and had the manor of that place, and large possessions in that neighbourhood. The first, Erasmus Saunders, who resided in Wales, married the heiress of Devereux Barrett, esq. of Tenby, with whom he obtained the estate and lordship of Pendyne and other estates and manors in the counties of Caermarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke. The Barrets came into Wales with Gilbert Strongbow, at the time of the Norman conquest, and had considerable grants of lands in the principality. The above Erasmus Saunders, of Pentre, was maternally descended from the Morgans of Llanbylan, in Pembrokeshire, and was first cousin to the late Morris Morgan, esq. formerly under-secretary of state to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, then Earl of Shelburne; celebrated for his classical taste, and many excellent publications, particularly his essay on the "Character of Falstaff," and his "Defence of our French Revolutionary War, supposed to be the best in support of the late Mr. Pitt's measures.

At Holyhead, R. G. Hill, who left Ireland about a month since, to attend as a witness in the House of Lords, on the business of Mr Justice Fox. He was seized, on his return home, with a bilious fever, which carried him off in a few days.

SCOTLAND.

Account of the Funeral of the Duke of Argyle, whose death was announced vol. v. p. 567.

The remains of the most noble John Duke of Argyle were deposited in the burying-place of the illustrious family at Kilmun. The following are the particulars of the ceremony, which was performed in the most private manner possible:—

About ten o'clock the Princess Elizabeth revenue brig, Henry Beatson, esq. commander, sailed from Roseneath with the corpse of his Grace; also the Prince William Henry, Captain Hamilton; Prince of Wales, M'Kinnon, (acting) revenue cutters; and the Campbelton packet, Henrietta, having on board his Grace George Duke of Argyle, Lord John Campbell, Lady Augusta Clavering, Lady Charlotte Campbell, Miss Campbell Carrick, Sir Alexander Campbell, of Ardkinglass, with other friends and servants of the late illustrious nobleman. The whole came to anchor in Holy Loch, between twelve and one o'clock, nearly opposite the family burying place. The body of his Grace was towed in his barge by the crew of the Princess Elizabeth, dressed in nankeen, with crapes round their hats, and received on a platform, near which the present Duke, Lord John, &c. were.

At a small distance Lady Augusta Clavering and the other ladies came on shore, accompanied by Sir Alexander Campbell, &c. and proceeded to the vault, where they waited the procession.

A part of Captain Hamilton's crew was placed on each side of the path that leads to it, dressed in white frocks, with black velvet caps, trimmed with silver. The corpse of his Grace was carried by a party of the Kilmun Volunteers, and laid next to the Duchess. The family, after remaining a few minutes, went on board Capt. Hamilton's cutter, and pro-

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ceeded to Ardincaple. A salute of nine guns was fired on their going on shore. The brig and the other cutter also fired a salute upon leaving Holy Loch.

The outer coffin was covered with crimson silk velvet, and had two coronets, one at the head and another at the foot. The following is the inscription:

Field Marshal
JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLL,
&c. &c. &c.
Died 25th May, 1806.
Aged 83 years.

The mourners wore sashes, with a large knot upon each shoulder. The revenue cruisers commenced firing minute guns at the time the corpse left the brig, and continued above an hour. All the vessels in Greenock harbour had their colours hoisted half mast.

There were upwards of sixty boats with spectators from Greenock, Port Glasgow, &c.

University of Edinburgh.—The *Senatus Academicus* of the University has conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended their respective inaugural dissertations.

Of Scotland.—John Hastie, *De Hæmaturia;* And. Halliday, *De Empkysemate;* A. M'Donald, *De Veneno Serpentum;* David Martin, *De Typho;* W. Thompson, *De Generatione.*

From England.—H. H. Southey, *De Ortu et Progressa Siphylidis;* John Thatcher, *De Puerperarum Febre;* W. Winstanley, *De Hysteria;* John B. Frere, *De quibundam Impuberum Morbis.*

From Ireland.—Geo. Clarke, *De Vermibus Intestinorum;* J. Morrison, *De Catameniis;* Jas. Brown, *De Febre Puerperarum;* Mat. Quinlan, *De Calculis Vesicæ Urinariæ;* S. Ferguson, *De Syphylide;* T. Hancock, *De Morbis Epidemicis;* R. Hanly, *De Nostolgia;* Luke Burne, *De Anasarca.*

From America.—John Wragg, *De Nutrimento Fœtus;* John Taylor, *De Hominum Varietatibus.*

An act of parliament has been obtained for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the harbour of Ardrossan, in the county of Ayr, to Tradestown, near Glasgow; and a collateral cut from the said cut to the coal works at Hurlet, in the county of Renfrew.

An act of parliament has been obtained for opening and improving certain streets in the city of Glasgow, and for removing the slaughter-houses in the said city to a more convenient situation.

An act of parliament has been obtained for maintaining a wooden bridge over the river Clyde, from the city of Glasgow to Hutchinson Town, in the county of Lanark.

The Borrowstouness canal navigation is about to be relinquished by the present subscribers, as it appears that the funds for carrying it on are quite exhausted.

The only mines of antimony in Great Britain are at Glindinning, ten miles from Langholm, in the county of Dumfries.

The society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands and Islands have, in the various schools of the society, about sixteen thousand children of both sexes, who are taught the principles of the Protestant religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, and also trained up to labour, industry, and useful employment, besides missionaries, catechists, &c. This society has a corresponding board in London.

The Earl of Morton has lately had put into his hands the keys of Lochlevin castle, which an ancestor of his lordship, and a brother of the Earl of Morton, who was regent of Scotland during the minority of Edward VI. afterwards James I. of England, threw into the Loch, after delivering Mary, Queen of Scots, from imprisonment in that fortress. Their discovery has been owing to the great drought that prevailed last year in Scotland.

The wet dock at Leith was opened for the admission of vessels, on the 20th of May, with great pomp. This dock, the first of the kind in North Britain, has been wholly executed within high-water mark, which added greatly to the difficulty and expense of the undertaking. The space occupied by the dock is above five acres, but including the ground on its sides and ends, upwards of fifteen acres have been taken from the sea; on these parts it is proposed to construct graving docks, building slips, sheds, and warehouses.

The sea wall of this dock being exposed, to the accumulated swell from the German ocean, required to be very

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strong; it is accordingly one of the strongest pieces of masonry we have seen, and is wholly composed of large Ashler stones, from a quarry at Rospth, belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun, laid in a mortar of pozzolano. The stones on the outside of the wall are bound together by chain-bars of iron, inserted in the different courses horizontally, and connected by vertical bars of the same metal; thus uniting the whole in one common mass. The binding the work in this manner with iron was a very necessary measure, as during the building of the wall, it frequently happened, that stones of several tons weight were displaced by the heavy eastern swell. The quay walls, and those of the entrance lock, are also fine massy pieces of masonry, and the whole are so constructed, that every stone forms part of an arch.

This dock is only the first part of a most magnificent plan, extending to Newhaven, where the principal entrance is intended to be made to the largest dock, which will have depth of water sufficient to contain frigates of the first size; and the whole, when completed, will form one of the finest ranges of docks in the world.

The present dock, and other works connected with it, have occupied five years in the execution, the first stone having been laid on the 14th of May, 1801, under the magistracy of Sir William Fettes, who has also had the singular good fortune to see the work finished, and to preside on the present occasion.

The plans of this work are the production of Mr. John Rennie, of London, civil engineer, and they have been executed under the superintendance of Mr. John Patterson.

A guard of the Argyleshire, Aberdeenshire, and Galloway militias, lined the streets, and kept the quays of the docks; and it gives us much pleasure to add, that no accident happened on the occasion.

The business commenced yesterday in the new wet dock, at Leith, which was opened on Tuesday. The Edinburgh and Leith Shipping Company's smack Hazard, from London, James Blyth, master, arrived in Leith Roads on Tuesday afternoon, shortly after the procession at opening the dock ended. Upon her arrival in the Roads she fired a salute, which was returned by the Buccleugh, one of the same company's vessels, William Ballingall, master, lying within the dock. The Hazard hauled into it yesterday, discharged her cargo, and is therefore, the first loaded vessel that entered the dock and paid dues.

Died.] At Aberdeen, Mr. John Burnett, bookseller.—The Rev. Mr. James Smith, aged 27, minister of the associate congregation at Bolton.—At St. Andrews, Joseph Mc. Cormick, esq. advocate.—At Elgin, Alexander Brodie, M. D.—At Drummond Castle, Perthshire, at the advanced age of 98, Lewis Maccrable, the most celebrated walker of his time. He was running footman to the Duke of Perth, and followed the fortune of his master, till they were separated at the battle of Culloden. On the restoration of the estates he was taken into the service of the late Lord Perth, and passed the remainder of his days in ease and comfort.—At his seat at Ballendalloch, near Elgin, James Grant, esq. general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the 11th regiment of foot, and governor of Stirling Castle. His promotions in the army were, colonel, May 25, 1772; major-general, Aug. 29, 1777; lieutenant-general, Nov. 20, 1782; general, May 3, 1796; and colonel of the 11th foot, Nov. 9, 1791.—At Edinburgh, aged 22, Edmund Glover. M. D.

IRELAND.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford has given orders for a select number of his celebrated Wobourn stock of South Down to be shipped for Ireland. From so auspicious an introduction of this valuable species, much improvement may soon be expected in the breed of sheep in this island.

Government have given directions for the application of a part of Hawl-Bowling Island, Cork, to naval purposes. Several acres of the island are appropriated to the erection of naval store-houses, and the work will be speedily undertaken. This project, which will afford such facilities of repair to his Majesty's ships upon this station, or such as may by adverse weather or other circumstances be driven into this harbour, originated with Admiral Lord Gardner, and will be completed prin-

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cipally, or perhaps altogether, by his direction. The undertaking is of infinite utility: it secures king's ships from the casualties incident to a voyage in a disabled state to Plymouth or Portsmouth, or from a dependence on the naval depot at Kinsale, whence a ship in blowing or stormy weather could derive little assistance, as the service of supplying her was generally effected by sailing boats. The establishment of a naval store in Hawl-Bowling Island, will always, under any circumstances, or disadvantages of weather, insure speedy and efficient aid to his Majesty's ships. The depth of water will permit ships to approach to within a very short distance of the island, where they can lie in perfect security.

The increase of the population of Newfoundland has been so great within these few years past, and that population consisting principally of Irish Catholics, it has been deemed necessary that the president of the missionaries in that part of his majesty's dominions, should be raised to the episcopal dignity. The first who enjoys that high station is the venerable and Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, whose exertions have been so great, that his majesty has been induced to settle on him a pension for life. This gentleman having arrived at a very advanced age, and anxious to spend his last days in tranquillity and ease, determined to return to his native country; and Dr. Lambert, for many years an exemplary and useful resident in the convent at Wexford, was consecrated to the episcopal office, and is shortly to proceed to that distant colony, to superintend the mission there. The ceremony of consecration was extremely solemn, and well calculated to inspire awe and veneration.

After an expensive and laborious search of nearly a whole year, coal has been discovered on Woodstown Strand, about six miles from Waterford, on the joint estate of R. S. Carew, and R. T. Carew, esqs. For a considerable time the prospect was rather unpromising, but at the depth of 130 feet, the strata afforded decisive indications; and specimens have been obtained, on which several experiments have been performed, attended with the most favourable results. It has long been a prevailing, but hitherto an almost unproductive opinion, that coal is to be found in many parts of the South of Ireland, to the discovery of which that indefatigible desire of improvement, which so eminently distinguishes Great Britain, is only wanting. This spirit has at last been roused, and the most laudable and active exertions are going on in the neighbourhood of Cork, and in other quarters.—Many obstructions unquestionably oppose themselves; but when the advantages which will ensue to the state, and to individuals are taken into consideration, it is hoped that the investigation will be made with that firm and persevering resolution which ensures success in almost every department of human labour.

The Loyalist Board in Ireland, instituted in consequence of the rebellion, have terminated, with a statement of their funds, allowed and appropriated, from which it appears, that the Board have allowed 678,208*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Out of claims, to the amount of 834,710*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* But from which was deducted for claims put in but not prosecuted 5,048*l.*

Died.]—At Dublin, the Right Hon. Robert Herbert Butler, Earl of Lanesborough, July 3, 1756, Viscount Lanesborough, August 12, 1728, and Baron of Newtown Butler, Oct. 21, 1715. His lordship succeeded his father, Brinsby, the late earl, Jan. 24, 1779, and married, Jan. 5, 1781, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. David Latouche, one of his Majesty's Privy Counsellors, and by her, who died on the 22d of Sept. 1788, he had issue, Brinsley, Lord Newton, born Oct. 22, 1783, by whom he is succeeded, and David, born April 27, 1785, who has been dead some time.—Lately, the celebrated G. F. Pinto, well known in the musical world.—John Peyton, esq. aged 47, Lieut. Col. of the Leitrim militia.—Gaspar Erck, esq. many years first clerk of the war department, in Ireland.—On the 22d of March, after a few days illness, the Right Hon. Charles Tottenham Loftus, Marquis of Ely, 1800, Earl of Ely, 1800, Viscount Loftus, 1789, Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, in Yorkshire, 1801, Governor of the counties of Fermanagh and Wexford, one of the Postmasters General of Ireland, Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, Member

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of the Most Hon. Privy Council, and one of the Trustees of the Irish Linen Manufacture. He succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Henry, Earl of Ely, who died in 1788, and whose widow is at present one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the princesses. His lordship married in 1766, Jane, eldest daughter, and co-heiress of Robert Myhill, esq. of Killarney, in the county of Kerry; and has left issue by her, two sons, John Viscount Loftus, M.P. for the county of Wexford, now Marquis of Ely; and Robert, Bishop of Killaloe, to which he was preferred, 1804.—At Armagh, Lieut. Col. Gideon Sharp, of the 9th Foot, deputy quarter-master general.—At Brown's-Hill, Carlow, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Brown, lady of Wm. Brown, esq. and daughter of the late Earl of Mayo, Archbishop of Tuam.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Copenhagen, John Clemens Tode, professor of medicine in the University of that city. He was born at Hamburgh, the 24th of June, 1736, and was placed, at a proper age, at the Grammar School of St John, in that city. In the year 1752, he began to study the principles of surgery, at the house of one of his relations, in Tondern, and in 1757 removed to Copenhagen, where at that time medical science was only beginning to be cultivated. The hospital founded by Frederick V. the seminary for the pupils studying medicine, was then just finished. M. T. having the good fortune to be patronised by M. Wohlert, this gentleman procured him not only an opportunity of enlarging his knowledge, but also of cultivating his mind by means of practice, by the facilities which a large and valuable library afforded, in the arrangement of which M. T. was employed. Having resided six years in M. Wohlert's house, he was appointed surgeon to the household of the king of Denmark. His lively disposition, his penetrating understanding, and his disinterested and unprejudiced mode of thinking, procured him the love and respect of all good men. At Fredensburg, the king's summer residence, he formed an interesting friendship with Berger, Pipe, Bruun, Clausen, and other learned men; and through the good offices of M. Berger, the king became particularly attached to him; even in his old age, M. T. remembered, with the most lively emotion, the time that he passed so pleasantly at Fredensburgh. Berger particularly encouraged him to travel into foreign countries, and advised him not to bury his talents in obscurity, but by the acquisition of useful knowledge, fill that station in which nature appeared to have designed him to move. Accordingly, in 1765, he travelled with professor Schonheider, to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Gaudius, Albinus, and others of equal eminence. In the next year he went to Edinburgh, and from thence to London, and in 1768, returned by way of Holland, to Copenhagen. His stipend having now ceased, the means of subsistence became the first requisite, and he endeavoured to procure the situation of surgeon to the criminals condemned to prepetual imprisonment; but even this trifling employment he was not able to obtain. He therefore began to study physic, and for the purpose of aiding his pecuniary resources, he had recourse to translating some English works into German. In 1769, he began to deliver public lectures, which he continued for 36 years, very much to the advantage of a great number of students, many of whom now hold high situations in life; and in addition to the knowledge which his pupils obtained from his lectures, he taught them the great art of living cheerfully, and passing through life in the most agreeable and pleasant manner. In the same year he was employed to write out for the press, the Pharmacopœia Danica, of which he thirty years afterwards became the principal compiler. In 1771 he published his first work in the Danish language, entitled The Medical Spectator, and the year before he had been able to obtain two small places, which together brought him scarcely one hundred rix-dollars a year. At length, in 1772, he became professor of medicine, in the University of Copenhagen. His lectures did not prevent him from making himself useful by various writings, not connected with medicine, but which, at the same time, possessed considerable merit. In him medicine, surgery, the drama, poetry, and the languages, found an indefatigable labourer. In Denmark, Norway, and Holstein, there are few phy-

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sicians who are not indebted to him for a considerable part of the knowledge they possess. Besides his value as a writer, he had also the merit of founding a medical society at Copenhagen, and of several other useful institutions. His writings drew him into controversy with various learned men, the principal of whom was M. Baldinger, of Marburg. It was principally by a periodical publication, called the Medical and Surgical Library, that his fame became established in foreign countries. His writings sometimes bear the marks of haste, and his critiques more the character of pointed satire than of depth of research. He also wrote thirteen dramatic pieces, which did not add much to his celebrity, if we except one called The Naval Officer. His name will be had in reverence so long as talents, genius, integrity, and an unwearied zeal to promote the interests of humanity and science, shall be held to be praiseworthy by mankind.

On the 6th of May, William Huth, lieutenant-general of the forces of the King of Denmark, minister of state, and knight of the order of the elephant, &c. He was born in the year 1712, at Costowitz, in Saxony. In his younger years he attended the Gymnasium at Schleusingen; afterwards studied mathematics at Leipzig, and after several ineffectual attempts to obtain a situation suitable to his views in life, entered into the military service of Hesse, and from the year 1742 took a part in all the campaigns of the Hessians. During the seven years war he entered into the service of the Elector of Hanover, and was in seventeen battles without receiving any considerable wound. He afterwards returned into the service of Hesse, and in 1766 entered into that of the King of Denmark, where he continued till the year 1784, and rose to the highest rank both in the military and civil departments of the state. In concert with Count Bernstoff, he contributed much towards maintaining the system of neutrality from which Denmark derived so many and great advantages, during the different European wars to the year 1801. The school of artillery at Copenhagen is considerably indebted to the exertions made by him in its various departments, insomuch, that he has been denominated its founder. As Director of the Board for the Management of the High-roads, he contributed much to their improvement, and caused rows of trees to be planted by the sides of the highways in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen. He possessed a large collection of books relating to mathematics and military tactics. He was greatly affected by the success of the French at the battle of Austerlitz, and the subsequent disorganization of the Austrian dominions, so as to impair his health considerably. In the latter years of his life he had the misfortune to lose his sight, but the powers of his mind remained in the greatest vigour till his death, which took place at the advanced age of ninety-four. His death was like his life, full of tranquillity. All Denmark regret his loss, and by order of the King, the officers of the Danish army wore mourning eight days, out of respect to the memory of so worthy a man.

At Calcutta, Captain John Dineley Cantelo, late commander of the hon. company's ship the Tygre.—At Madeira, James Murdock, esq. one of the oldest British merchants resident at that island, and universally regretted.—At St. Helena, Mr. Peter Sykes, second officer of the Wexford Indiaman, and youngest son of Mr. Sykes, of Arundel-street, London.—At Constantinople, in child-bed, Mrs. Arbuthnot, wife of Mr. Arbuthnot, his Majesty's minister to the Ottoman Porte.—On his passage from Bengal, Andrew Gardiner, esq. senior merchant on that establishment.—At Vienna, General Melas, commander in chief of the Austrian forces at the battle of Marengo.—At Cape Breton, Mr. William Woodfall, chief justice of that place. He was son of the late Mr. W. Woodfall, well known for his private worth and literary powers, and was a young man of respectable character.—On his passage to Bengal, Lieut. Joseph Watts, of the company's 13th regiment of native infantry.—At New York, aged 78, Horatio Gates, esq. late a lieutenant general in the service of the United States of America, during the war which terminated in their independence.—Lately, at Vienna, the Hon. Warren Fitzroy, brother of Lord Southampton.—On his passage from Calcutta to China, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, E. Lloyd, esq. master in equity and accountant general of that settlement.

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At the Cape of Good Hope, in the 29th year of his age, Captain Homan, of the 83d regiment.—At Berlin, on the 25th of February, in the 35d year of his age, Frederick Hageman, a pupil of the celebrated sculptor Schadows, and member of the academy of arts at that city. He was particularly happy in his representations of youthful figures, and at the last exhibition at Berlin, he furnished several works, amongst which a female Bacchante, in a recumbent picture, was particularly distinguished by the approbation of all men of taste.

At Oldenbrock, on the 1st of March, the Rev. J. F. Trentepohl, particularly known by his botanical knowledge, and by his writings on the genus Algæ. If death had not prevented him, it was his intention to have published a complete plan of the Province of Oldenburg.—At Rome, after an illness of six days, the learned Father Paulin. By his death oriental literature has suffered a great loss. The active enmity of a certain celebrated congregation is reported to have been very great against this respectable scholar, and he was menaced with the loss of all his offices, so that his death has happened very opportunely for his worldly peace; but unfortunately for oriental learning, in which he was profoundly versed.—Those who knew him are happy in bearing witness to his goodness and simplicity in social intercourse; never obtruding unseasonably his learning, which was very extensive in most branches of science and literature.

At St. Firman, near Chantilly, on the 16th of February, of an apoplectic fit, M. Gaillard, member of the French academy, and author of a work entitled "The Rivalship of France and England."—At Madrid, Admiral Don Francisco Solano, aged 80 years. He latterly bore the title of Marquis del Socorro, which, according to a custom of the Spanish court, he received for conducting, during the American war, a Spanish squadron to the assistance of the French fleet. In his youth he had distinguished himself by his astronomical attainments, and his travels in the interior of South America.

Suddenly, on the 15th of April, aged 78, the Hon. Edward Shippen, chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, father of the late Mrs. General Arnold, of Bryanstone-street Portman-square. The gentlemen of the bar of Philadelphia unanimously resolved to attend his funeral as mourners, and to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a testimony of respect to his memory.

At Bombay, on the 17th of August, Mr. John Greaves, sixth officer of the Hon. Company's ship Henry Addington.—In June last, Lieut. G. Robins, on the Bengal establishment, and son of Mr. W. R. of Fleet-street, goldsmith.—At Bombay, Scrabjer Muncherjee, an opulent and most remarkable merchant. He was a descendant of the ancient Persians, commonly called Parsees, professors of the religion of the Maji, and disciples of Zoroaster. The benevolence of his disposition was manifested on many occasions in works of public utility, constructed at his expense; and during a time of scarcity, he daily distributed provisions to upwards of two thousand poor persons.

At Calcutta, Major George Welsh, of the first regiment of Bengal native cavalry.—At Chunar, in the East Indies, Captain James Perry, of the 15th regiment of native infantry, on the Bengal establishment. He was in his 29th year, and a young man of the most amiable character. His regiment served under Lord Lake, in his gallant expedition to Delhi, and he was severely wounded in the brilliant capture of Agra, by assault, on the 10th of October, 1803, and from his gallantry on that occasion his excellency appointed him adjutant and quarter-master of the European invalids at Chunar. He had just gained his rank of captain, and with the love and esteem of his commander and brother officers, had the brightest prospects opened to him. when he was seized with a fever, under which he sunk in a few days.

In February last, of the yellow fever, in Dominica, Joseph Maclaren, esq. garrison surgeon of that island.—At Port Royal, Jamaica, Mr. Lionel Rt. Gomm, of the royal navy, son of the Rev. W. Gomm, rector of Bramdean, Hants.—In Surinam, the Hon. George Cranstoune, lieut. col. of the 64th regiment of foot, brother of the late, and uncle of the present Lord Cranstoune.—At Antigua, Mrs. Savage, an old and respectable inhabitant of that island, and widow of the late George S. esq.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

June 21, 1806, to July 19, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES,

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ABSALOM, J. Lisle-street, Leicester-square (Courteen, College-hill). Armitage, R. Vigo-lane, ironmonger (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street, Golden-square). Atkins, R. Fenchurch-street, mathematical instrument maker (Monney, Wood-street). Amery, J. Bayswater, carpenter (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street).

Banks, R. Liverpool, sail-maker (Kidd, of ditto). Barkwith, J. King-street, Hammersmith, butcher (Field, Richmond-buildings, Soho). Booth, J. senior, Holcombrook, Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer (Parker, Bury). Bulling, C. Kent-road, Southwark, victualler (Evans, Kensington-cross).

Clarke, J. Gainsborough, grocer (Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street). Capes, W. Gainsborough, mercer (Raynes, of ditto). Crover, J. Kingston-upon-Thames, postmaster (Carter, Kingston). Creswell, G. Droitwich, Worcestershire, coal-merchant (Bray and Co. Droitwich). Chiffney, B. King-street, Covent-garden, soap-manufacturer (Blake and Co. Essex-street, Strand).

Downhall, W. Stockport, Cheshire, grocer (Kirkpatrick and Co. Liverpool). Du Bois, J. B. Bury-street, merchant (Rogers, Manchester-buildings). Davenport, J. Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner (Basnoth, Manchester). Dearmoth, R. B. and R. Pindar Oaks, Worsborough, Yorkshire, merchants (Keir, Barnsby). Delap, T. Bartan-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper (Marris and Co. of ditto).

Eckenstein, D. College-hill, merchant (Allen and Co. Furnival's-inn) Edwards, J. Stonehouse, Devon, draper (Dayie, Plymouth-dock).

Fisher, B. Weston-street, Maze, Southwark, victualler (Wilde, junior, Castle-street, Falcon-square). Fielding, J. and W. Walker, Nicholas-lane, ship-brokers (Warrand, Castle-court, Budge-row.)

Graff, J. and P. D. Foley, Tower Royal, merchants (Bourdillan and Co. Little Friday-street)

Hyde, J. Long-lane, Southwark, victualler. Harrison, R. Ormskirk, Lancashire, watchmaker (Houghton, Ormskirk). Hatch, J. Axbridge, Somersetshire, grocer (Fry, jun. Axbridge).

Jackson, J. Great Yarmouth, chemist (Wiltshire and Co. Throgmorton-street).

Lincey, R. Liverpool, victualler (Ascroft, of ditto). Lane, J. Cheapside, warehouseman (Foukes and Co. Gray's-inn). Lythgoe, J. Liverpool, timber-merchant (Bardswell and Co. Liverpool). Lawrence, E. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, druggist (Stephenson, Holmfirth).

M'Dermott, J. Red-lion-street, Southwark, hop-factor (Passmore, Old Broad-street). Mason, W. Huntingdon, grocer (Maule and Co. Huntingdon). Massey, T. Manchester, cotton dealer (Foulkes and Co. Manchester).

Newton, J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer (Milnes, Manchester).

Parry, J. J. Whitechapel-road, Staffordshire, warehouseman (Bremridge, Temple). Phillips, B. and W. Bacon, Ewer-street, Southwark (Sherwood and Co. Canterbury-square). Pennock, W. Ruswarpe, Whitby, Yorkshire, ropemaker (Martin, Hull).

Rawlinson, S. Manchester, merchant (Milne and Co. of ditto). Ranksley, F. Sheffield, Yorkshire, edge-tool-maker (Rodgers, Sheffield).

Shaw, J. Fore-street, cheese-monger (Nettlefold, Bouverie-street). Sherin, T. Tower-street, wine-merchant (Pullen, Fore-street) Stubley, D. Batley, Yorkshire, clothier (Nicholson and Co. Leeds). Swancott, M. Foster-lane, warehouseman (Smith, Hatton-garden). Surtees, A. and J. R. Burdon, J. Brandling, and J. Embleton, Berwick-upon-Tweed, bankers (Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne) Southwell, H. E. late of Saxmundham, Suffolk, money scrivener (Flatt, Saxmundham). Sharpe, J. Phœnix-street, St. Pancras, paper-hanger (Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place). Stevens, J. and J. Carter, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehousemen (Wiltshire and Co. Throgmorton-street). Skinner, W. East-lane, Greenwich, victualler (Wadesan and Co. Austin-friars). Shepherd, H. Cambridge, wine-merchant (Sharp, Cambridge).

Tydeman, J. S. Colchester, ironmonger (Sarjeant, Colchester). Turner, J. and W. Lane-end, Staffordshire, potter (Tomlinson, Hanley). Thomas, J. D. Portsea, Southampton, stationer (Messum, Portsea).

Villers, J. Coventry, wine merchant, (Farr, Coventry).

Wightman, T. Arundel, Sussex. vintner (Holmes, Arundel). Witton, R. Gurnsey, merchant (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn).

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Whitehouse, E. Birmingham, sword-hilt maker (Heeley, Walsall). Westlake, T. Plymouth-dock, draper (Eaton, Birchin-lane).

Yates, W. Handforth, Cheshire, bleacher (Dicas, Stockport).

DIVIDENDS.

Blakeston, J. Kingston-upon Hull. grocer, July 15. Bennett, G. Birmingham, linen-draper, July 22. Bury, R. Manchester, dry-salter, July 19. Berriman, J. Brewer-street, Pimlico, florist, August 9. Bell, M. Monkgate, Yorkshire, oil-merchant, August 11. Brown, M. St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, printer, July 29. Bramhall, T. Mossley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, July 28. Bate, F. Vigo-lane, printseller, August 9. Bicknell, J. Little Maddox-street, Hanover-square, dealer in artificial flowers, August 2. Beesley, F. and T. Owen, Rood-lane, wine and brandy merchants, August 21. Brewer, J. Richmond-hill, victualler, August 16.

Canning, J. Birmingham, plater, July 22. Carter, J. Grimstone, Norfolk, grocer, July 19. Costa, B. M. Da. Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, dealer, July 26. Conellan, J. Brown's-buildings, St. Mary Axe, merchant, August 9. Cox, J. and T Hesick, New Court, Crutched-friars, merchants, Nov. 8.

Davis, E. and W. Phillips, Church-street, Lambeth, brewers, August 5. Desmison, T. Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, July 8. Dodgson, G. Kendal, Westmoreland, grocer, July 29.

Easterby, G. and W. Macfarlane, Canada Wharf, Rotherhithe, merchants, July 19. Eddells, T. Aldermanbury, warehouseman, July 19.

Field, G. Old Swan Stairs, Upper Thames-street, merchant, August 2. Field, W. Old Swan Stairs, Upper Thames-street, merchant, August 2. Fosbrook, J. Derby, grocer, August 4. Frazer, H. Nightingale-lane, grocer, August 16.

Grindrod, J. and M. Guest, Manchester, cotton-merchants, August 1. Green, R. Olney, Bucks, lace-merchants, July 23. Graves, W. junior, Lloyd's Coffee-house, merchant, August 2. Gamson, J. Kingsland-road, flax-dresser, August 26. Graham, F. Stoke, next Nayland, Suffolk, hair merchant, August 22.

Harrison, J. and R. Rigg, Manchester, manufacturers, August 4. Hindley, R. and W. Wakefield, Manchester, manufacturers, July 28. Hube, J. C. Broadway, Deptford, potter, August 12. Holmes, D. late of Liverpool, grocer, August 4. Hole, B. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, August 6.

Lewis, J. Tynyddol, Merionethshire, drover, July 26. Lacey, J. Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, brass-founder, August 2. Lowden, W. late of Riding-house-lane, Portland-street, furrier, August 2. Lewis, J. and S. Cohen, Liverpool, and M. de Jong, Manchester, July 30. Lewthwaite, J. Liverpool, merchant, August 7.

Mackenzie, M. Fleet-street, vintner, August 2. Mellor, J. Sheffield, rope-maker, July 17. Millburn, W. and J. Copeman, Bow-church-yard, Warehousemen, July 8. Marsden, W. Manchester, merchant, July 19. Macklin, A. Compton-street, Soho, linen-draper, July 29. Morton, E. J. Denbighshire, dealer, July 26. Moorfoot, R. Manchester, joiner, August 7. Murray, J. Buxton, Derby, draper, August 26.

Normington, T. Saffron-Walden, Essex, innkeeper, August 9.

Ormrod, G. Manchester, dyer, August 12.

Pierce, J. Bread-street, warehouseman, July 21. Paris, J. S. late of Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, victualler, July 19. Parker, W. Chambers-street, Goodman's-fields, tailor, July 26. Perks, J. Great Saredon, Staffordshire, money-scrivener, July 23. Perkins, N. senior, and N. Perkins, junior, Eastington, Gloucestershire, clothiers, July 28. Pearce, J. Bread-street, warehouseman, July 26. Pickup, J. and James Pickup, Forest of Rossendale, Lancaster, woollen-manufacturers, August 6. Platt. T. Digglee, in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant, August 7. Page, J. Worcester, hop-merchant, August 21.

Russell, T. Farthy, of Steyning, Suffolk, linen draper, July 22. Read, E. Ilford, Essex, carpenter, July 26.

Smith, J. and S. King, Newgate-street, woollen-drapers, July 19. Smithson, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper, July 22, and August 1. Silversides, T. Weatherby, York, linen-draper, August 10. Simons. S. Lynn, Norfolk, silversmith, Nov. 8. Stokes, J. Worcester, hop-merchant, July 31. Sanders, J. late of Arundel, Sussex, wool-stapler, August 2. Strocher, A. Token-house-yard, Blackwell-hall, factor, Aug. 12.

Townsend, J. Stones-end, Southwark, wine-merchant, July 5.

Wardell, J. Liverpool, timber-merchant, July 16. Wild, W. Nottingham, miller, July 16. Wood, R. late of Liverpool, merchant, August 4. Willmott, J. S. Stamford, Lincolnshire, linen-draper, July 19. Warlow, J. Haverfordwest, common brewer, July 24. Whitehead, E. New Road, Tottenham-court, Middlesex, August 23. Wilson, W. Commerce-row, Blackfriars-road, druggist, August 9. Wilde, J. S. Watts, and T. Boddy, Upper Thames-street, grocers, August 2. Whitehead, J. late of Roachdale, innkeeper, August 5. White, J. Newnham, Gloucestershire, patten-ring maker, August 8.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JUNE, 1806.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain 0,53
1	7	30.08	53.5	57	56	3	N 1	. more cloudy	
	2	30.12	61.5	60	54	4	N 1	. less cloudy	
2	7	30.25	55	59	59	2	N 1	hazy . more cloudy	
	2	30.30	64	61.5	53	4	N 1	. wind E at eve	
3	7	30.32	56	58.5	56	3	S 1		
	2	30.2[illegible]	67	63	50	4	SSW 1		
4	7	30.04	57.5	60.5	54	5	S 1	. more wind : little rain	
	2	29.85	58.5	61.5	55	h	SSW 3	rain and more wind at times : less wind and fine	
5	7	29.74	53	59.5	61	1	WSW 1	. more cloudy : little rain	
	2	29.79	64.5	62	56	4	SW 1	. more cloudy and rain at times . clear night	
6	7	29.97	56	60	59	2	WSW 2	hazy . chiefly cloudy	
	2	29.97	62.5	61.5	55	4	SW 3		
7	7	30.22	57	60	59	2	WSW 2	hazy	
	2	30.27	67	62.5	52	3	SW 1		
8	7	30.32	57	60	59	3	SSW 1		
	2	30.32	72	64	55	2	S 2	. cloudless night	
9	7	30.36	60	63	60	2	S 1	hazy . more hazy . fine	
	2	30.34	76.5	67.5	52	2	S 1	. clear night	
10	7	30.32	65	66	56	0	SSE 1	hazy	
	2	30.27	80	70.5	48	2	ESE 2	. less wind and westerly at night	
11	7	30.32	66	69	56	2	WNW 1		
	2	30.46	75	71	46	2	NNW 2		
12	7	30.66	59	64.5	48	1	N 1	hazy	
	2	30.66	70.5	67	43	1	N 2	. less wind E at eve	
13	7	30.54	59.5	63	47	1	SE 1		
	2	30.44	74	67	43	1	SSE 1	. wind E	
14	7	30.35	60.5	64	49	1	E 1	hazy .	
	2	30.31	76	69.5	45	2	E 1		
15	7	30.41	65	66.5	51	3	NNE 1	. less cloudy	
	2	30.41	75	70.5	45	1	E 1	: more cloudy	
16	7	30.34	59.5	65	54	4	E 1	. fine and wind W	
N	2	30.32	75	69	45	0	WNW 1		
17	7	30.32	59	64	49	3	N 1		
	2	30.29	69.5	66.5	44	2	N 1		
18	7	30.37	55	60.5	47	2	NNE 1		
	2	30.40	66.5	64.5	43	1	N 2		
19	7	30.55	54.5	60	51	3	NNE 1	hazy	
	2	30.56	69	64	43	1	NNE 2		
20	7	30.59	59	62.5	52	1	ENE 1	hazy	
	2	30.53	75	67.5	45	2	NW 1		
21	7	30.37	55.9	64	48	0	WNW 1		
	2	30.31	69	67	47	3	NNW 1	. cloudy . gentle rain : fair	
22	7	30.22	57.5	64	56	4	NNW 1	. less cloudy at times	
	2	30.14	66.5	66	50	3	NW 2	. cloudless night	
23	7	30.18	54	60	50	3	N 1		
	2	30.26	60	61	42	3	NNW 2	. hazy eve . cloudless	
24	7	30.31	51.5	57.5	49	1	W 1		
	2	30.28	63.5	61	48	1	W 1	hazy : cloudy	
25	7	30.16	57.5	61	52	5	WSW 1		
	2	30.16	63.5	63.5	48	5	W 1	. fine . thick upward . little wet at times	
26	7	30.03	57	61	53	5	SSE 1	. little wet . much gentle rain	
	2	29.95	58	62	60	5	SSE 1	litt e rain . much gentle rain	
27	7	29.87	57.5	62	64	h	NNE 1	gentle rain : fine . cloudy	
	2	30.03	59.5	62	62	5	NNE 1	. fine night	
28	7	30.24	52	57	57	0	NNE 1		
	2	30.29	62.5	61	48	3	NNE 1		
29	7	30.37	52.5	58	55	1	NE 1		
	2	30.36	67	62	48	3	SW 2	. cloudy night	
30	7	30.21	60	62	60	5	WSW 2	. chiefly gentle rain	
F	2	30.10	64	64	64	5	WSW 1	. gentle rain : less cloudy . fine night	

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended July 19, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex.	83	6	43	2	36	7	35	5
Surrey	87	4	40	0	37	6	33	4
Hertford	76	2	41	0	36	0	27	4
Bedford	75	9	41	8	34	3	29	2
Huntin.	73	3			32	9	26	0
Northa.	73	2	50	6	33	10	29	6
Rutland.	78	0			38	0	28	0
Leicestr.	78	10			35	0	26	11
Notting.	86	4	55	0	38	6	28	8
Derby..	90	11					31	2
Stafford	85	10			43	2	31	8
Salop..	86	4	62	8	48	10	30	3
Herefor.	88	4	51	8	38	10	29	2
Wor'str.	86	3	44	4	42	1	34	1
Warwic.	92	9			45	0	34	8
Wilts..	77	0			34	2	29	10
Berks..	85	10			35	4	33	10
Oxford.	78	1			35	9	31	3
Bucks..	79	10			33	11	31	10
Brecon.	91	2	57	7	46	4	24	0
Montgo.	91	6					27	1
Radnor.	91	1			40	2	28	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	82	8	37	6	33	9	39	6
Kent	87	6	38	0	35	9	37	6
Sussex	84	6					39	6
Suffolk	76	4			36	8	32	1
Cambridge	73	1	40	10			21	1
Norfolk	73	3	43	0	32	8	26	11
Lincoln	79	7	49	6	33	6	25	8
York	76	4	50	8	32	11	26	5
Durham	79	7					29	8
Northumberland	75	6	53	0	32	5	30	9
Cumberland	74	10	55	5	47	9	33	2
Westmorland	88	8	64	0	49	2	35	4
Lancaster	83	4			42	9	29	0
Chester	78	3					27	5
Flint	67	6			45	6		
Denbigh	87	1			53	5	26	5
Anglesea							21	0
Carnarvon	83	0			42	8	22	4
Merioneth	86	8			51	0	27	0
Cardigan	84	0						
Pembroke	72	7			35	8		
Carmarthen	90	8			38	10	20	0
Glamorgan	88	0					26	8
Gloucester	86	10			38	9	30	6
Somerset	86	4					25	7
Monmouth	97	4						
Devon	84	8			33	3	26	11
Cornwall	86	1			35	2	26	5
Dorset	78	6					36	9
Hants	76	8			36	0	33	10

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 82s. 5d.; Rye 48s. 4d.; Barley 38s. 10d.; Oats 29s. 6d.; Beans 45s. 8d.; Pease 44s. 0d.; Oatmeal 45s. 9d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE most important crops, the wheats, on the whole, have a very favourable appearance throughout this island; and similar favourable accounts have lately been received from Ireland, from the Continent and from America. Even upon sandy soils, where, from the long continued drought, considerable damage might rationally have been expected, wheat promises thus far, to be a fair average crop. The blooming has passed happily. The spring crops in general have been extremely benefitted by the late rains, and perhaps, barley excepted, all promise well. The pea haulm is not generally bulky, but may yet be productive on favourable soils. Beans are likely to be a good crop. Turnips were generally late sown in many parts, the seed, from being put in before the rain, came perished, and the lands have been re-sown, with a better prospect. They now plant well. Grasses, seeds, green and root crops, are very abundant and flourishing, and most probably the bulk of autumnal grass will be large. The chief danger now lies in the probable too long continuance of the rains, and the return of easterly and northerly winds. Harvest will not be early. Fruit is a general good crop, and the rains have much benefitted the hops by washing them from insects, and the usual effects of blighting winds. The stock of old corn on hand, both in the country and in the metropolis is ample; and the nation is, perhaps, on the eve of once again witnessing the comfortable state of ancient plenty, and a consequent reduction of price.

Live stock in the country were very heavy of sale, until the late rains, which, from the prospect of keep, advanced the demand and price. They are in vast plenty, and fetch a good price. Prices of fat stock in Smithfield, as follows: Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d.—mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s.—veal 5s. to 6s. 6d.—lamb 4s. 6d. to 6s.—pork 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.—bacon 5s. to 6s. 6d.

Middlesex, July 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JUNE 24, to JULY 22, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	904	1766	Males	695	1331
Females	862		Femal.	636	

Whereof have died under two years old 397

Between

2 and 5 -	163	60 and 70 -	71
5 and 10 -	62	70 and 80 -	64
10 and 20 -	51	80 and 90 -	26
20 and 30 -	109	90 and 100 -	7
30 and 40 -	145		
40 and 50 -	134		
50 and 60 -	102		

Peck Loaf 4s 2d, 4s 2d, 4s 5d. 4s 5d.

— Salt 20s per Bushel: 1½ per lb.

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PRICE OF STOCKS from JUNE 26, to JULY 23, 1806, both inclusive.

By Messrs. Swift and Co. Stock Brokers, Old State Lottery Office, No. 11, Poultry.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 p. Ct. Navy.	5 p.Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns. 1778 1779	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish 5p.Ct.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchcq. Bills.	Omnium loan, 1806	Consols for opening.
1806																
June																
26	209¾	62	Shut.	80½	Shut.	—	17⅞	—	—	8 9-16th	—	—	1 dis.	Par.	5¼ pm.	63⅜
27	209¾	61⅞	Do.	80	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	Do.	63⅜
28	—	61⅞	—	80	—	—	17 9-16ths	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	—	Do.	—	5¼	63
30	211	62⅛	—	80⅜	—	—	17¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	7 par.	63
July	211	62¾	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	—	2 dis.	Do	6¼ pm.	63⅛
2	—	62⅝	—	80¼	—	—	17 13-16ths	1½	61⅞	—	—	—	1 dis.	Do.	7	63⅜
3	212	63⅛	—	81	—	—	18	—	—	8⅝	92⅛	—	—	Do.	8	64⅛
4	211½	63⅜	—	81⅛	—	—	18	—	62⅛	8⅝	—	—	1 dis.	Par.	8	64⅛
5	—	62⅞	—	80¾	—	—	17⅞	—	61¾	8⅝	—	—	1 prem.	1 prem.	7¾	63⅝
7	—	62⅝	62¾ 61½	80¼	94⅜	—	17 13-16ths	1 7-16ths	61⅜	—	—	—	1 dis.	Par.	7	63⅛
8	211	62½	61⅜⅜	80	93⅝	—	17 11-16ths	1 7-16ths	61⅛	—	—	—	Do.	1 prem.	6¾	62⅞
9	211½	62⅜	61⅜⅛	80¼	94	—	17⅝	—	61⅛	8 9-16ths	—	—	Do.	Do.	5¾	62
10	212½	62½	61⅜⅜	80⅜	94⅛	—	17¾	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	—	Do.	2 prem.	5¾	63⅛
11	—	62⅛	61⅜⅜	80⅜	94⅛	—	17 13-16ths	—	61⅛	8 9-16ths	—	—	—	Do.	6¾	63⅜
12	213	62⅜	62¼ 61⅞	81⅛	94⅛	—	17⅞	—	61¼	8 9-16ths	—	—	1 dis.	3 prem.	6¾	63⅜
14	213	62⅛	62 61¼	81¼	94¼	—	17⅞	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Do.	6¾	63⅛
15	212¾	63	62 ⅛	81⅛	94⅜	—	17⅞	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	186¼	Do.	Do.	6¾	63
16	—	62⅞	62⅛⅛	81⅛	94⅜	—	17⅞	—	61⅞	—	—	—	Do.	2 prem.	6¾	63⅜
17	212½	62½	62⅛ 62	81⅛	94⅜	—	17⅞	—	—	—	—	186¾	Do.	1 prem.	6¾	63⅜
18	211½	62⅜	62 61¼	81⅛	94	—	17 13-16ths	—	61⅛	8⅛	—	—	Do.	Par.	6¾	63⅛
19	—	62⅛	62½ 62	81⅜	94¼	—	17⅞	1 7-16ths	—	8⅝	—	186¼	Do.	Do.	6¾	63⅛
21	212	63	62⅜¼	81½	95⅛	—	17 15-16ths	—	62	—	—	—	Do.	Do.	7¼	64
22	212½	63⅛	62⅛⅜	81⅝	95	—	18⅛	—	—	—	—	186½	Do.	Do.	7¼	64⅛
23	212½	63⅜	62¼⅜	81⅜	95⅛	—	18 1-16th	—	62⅛	8¼	—	—	Do.	Do.	7⅛	63⅝

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Engraved for the Universal Magazine by J. Hopwood

SIR Wm SIDNEY SMITH, KNt K.C.

Rear Admiral of the Blue

Published by H.D. Symonds, Sept 1.1806.

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THE
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH, KNIGHT OF THE GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY SWEEDISH ORDER OF THE SWORD, AND REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE IN THE SERVICE OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

"He, (the grandfather of Sir Sidney) requested, in his will, that, while a musket or a ship remained to the country, his children would never embark in trade."

Public Characters, 1798-9.

IF there have occurred many melancholy instances of degeneracy in the descendants of illustrious men, examples are not wanting of those in whose minds the consideration of ancestorial worth has been productive of the noblest consequences. It is, indeed, from characters of this description, that the highest degree of intellectual and moral exertion may be expected. Notwithstanding the general instability of mortal affairs, and the transitory nature of human glory, there has not seldom been found, in some families, through a brilliant succession of years, a species of hereditary greatness; not only a transmission, from sire to son, of featural resemblance, but a transfusion of the same spirit—a generation, as it were, of personal habits, feelings, and views—a disposition for the same pursuits, and qualifications for the same achievements. When Elijah has ascended, the mantle has fallen on Elisha.

"The French nobility," says one of his ancestors, in a letter to the father of the subject of the present biography, "are compelled to deliver up their swords when they become merchants or traders. The rule, (he adds) is a wise one. Nothing so degrades the spirit of a gentleman, nothing so destroys that conscious pride which is its very root, as commerce." These sentiments appear to have made a lasting impression on the reflection of the person to whom they were paternally addressed. He entered early into the military service of his country; and he has lived to behold, in his immediate offspring, the realization of those honours to which his family had uniformly aspired *.

William Sidney Smith, the eldest son † of Captain Smith, by Mary, daughter of Pinkney Wilkinson, esq. an opulent merchant, was born in 1764, about four years after their marriage, in the parish of St. Ann's, Soho, Westminster. He acquired the rudiments of an excellent education at Tunbridge school, under the superintendance of the celebrated Vicessimus Knox. Being removed to Bath, when about nine years old, he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Morgan of that city. He commenced his maritime career in 1777.

As it seems difficult to ascertain the exact time of its occurrence, the reader is here presented with the following memorable passage in Sir Sidney's life, from pages 154-5 of the *Northern Summer*.—"Sir Sidney," observes Mr. Carr, in that work, "forming one of my favourite heroes, I will run the hazard of being blamed for deviating from my narrative a little, and for detaining the reader an extra moment, to relate a singular prepossession he felt, when a youth, of his fame, and the theatre of his future glory, which has just occurred to my memory. Being sent, some years since, on shore upon the

* Captain Smith (the father of Sir Sidney) accompanied Lord Sackville, as his aid-de-camp, in the war of 1756, but quitted the service on the termination of the court-martial held respecting the conduct of his noble friend at Minden. He afterwards obtained a place in the royal household. He has since retired, in a vigorous and happy old age, to a villa, near Dover, built and fitted up under his own directions. It was in this retirement that Captain Smith had the happiness to receive, by express from the Admiralty, the intelligence of Sir Sidney having escaped from imprisonment in France, and arrived safe in London, in May 1798.

† He has one brother, Mr. Spencer Smith, who formerly held a diplomatic situation at the Ottoman court.

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Irish coast, with a brother officer who is now holding a deservedly high situation in the service, to look for some deserters from their ship, after a long fatiguing and fruitless pursuit, they halted at a little inn to refresh themselves; having dined, Sir Sidney on a sudden became silent, and seemed lost in meditation; 'My dirk for your thoughts,' exclaimed his friend, gently tapping him on the shoulder, 'what project, Sidney, has got possession of you now?' 'My good fellow,' replied the young warrior, his expressive countenance brightening as he spoke, 'you will, no doubt, suppose me a little disordered in my mind; but I have been thinking that, before twelve years shall have rolled over my head, I shall make the British arms triumphant in the Holy Land!' We need not knock at the cabinet door of St. Cloud, to know how splendidly this prediction was verified."

There seems no reason either to question the authenticity of this anecdote, or to doubt the existence of the presentiment it exhibits. No man ever yet attained any real estimation and eminence in society, who did not, at some moments of his life, feel in himself confident of the distinction to which he was destined. It is the character of true magnanimity to anticipate its own elevation.

Shortly after his entering into the navy, our hero was removed to the Sandwich, commanded by Captain Young. Previously, however, to his actual embarkation under that officer, he had completed a course of maritime studies, and, in conformity with the indulgencies and allowances then made, was for some time rated as belonging to the service. He was rapidly promoted. From the Alcide, of 74 guns, wherein he was raised, in 1780, to the rank of fifth lieutenant, he was advanced to that of commander of the Fury, a sloop of 18 guns, on the Jamaica station; and (May the 7th, 1783) again raised to the higher station of post captain, by commission, appointing him to the Nemesis, a frigate of 28 guns.

Ardent and enterprising in the highest degree, a state of inactivity must, more than any other, seem most insupportable to the subject of this narrative. Peace having been concluded among the belligerent powers, and the Nemesis, after a short interval, being consequently ordered to England, where she was, on her arrival, put out of commission and dismantled, Captain Smith, contemplating the prospect of a rupture between Sweden and Russia, in 1788, obtained permission to enter into the service of the former. This war, it will be recollected, commenced with an attempt on the part of the Swedish admiral, to destroy the Russian fleet in its own harbour. The Duke of Sudermania, ambitious of creating for his country that naval preponderancy which her situation authorised, willingly accepted the offers of foreign officers, especially British, to enter into his fleets. To his friends, indeed, he was accustomed to lament, that, while Sweden abounded in naval facilities, in whatsoever was requisite to the building or supplies of shipping, these resources had existed wholly useless, except as they were suffered to contribute essentially to the strength of other maritime countries.

Towards, therefore, the latter end of April, 1790, the grand fleet of Sweden, consisting of twenty-three ships of the line, and eighteen frigates, under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, sailed for Carlscrona, in the province of Smaland: his real views were, the capture of Revel, in which port a division of the Russian fleet was then riding at anchor, and, of course, the destruction of that force. Secure in the imagination that, from the stormy temperament of the northern seas, the duke could not continue on their coasts, the Russians, by thus neglecting the means of defence, enabled him (May 13, 1791), to enter the port of Revel, and in a great measure execute his purpose.—"The Duke of Sudermania," said Sir Sidney Smith, speaking of this engagement, "is almost the only man alive who in the midst of a battle knows what he is about: he knows how to wait for his purpose, and therefore will seldom miss it." The King (Gustavus the Third), now assumed the command of the Swedish fleet.

It was necessary that the Swedes should think of returning to their own ports. During these transactions, however, the Cronstadt division of the Russian squadrons had sailed to the

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assistance of their comrades at Revel: the Russians, being thus between the Swedish navy and its ports, seized a narrow pass, through which their antagonists were to proceed in the now commenced retreat. In this predicament, the Swedish sovereign had recourse to the advice of a counsel of war. Here Sir Sidney, though present, had no right, as a stranger, to deliver any opinion. Observing, however, the impatience visible in his looks, "Let us hear," said Gustavus, "what this Englishman advises." The Swedes having approached the pass, the Russian fleet formed, at this juncture, two lines upon each side of the streight. Sir Sidney advised the forcing of the streights; a measure executed with such felicity, that the Swedes regained their ports without any considerable loss.

Scarcely had the king re-entered his own ports, and made a successful attempt to arrest the further progress of his opponents, when the Prince of Nassau, admiral of the Cronstadt division, advanced (June the 9th) towards the Swedish shores, in line of battle. "A battle," said Sir Sidney, "equally offered by one party and accepted by the other, contrary to all the rules of war, was fought, as it commenced, rather in the spirit of chivalry than according to any rules of naval tactics!" It terminated in a complete victory on the part of the Swedes.

Upon this happy result, the king ordered all the officers to be introduced to him, one by one. Gustavus took each of them by the hand, and dismissed him with the words—"Sir, you are a brave man." When, at length, he addressed Sir Sidney Smith—"Sir," said he, "you are an *Englishman*." The victory being quickly followed by a pacification, Sir Sidney returned from his foreign service.

It was for his conduct during these hostilities that Gustavus * conferred on Sir Sidney Smith the Grand Cross of the Swedish Order of the Sword. In a letter, written by Gustavus, to our present sovereign, accompanying the honourable insignia, "We have returned your majesty," says the former, "what we had borrowed for our use during the late war, and what, had it been less valuable, we should have endeavoured to have retained. Captain Smith is an officer whom we shall long remember with gratitude." Sir Sidney had the gratification of being invested with the Grand Cross, and other insignia of the order, by the hands of his Britannic Majesty, at St. James's palace.

(To be continued.)

MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE OF LIMA.

(From "The Present State of Peru.")

THE account of Lima, the capital of Peru, and of its various establishments occupies a considerable portion of the volume; but contains little that is calculated to satisfy curiosity, or to excite interest. The ladies of Lima are not less fashionably, nor less extravagantly disposed, it seems, than those of London, as the following complaints of a man who had an extravagant wife, addressed to the Academy of Lima, may serve to demonstrate.

"To you, gentlemen, as true lovers of the country, I have recourse for counsel, and for relief from the anxieties, sufferings, and perplexities, which oppress and drive me to despair.

"I am a reputable and well-disposed man, very much at your service, gentlemen, and wedded to a lady of great judgment and talents, according to vulgar report;—well born, and of a gentle disposition, possessing many graces and accomplishments, and endued with a rare wit. A certain friend of mine, a great observer in these matters, has noticed in her twenty-five different modes of laughing, and more than forty of looking. As a proof of her vivacity, he says that he has never seen her either gape or stretch herself, notwithstanding she has passed

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* "The friendship and confidence," observes Mr. Carr, whose Northern Tour we have already quoted, "with which Gustavus the Third, of Sweden, honoured the heroic Sir Sidney Smith, is well known. The king first conceived an attachment for him, from the resemblance which he thought, and which he frequently was heard to observe, existed between the face of the hero of Acre and that of Charles the Twelfth."

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four nights in succession without sleep. In short, she is a precious pearl, and the theme of all the assemblies.

"We will now take a view of the reverse of the medallion, which I shall describe with all possible fidelity. The same nymph, so gracious, and gifted with so many choice and exalted qualities, is the cause of my principal torments. I have a settled annual income of little more than a thousand piastres, to which certain perquisites, usually denominated by evil-disposed persons manos puercas (illicit profits), being added, my revenue may be estimated at two thousand. I sincerely wish that I had millions to lay at the feet of my spouse, but I can assure you that I have not more than I have mentioned. Now to proceed to a recital of my troubles. She never misses a play; and at the bull-feasts she must have her gallery provided. In the winter season come the excursions, and the extra excursions, to the mountains; the promenades, and the extra-promenades, to the banks of the Amancaes river; and, to crown the whole, she must set out to see the tower of Atocongo, otherwise the house would be thrown into disorder. In the summer, the evenings are passed at the promenade of la Piedra Lisa. She regularly bathes with a female companion, and after having quitted the bath, takes a store of the refreshments and fruits that are hawked about. The regular meals within doors are not on that account a jot diminished.

"From time to time, we keep the festivals of Lurin, that of San Pedro De Chorrillo, the one which is celebrated at Bellavista, those of San Christoval, Santiago Del Cercado, and the other peregrinations with which you are well acquainted, without reckoning, once a week at least, a day fixed by one of her companions for an excursion to a garden or plantation in the vicinity. Not an ecclesiastic takes the religious habit, nor a nun, nor a monk even, the vows, but she is the first to hasten to the ceremony. At the festivals of the Blessed Virgin, and the masses of the new year, her devotion is incredible: she scarcely sleeps on those days, that she may not lose any of these holy assemblies. But what deprives me of all patience is this, that in the midst of these rambles, and not satisfied with them, she never absents herself from a public execution. She knows to a minute when a capital punishment is to be inflicted on one; when another is to be whipped; and on these mornings she rises early, makes a hasty breakfast, and we set out for the square. I have not yet done. When one of the lottery clerks passes by the house, during the few hours she is within doors, she calls him in, and after a long chit-chat about the chances past, present, and to come, stakes on four numbers at the least, which, with as many smaller adventures, amount to eight piastres per month:—'pay them, my soul,' she repeats, addressing herself to me; 'I have not any loose cash about me!' One day, to my great misfortune, she had a hit; but such was the concourse of female visitants and their attendants, to partake of the treat, and so many the presents distributed on the occasion, that I may say proverbially, 'the tart cost me a loaf,' or, in other words, I was obliged to make considerable disbursements, the hundred and twenty-five piastres gained by our fortunate adventure not sufficing to defray the expenses.—These things tormented me not a little; but who is capable of resisting a lady?

"As the fruit of our marriage, we have three little boys, whose rearing is confided to the nurse, and to a certain female, the bosom friend of my wife, who is the oracle of the house. We will leave this subject of the children, however, till another opportunity, as the discussion would lead us too far, and proceed to our more immediate object.

"I have already mentioned my receipts and revenues: we shall now see what are the expenditures. The rent of the house amounts to four hundred and fifty piastres: and still the lady is not satisfied, because the parlour, she observes, is too small for country dances. The ordinary expenses of house-keeping, in eating and shoe-leather, are not less than a thousand piastres. The extraordinaries of calash and mule, promenades

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and visits, exceed six hundred. Here then we find somewhat more than the two thousand piastres which I am able to scrape together with all my intelligence. But how are we to be clad? And how are the physician and surgeon, who make at least a hundred visits in the year, some for the lying-in, others to the mother, and others to the baby, to be paid? According to a computation I have made, on an average for five years, four faldellins are required for the summer, and at least two for the winter, in addition to which last, a thousand supernumerary dresses are needed, because the faldellin which served for one occasion is not to be brought out in a hurry for another. How is all this to be discharged? And, finally, where are the means to pay the goldsmith who renews the fashions, the tailor who invents, changes, and re-changes them, and, more especially, the merchant who delivers to my wife, on credit, the satins, plushes, velvets, &c.? I am truly so perplexed, that I know not how to turn myself. The commodes, the canopy, the ornamented paper, and the dial which stands on the table, are still unpaid for. I owe more than the one half of the amount of the calash, for which I bargained two years ago, and which is already in a ruinous condition. I am indebted for the whole of the fashionable hammock in which we now sleep, my wife having given the other to her bosom friend. I owe I know not how much to the tailor, shoe-maker, washerman, cigarre-maker, poulterer, perfume-maker, to my barber, and to how many others I cannot say. All I know is, that a few days ago I saw an account at the house of the shoemaker, amounting to no less than one hundred and eighty-five piastres, for shoes for my blessed spouse. I appeal to your conscience and good understanding, gentlemen! what would you do under such embarrassments? Afford me your advice, &c."

ANECDOTES AND SKETCHES.

CHARACTER OF A JUDGE.—"The character of an AMBITIOUS JUDGE is, in my opinion, very dangerous to public justice; and if I were a sole legislator, it should be enacted—that *every judge*, as well as bishop, *should remain for life in the place* (rank or station) *which he first accepted.*"—*Sir William Jones.* See his Life, by Lord Teignmouth, 8vo. Vol. II. p. 240.

DEATH.—"Death, if we look at it fairly, is only a change of place; every departure of a friend is a sort of death; and we are all continually dying, and reviving." Letter of *Sir W. Jones.*

POLITICAL SONNETS.—"I cannot but like your sonnets, *(Sir W. Jones to Geo. Harding, esq.)* yet wish you would abstain from politics, which add very little to the graces of poetry.

JUDICIAL ASTROLOGY.—When Louis the Fourteenth was attacked with his final malady, *Madame Du Barri*, the ascendant of his court, was compelled to retire from Versailles. She then found occasion to recollect the "Almanack of Liege," the "Francis Moore" of the continent, which had created in her great uneasiness of mind, and of which she had laboured to suppress all the current copies! For, amongst its predictions for April, 1774, was the following—"a Lady in the highest favour will act her last part." *Madame Du Barri* frequently said, "I wish this odious month of April were over!" According, however, to the prognostication of Liege, the favourite then acted "her last part;" for the king died in May, 1774.

LOCAL ATTACHMENT.—"I cannot quit England," says Mr. CARR, on commencing the narrative of his "Northern Summer, (1804) or Travels round the Baltic," without casting a lingering look upon my favourite little town of Totness, where, as a characteristic, *family alliances are so carefully preserved, that one death generally stains half the town black*; and where nature has so united the charms of enlightened society to those of romantic scenery, that had a certain wit but tasted of the former, he would have spared the whole county in which it stands, and would not have answered, when requested to declare his opinion of the good people of Devon, that the farther he travelled westward, the more per-

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suaded he was that the wise men came from the east."

STATE OF BRITISH INDIA.—"India is yet secure, and improveable beyond imagination; it is not, however, in such a state of security, but that *wise politicians may, with strong well-timed exertions, and well-applied address, contrive to lose it.*"

Sept. 7, 1786. Sir WM. JONES.

THE MINISTRY.—"It is said, (but we only speak the language of rumour) when the names and the appointments of the new ministry were submitted to his Majesty, *it is said* he archly observed—'would not this list of *clever* fellows be improved by the intermixture of more men of *character?*' It was answered, 'The French ministers and agents are not distinguished for *their* good characters!'—'Ho! Ho! is that the reason?'" *Critical Review, June* 1806.

"He (Mr. Pitt) made it his dying request to his Majesty, to be advised by Lord Grenville in the choice of his ministry." *Ditto, p.* 188.

REVOLUTION OF OPINIONS.—"If a great change is to be made in human affairs, the minds of men will be fitted to it; the general opinions and feelings will draw that way. Every fear, every hope, will forward it; and then *they who persist in opposing this mighty current in human affairs, will appear rather to resist the decrees of Providence itself, than the mere designs of men.* They will not be resolute and firm, but perverse and obstinate."

Burke's Three Memorials on French Affairs; written in the years 1791, 1792, *and* 1793.

MILTON AND SIR W. JONES.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE "Constant Reader," who, in page 8, of your last, requests an explanation of a passage in Sir W. Jones's Works (vol. ii. p. 442) has entirely mistaken the sense.

Sir W. Jones enumerates, in that page, several passages of Apollonius Rhodensis, which Virgil, who was indebted to the perusal of that author, in a considerable degree, for the harmony of his verse, has translated into the Latin language with success. Among others, he produces that which your inquirer quotes, but having unfortunately adjoined the words "*quod sumpsit etiam Miltonus,*" to the "*Personarum commutatio*" which I am about to notice, your correspondent has very erroneously imagined that Sir W. J. gave the two Latin verses as his own.

The place where Virgil has made use of the words in question is not stated by that illustrious scholar: but they are to be found as follow—(Æn. viii. 291), and are applied to Hercules:

——— *Ut duros mille labores*
Rege sub Eurysthao, fatis Junonis iniquæ,
Pertulerit; TU *subigenas*, INVICTE *bimembres*,
Hylæum et Pholum et manu, tu Cressia mactas
Prodigia, &c.

In these lines it is to be observed that, after speaking of Hercules in the third person, *qui*, Virgil suddenly addresses him in the *second*, in order to elicit a more animated effect; which practice was sanctioned by Appolonius, and several other ancient authors.

Sir W. J. terms this abrupt address "Ea personarum commutatio, *quod sumpsit etiam Miltonus.*"

The inversion of Milton's style is well known, sometimes bordering on affectation or obscurity; and these words of the justly-admired commentator, present no other meaning to the mind of any one who reads them with attention to the idiom of the Roman language, than—"*that transition of the grammatical person, which Milton has adopted,*" or which he was in the *habit* of employing.

To adduce even a moderate number of instances, from the works of Milton, would intrench too far upon your limits; but, as Sir W. Jones did not think it necessary to indicate any peculiar place where Milton in this respect follows Virgil, &c. I will endeavour to impart to your querest that passage in our poet which resembles most closely this quotation from Virgil:

"——— Still expressing *(celebrating)*
The Son of God, with God-like force indued

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Against th' Attempter of *thy* Father's Throne,
And *thief* of Paradise: him, long of old,
Thou didst rebel, and down from Heaven cast
With all, &c."

PARADISE REGAINED, B. iv. 601.

I here trace a resemblance in seven points.

Primarily, "*The Son of God:*" This character agrees with the birth of Hercules.

2. Virgil's Address was recited by Evander's subjects during a feast: the angels celebrated the Messiah "*as he fed.*"—(*Vide* Milton)

3. "*With God-like force indued:* Every reader will perceive the propriety of the application of this epithet to Hercules.

4. "And *thief* of Paradise:" Hercules vanquished several of these characters.

5. The nature of the triumph: *i. e.* over the infernal powers: The Roman says, a line or two farther on, "*Te stygii tremuere lacus.*"

6. The monsters of antiquity, the enemies of mankind, are not unaptly compared to the inhabitants of Hell.

7. The transition from the third person to the second.

I might, perhaps, subject myself to the charge of hyper-criticism, by affecting to discern any resemblance between "*tu Gressia mactas Prodigia,*" and "*him, long of old, thou didst rebel.*" and I shall therefore conclude, for the present, by subscribing myself, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Tower Hill,
Aug. 7, 1806. DUIDIUS, L. S.

THE RETREAT.

No. II.

"In ancient times, *when maids in thought were pure,*
When eyes were artless, and the look demure;
Then the wide ruff the well-turn'd neck enclos'd,
And heaving breasts within the stays repos'd!
— — — — — — — —
The bosom *now* its panting beauties shows;
The experienced eye resistless glances throws!"

GAY.

"*NUNQUAM minus solus quam cum solus*" was the sentiment of Cicero, as expressed in his book "De Officiis;" and Milton has declared, in his "Paradise Lost," that "Solitude is sometimes best society." I have long professed all possible deference both for the philosophy of Cicero and the poetry of Milton; and on the opinion here cited from these illustrious writers, as well as on many other points, I am free to declare that they have my deliberate concurrence.

My readers are already informed, that it was but recently I mustered up resolution enough to emerge from *The Retreat* in which, for divers and important reasons, I had long immured myself. Such, indeed, has been the inscrutableness of my retirement, so completely did I contrive to elude the vigilance of inquiry, that I am accused of having decamped even from my friends, with an alacrity as earnest as though I had been hunted out only by enemies. But "*nunquam minus solus quam cum solus*"—never less alone than when alone! If I have been unusually estranged from others, I have become better acquainted with myself; if I have missed some opportunities for observing the shifting scenery of life, and the actors on this stage of existence, it may at least be supposed that, having all this while tasked and examined myself, I am qualified more justly to appreciate the events of which I shall be a spectator, and the persons with whom I chance to consociate. This is the advantage that I imagine myself to have acquired by seclusion and meditation.

The recluse is always peculiarly sensible to a change or revolution in manners. Accustomed to the investigation of past times, and frequently abstracting himself from all contemporary considerations, he comes occasionally into a new world, where he contemplates, with more anxiety than men of a different character would suppose, the alterations that have taken place since his voluntary

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banishment from public avocations and amusements. To him, at this his re-appearance on the great theatre of human action, every object seems to demand his notice. He perceives the slightest deviation from the order of things to which he was accustomed; and, when the first attraction of novelty has passed away, some time must elapse before he can reconcile himself to all he hears and all he beholds.

It was in a temper of the kind I have just described, that, sallying from my obscurity, I again mingled with the busy, the indolent, and the gay. Always passionately attached to my fair countrywomen, these very naturally first caught my attention. Ah! it was now that I felicitated myself on having once more arrived at the promenade of social life. How, I was panting to exclaim in the enthusiastic language of poetry—

"How are the sex improv'd in amorous arts!
What new-found lures they shew, what dangerous parts!"

For mere featural fascination, I never could be persuaded to avow any admiration. To me, who dwell with most complacency on what the French term the physionomie of beauty, or a countenance expressive of character, and who prefer a fine form, gracefully attired, and moving with effect, as the perfection of personal charm in a woman; could a vision more enchanting have appeared, than the Sylphiad figures that continually floated before my eyes, as I paced the splendid ranks of female display? Some cynical tongues, indeed, ventured pevishly to mutter their disapprobation of the prevailing manners and modes. "Instead of waiting," said these, "as formerly, to be courted by men, women are become the suitors of that sex from whom they ought to experience nothing but the most respectful homage. Can any thing be so unbecoming as the present race of half-undressed ladies?—any thing more repulsive than their bold and unauthorized advances towards the men, whom they seem determined to carry, as it were, by assault? What wise man," they continued "would wish to find himself the proprietor of that of which every man seems invited to become the possessor! Where the natural offences of delicacy are removed, the soil itself must soon be exposed to every tresspasser."

I confess that this conversation startled me from my dream of enjoyment. Beginning, however, to review the matter, my apprehensions gradually subsided: I even formed, at least to myself, many excuses, if not apologies, for the fair ones whose conduct I had heard so severely arraigned. Man (thought I) is but man; and why from woman is to be exacted more than woman perhaps can perform? Yes, poor human nature is still poor human nature!—Besides, if men have declined to solicit the favours of women, is there not an unavoidable necessity that woman should demand the attentions of man; that she should insist on the due fulfillment of her rights? One of the parties must advance. When the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet felt it no disgrace to proceed to the mountain.

The ladies will, at any rate, find some compensation in this arrangement of the intercourse of the sexes. Being at liberty to make the first overtures towards love, they may exercise the privilege—it is no trivial one!—of choosing partners for themselves. They can now elect whom they please; and, unless extremely unfortunate in the object of their choice, they must generally prove successful. The other sex will, at the same time, be effectually emancipated from the insufferable fatigue formerly attending on long courtships. Both sexes, indeed, on this system, cannot fail of soon coming to a good understanding with each other.

Maids, therefore, may again be, *if ever they were so*, as "pure in thought," as they please; but, for my part, I must deprecate any attempt to impose, even upon maids, the task of feigning either "artless eyes" or "demure looks." Not for me, be the "neck by ruff enclosed," —nor "the breast reposing in stays." For me—while

Experienc'd eyes resistless glances throw,
Let bosoms still their panting beauties show!

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ON THE NATURE OF ANIMAL INSTINCT.

" Haud, equidem credo, quia sit divinitùs illis
Ingenium, aut rerum fato prudentia major."
VIRG.

IT is somewhat extraordinary, that the most able writers have differed widely respecting those actions of animals, which are generally termed *instinctive*; and that some of them have even DENIED altogether the existence of such a faculty as *instinct*. It is, perhaps, not a difficult task to point out inconsistencies in the theories of several philosophers, of high authority in the walks of speculative science; and if any view of the matter can be pointed out, by which all the inconsistencies may be reconciled, the simple statement of it will be a sufficient apology for any appearance of presumption, in daring to point a lance against the shield of Locke, and Priestley, and Hume, and Darwin.

The general notion of the term *instinct*, cannot perhaps be more briefly and perspicuously expressed, than in the words of Dr. Paley:—" An instinct is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction." *(Nat. Theol.)*.—Any of the arts of animals may be adduced as an illustration. The identity of the structure of the nests, for instance, of all birds of the same species, of those which are making a first attempt, and those which have built nests in previous seasons, seems to afford indubitable evidence that the young have acted independent of instruction, and the old have derived no additional skill from experience. There has been no comparison of ideas on the subject; no reasoning here: *instinct* alone has actuated the little architects.

Several questions of importance then naturally suggest themselves. What is this disputed power of INSTINCT? What is its efficient physical cause? What other terms have the philosophers, above-mentioned, employed to designate it? or how have they endeavoured to resolve it into the other animal faculties?

All natural actions, I conceive, where *reason* has no interference (I do not mean to deny, however, that some animals possess a small portion of this faculty) all such actions must be referred to one of the three following causes:—to a divine something, an immediate impulse from the Deity; to the necessary action of an invariable law in the body acting;—or, lastly, to some corporeal sensation. Let us examine from which of these sources we can fairly deduce all the phenomena of animal instincts.

It is well known that many authors, with a spirit more commendable for piety than for the rigid investigation of fact, have strenuously maintained that instinct is nothing but a divine something, a celestial emanation, which works, in animals, all those admirable operations of their art.

" Esse apibus partem divinæ mentis et haustus
Ætherios dixere: Deum namque ire per omnes
Terrasque, tractusque maris, cœlumque profundum."
VIRG. GEORG. IV.

It is instinct, under this acceptation, that the philosophers already alluded to have so strenuously and so successfully opposed. This hypothesis would render our philosophy somewhat occult, whilst, at the same time, it reduced the poor animals to mere passive machines. We think Dr. Darwin's argument on this subject is unanswerable; namely, that these supposed divine impulses often lead to *mistaken* ends. Now it were impious to consider the notion of divine influence for a moment compatible with mistake. It must be unerring in its operations.

It is well known that the hen will sit with equal assiduity, during the period of incubation, upon pieces of chalk, as upon eggs:—she will also rear a suppositious offspring with maternal care.

" At Elford, near Litchfield, the Rev. Mr. Sawley had taken the young ones out of a hare, which had been shot: they were alive, and the cat, who had just lost her kittens, carried them away, as it was supposed to eat them; but it presently appeared that it was affection, not hunger, which incited her, as she suckled them, and brought them up as their mother.

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"Other instances of the mistaken application of what has been termed instinct may be observed in flies in the night, who, mistaking a candle for day-light, approach and perish in the flame. So the putrid smell of the stapelia, or carrion-flower, allures the large flesh-fly to deposit its young worms on its beautiful petals; which perish there for want of nourishment."—(See *Zoonomia*. Sect. XVI.)

Now, although these facts prove satisfactorily the error of resolving instinct into an immediate impulse of Divinity, they cannot at all invalidate our belief in the existence of instinct; anomalies, as we shall presently observe, are easily explicable upon this principle.

Another source of action, independent of reason, which was before mentioned, is, "the operation of a necessary law." Upon this principle a machine, constructed in a certain way, must of necessity act in a certain manner, and cannot act otherwise. Accordingly Dr. Priestley, and some others, will not call the actions in question instinctive, but contend that they are the result of *mechanism*; those of them, at least, which they cannot explain on other principles, as of association, &c. But in opposition to these philosophers, I would venture to affirm, that this notion of mechanism is improper and inconsistent with facts.

Instinct, in the first place, is not a necessary and invariable operation, which it should be according to this hypothesis. On the contrary, the fact, that *it varies with circumstance*, in many cases, has induced some authors to deny its existence, and to resolve its operations into rationality.

"The same birds are emigrants from some countries and not so from others. The swallows were seen at Goree in January by an ingenious philosopher of my acquaintance," says the author of Zoonomia, "and he was told that they continued there all the year; as the warmth of the climate was at all seasons sufficient for their own constitutions, and for the production of the flies that supply them with nourishment. Herodotus says, that in Libya, about the springs of the Nile, the swallows continue all the year. Hence their emigrations cannot depend on a *necessary* instinct, as the emigrations themselves are not necessary."

"In our own country, Mr. Pennant informs us that some quails migrate, and others only remove from the internal parts of the island to the coast. Some of the ring-doves and stares breed here, others migrate."

These facts, to which many more might be added, evince, indisputably, that the instinct of animals is not a *necessary* action, the consequence of a general mechanical law.

But, secondly, the notion is incorrect; because animal actions cannot be strictly compared with the mechanism of automatons. Animals have a power of beginning motion, and of varying their motions as the perception of sense shall lead them; consequently of operating differently, even in their instinctive actions, according as the circumstances which excite their perception vary.

There remains then but one set of physical causes, to which instinctive actions can be referred:—we can only consider them as originating in certain corporeal sensations. An instinct then may be defined "A propensity to act in a certain way, in consequence of certain sensations." Upon this notion the instincts of animals must be considered as somewhat similar to their appetites, and are almost included in the definition of appetites given by Professor Stewart, viz.—"They take their rise from the body, and are common to us with the brutes: they are not constant but occasional: they are accompanied with an uneasy sensation."—(See *Outlines of Mor. Philos.*) It appears to me that this reference of instincts to the same source with the appetites, affords the most correct view of the subject (and it must be remembered that we cannot discover a necessary connexion between the sensation and the consequent action in the one case more than the other); and upon this notion alone can the facts, that instincts are sometimes *mistaken* in their application, and sometimes *vary* with circumstances, be satisfactorily explained.

It is obvious that the sexual instinct, or appetite (for both terms have been applied to it), is connected altogether

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with corporeal feelings. Deprive a male animal of the laboratories of his seminal fluid, and the instinct of propagation is no more. We observe, too, that in most female animals, the venereal orgasm is connected with a peculiar state of the generative organs. And why does the instinct of pairing, &c. in birds, occur only at a certain season?—At other times it has been observed, by dissection, that the *testes* of the male birds are extremely small, and seem not to produce the vivifying fluid; but in the spring these organs increase to three or four times this size, and then the sensations, diffused through the system, produce all the instinctive actions by which the race is perpetuated. Some similar change probably takes place in the organs of the female. Now it is just as difficult to discover a connexion between the sensation thus produced and a desire for sexual intercourse, as between the sensation and a desire to build a nest, or to sit almost incessantly in it, when the eggs are deposited. But *we know* that the former is connected with the sensation, and therefore can have no doubt of the connexion of the latter. In respect to the former, we have analogous feelings in our own frames: but in regard to the latter, of course, from difference of constitution and design, we cannot always trace them. To some of the instinctive feelings of animals, however, we have analogies in our own species, and in both they are equally difficult to explain. We cannot account for the sensation which makes the garden spider so careful of its bag of eggs, which it bears along, and will rather die than quit it. If you separate it from its body again and again, it will return as often and bear it away. In what does this differ from maternal attachment in more perfect animals, and even in the human species? No reciprocation of benefits, no moral or physical perfection is requisite to attach the mother to her infant; no prospective considerations necessary to produce that fostering care, which inexplicable feeling alone produces.

Allowing, then, that instinctive actions are the result of certain corporeal sensations, it is easy to account for the occasional *variation* of such actions, and for the *mistaken* application of them. Thus the swallow is incited to quit the shores of Britain by the pain of cold and hunger; and she is induced to remain in the genial climate of Libya, by the agreeable sensations produced by perpetual warmth, and perpetual food, in the insects there generated in perpetual abundance; and thus, as an instance of *mistake*, the putrid exhalation arising from the petals of the stapelia, impresses the same sensation as that which arises from putrifying flesh; and this guide to the flesh-fly, therefore, is here fallacious. Thus the sensation from the light of the sun attracts the flies to play in its beams; the same sensation, from the light of a candle, attracts them to their doom.

It appears, then, that all the actions of animals, which have been denominated instinctive, are easily accounted for, on the notion that they result from corporeal sensation; and that this view of the subject reconciles all the inconsistencies and contradictions which are involved in other theories.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to state, that although this or similar views of the matter may have been entertained, in order to disprove the design and providential interference of the Deity in the structure and preservation of animals, it appears to me to tend to a conclusion altogether the reverse; and I am happy to find this opinion coincide with the sentiments of a learned philosopher and divine. "The above-stated solution," says Dr. Paley, of a theory somewhat similar, "would derive these appetencies from *organization*: but then this organization is not less specifically, not less precisely, and therefore not less evidently, adapted to the same ends, than the appetencies themselves would be upon the old hypothesis. In this way of considering the subject, *sensation supplies the place of foresight:* but this is the effect of contrivance on the part of the Creator. In my opinion," he adds, "this solution, if it be accepted as to the fact, ought to increase, rather than otherwise, our admiration of the contrivance."—*(Nat. Theol.* p. 340.)

B.

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A NOTABLE DRAMATIC CRITIC.

THIS man was educated at Leyden, under the benign influence of the Illuminati; and has ever invariably studied the diffusion of propagandism. He has translated, from the German, a work whose sole merit consisted in reviling all genuine, political, and religious morality; he has advocated Tom Paine's "Age of Reason;" and he has written and published a Treatise on Cuckoldom, to which he prefixed an *elegant* explanatory plate. Since the achievement of these immortal designs, he has employed himself in libelling the first literary characters of the present day, and has presumed to give the tone to our stage-morality, as well as to our national taste. While engaged in these various pursuits, he has, as occasion might demand, been an esquire, a reverend, or an M. A.

As he absolutely thirsts for notoriety, he could never forgive that indifference with which the ministry regarded his exertions among the English Jacobins. He was overlooked by government, among the state criminals of 1796. Disappointed in every exertion to attract popular notice;—too contemptible for the punishment of law, and too insignificantly malevolent to procure even the honour of a caning;—he is now writing with despair, and is compelled to content himself with atheistically daring the vengeance of that God who will delay retribution no longer than his wisdom shall judge expedient—who seems but permitting a wretch to fill up the measure of his iniquity! The dullness of this worm can alone be equalled by his arrogance, licentiousness and impiety.—"Let the galled jade wince"—He cannot fail to recognize his own portrait.

ISLAND OF CAPRI.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *Aug.* 2, 1806.

IF the following account of the Island of Capri, which has been lately captured by the British arms under the gallant Sir Sydney Smith, be thought sufficiently interesting for your excellent magazine, it is much at your service.

Capri, anciently Capreæ, is an island of the Mediterranean, situate about three Italian miles from the coast of Naples, and is about eight miles in circumference. It is extremely mountainous, insomuch, that its coasts are almost inaccessible, yet some parts of it are very fertile. On the eastern summit of the island are cliffs of stupendous altitude, which overhang the channel, that separates it from Cape Campanella, anciently called Promontorium Athenæum, or Minervæ. Capri is famous in history as a place frequently visited by the Emperor Augustus, both for health and recreation. It is also celebrated for being the retreat of Tiberius, who in this island gave himself up to indolence, intemperance, and the most gross debaucheries. In this retirement he spent the greater part of ten years, secluded from the world, and wallowing in the greatest brutalities; the detail of which has been transmitted by many authors of undoubted credit, and the obscene sculptures and medals, which have been dug up in almost every corner of the island, sufficiently prove the truth of these abominable practices. On the site of his summer palace now stands the hermitage of Santa Maria, commanding a most enchanting prospect; and in order to vary his pleasures, and to enjoy the advantages as well as to avoid the inconveniences of each revolving season, Tiberius built twelve villas in different situations, dedicated to the twelve gods, of some of which the ruins are still to be seen.

At the palace of La Marina, Tiberius had a winter residence; where columns and other fragments of architecture, scattered on the land, remain as memorials of its splendour. A semicircular recess of net-work, the *opus reticulatum* of Vitruvius, raised against the cliff, seems to have been a part of the theatre, and the conduit that supplied the palace with water still remains. The ruins stretch far into the sea, which has now resumed the territory from which it had formerly been expelled by terraces and piers. Here the soil is extremely rich, and composed of divers layers, a deep stratum of good mould covering a yellow bole, and under

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which is found a stone similar to the tufa of the volcanic hills round Naples. The palace was built with this stone, but in the abutments and back walls are inserted large pieces of lava, in a rough state of torrefaction, like that of the crust of Vesuvian streams when cooled; yet the upper rocks of Capri are universally calcareous, and homogeneal with the strata of the Sorrentine Mountains, of which they appear to have been a part till split asunder, and cast off by an earthquake that buried the intermediate grounds in the sea. These lower tracts in Capri have probably been thrown up by fire in the midst of lime stone mountains, in the same manner as the plain of Sorrento.

The odium attached to the memory of Tiberius proved fatal to this his favourite abode; for scarcely was his death proclaimed at Rome, but the senate, in detestation of the beastly vices of the emperor, issued orders for the demolition of every fabric he had raised on the island; and by way of punishment, converted it into a state prison. To its inhospitable rocks were banished the wife and sister of Commodus, and soon after they became stained with the blood of these females.

In the middle ages Capri became an appendage of the Amalfitan republic, and after the downfall of that state, it belonged to the duchy of Naples. About a stone's throw from the south side of this island are two or three pointed rocks, the "Scopuli Sirenum," mentioned by Virgil and Ovid in their description of the voyage of Eneas.

Dion Cassius says, that this island was wild and barren before the Cæsar's took it under their protection; at this day a large portion of its surface is impracticable to be cultivated, but every spot, that will admit the hoe, is industriously tilled and richly laden with the choicest productions of agriculture. The principal town bears the same name with the island, and is seated in a narrow, low, but delightful and fertile spot of land, between two rugged eminences, which form the extremities of the island, and appear at a distance, by its cupolas and buildings, to be a considerable place, but on a nearer approach, it dwindles into a village. It is the see of a bishop.

Capri abounds so much with various birds of passage, and more especially with quails, that the greater part of the income of the bishop arises from the taking of these, and hunting other game, and the island has been sometimes denominated "The Bishopric of Quails." Swinburne, in his Travels, informs us, that even in bad years the number of quails caught in this island amounts to 12,000, and in good years to more than 60,000. This author has the following observation relating to Capri:—"This isle re-unites such a variety of beauties and advantages that it is matter of wonder why so few of our misanthropic countrymen resort to it; a man of an indolent philosophic cast would here be suited with a scene for meditation and solitary enjoyments; the temperature of the air and the excellence of the fruits would secure his health; and the delightful scenery around him would dispel his cares, and give an even cheerful flow to his spirits." I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. S. H.

ARISTOTLE'S ART OF POETRY, ABRIDGED, WITH NOTES.

(Continued from page 496. Vol. V.)

Part II.—CHAP. 22.

THERE are two sorts of nouns, simple and double; there are also some triple and quadruple nouns, to be met with in the dithyrambic poets. Every noun is either proper or foreign *; metaphor or ornament; or

* "Metaphor (says Mr. Spense) is the most universal enlivener of poetry. At the same time that it adds to the dignity of the verse it gives it an agreeable variety, together with a power of pointing out all its images in the boldest and strongest manner in the world. 'Tis this which animates those objects which must otherwise be still and unaffecting: it flings every thing into motion, life and action; by this the arrow is eager and on the wing—by this the sword thirsts for blood, and the spear rages in the hand of the warrior. Metaphor raises each subject out of the common narrative way; it creates new

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an invented noun, or protracted or changed. I call this line of Homer a metaphor—

—— ἡδὴ μυρί' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐσθλὰ ἔοργε —

where the word ten thousand is put for many. An invented noun is that which the poet himself creates, as for instance, Homer, instead of ἱερεὺς, a priest uses ἀρητῆρα, a man who makes prayers. The protracted nouns are those when a long vowel is put for a short one, as πολῆος, for πόλεως. And the susbtracted nouns are those from which a syllable is taken away, as δῶ, for δῶμα *. The changed noun is when one half remains as it was before, and the other half is new made, as Homer wrote δεξιτερὸς, for δεξιὸς.

CHAPTER 23.

† The virtue of an expression consists in its purity and nobleness. That which is composed of simple words is clear, but it is likewise low. A noble expression must be composed of borrowed words, metaphors and other ornaments *. But if these figures be used too frequently, the style will become enigmatical and unintelligible †. Ornament then is requisite to make a style noble, but simplicity to render it clear. Æschylus and Euripides wrote the same Iambic verse, differ-

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things—it represents the passions of men; and even mere names as animated and embodied. However, a metaphor may be continued too far, as well as carried too high; a long chain of them leads us away from the proper sense, and flings that into allegory which we intend for reality strongly expressed." "Aristotle, (remarks a later critic,) in his poetics uses a metaphor in this extended sense, for any figurative meaning imposed upon a word, as a whole put for the part, or a part for the whole; a species for a genus, or a genus for a species. But it would be unjust to tax this most acute writer with any inaccuracy on this account; the minute subdicisions, the various names of tropes being unknown in his days, and the invention of later rhetoricians. Now, however, when these decisions are established, it is inacurate to call every figurative use of terms, promiscuously, a metaphor." The same excellent critic proceeds to observe that, "the peculiar effect of metaphor is to give life and strength to description; to make intellectual ideas in some sort visible to the eye, by giving them substance, and colour, and sensible qualities," &c. Lectures on Rhetoric, &c.

* The Latin poets sometimes did the same; thus Ennius uses gau for guardian, cœl for cœlum, &c.

† The excessive and unseasonable employment of figurative language is allowed on all sides to be mere foppery in writing. It gives a boyish air to composition, and instead of raising a subject, diminishes its dignity. The great secret of composition is to know when we should elevate our style and when we should be simple. The great orator and philosopher of Rome, sums up the character of an eloquent and judicious writer in a few words. "Is enim est eloquens qui et humilia subtiliter, et magna graviter, et mediocria temperate, potest dicere."

* "Verbum, (says Cicero) translatum maxime, tanquam stellis quibusdam, notat et illuminat orationem." De Or. "But I need not say (as Mr. Spense expresses himself,) that an excess this way is very blameable. The critics speak against it in a high strain," &c. Indeed, the great man quoted above, disapproves of an unlimited and forced introduction of metaphorical figures. Vereanda debet esse translatio; ut deducta in alienum locum, non evinisse videatur. De Or.

† Lycophron and Perseus fell into this error. Quintilian says—Ut Modicus atque opportunus Metaphorarum usus illustrat orationem, ita frequens, et obscurat, et tædio complet. A great deal of judgment and a very delicate hand is required in order to produce a good effect from the use of metaphorical figures, for by a very little inaccuracy we are at the hazard of introducing confusion in place of promoting perspicuity. The first and principal rule to be observed in the conduct of metaphors, is, that they be suited to the nature of the subject of which we treat; neither too many nor too gay; nor, too elevated for it. That we neither attempt to force the subject, by means of them, into a degree of elevation not congruous to it, nor, on the other hand, to sink it below its proper dignity.

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ing only in one word. But that word renders the verse of Æschylus low and mean, which Euripides changed for another, and used in a metaphorical sense *. If, instead of the expression [illegible] (used metaphorically by Homer,) we substitute that of [illegible], we should spoil the beauty of the passage. To make a proper use of these metaphorical figures, is extremely difficult, and is not to be acquired by any rules of art, but is the natural effect of a lively genius.

[*To be continued.*]

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* Æschylus, in making his Philoctetes, speaks of the ulcer corroding his flesh, uses the simple word [illegible]. Euripides ennobles the verse by using the metaphorical expression—[illegible]—and is imitated by Virgil . . . . . Miseros morsu depascitur artus. Indeed, the works of many, both among the ancients and moderns, abound with beautiful and correct metaphors; more, however, have transgressed the dictates of reason and judgment in their choice, and in the application of these figurative ornaments. It has been observed, that Shakspeare, whose imagination was rich and bold, often fails here. Dr. Johnson severely censures Cowley for forced and obscure metaphors; and Mr. Spence, whose judgment is decisive, points out numberless extravagant and overwrought expressions in various passages of the Odyssey, which could never have escaped that great man, had not the proper management of these figures been attended with extreme difficulty. The works of Ossian are remarkable for their correct metaphors. Dr. Blair has pointed on that on a hero. "In peace thou art the gate of spring—in war, the mountain storm:"—and that on a woman, "She was covered with the light of beauty, but her heart was the house of pride." But the metaphorical figure, above all others, elevates the style of Scripture, and gives it a peculiar boldness and sublimity. It particularly illustrates the eloquence of St. Paul, who uses stronger, more expressive, and more accumulated metaphors, than any other writer.

ON THE STATE OF THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN the course of some journies through different parts of this kingdom, the state of the labouring part of the community has struck me with frequent and deep regret.

When I consider the respectability which our laws affix to the meanest labourer who unites honesty with industry, I lament to see the degradation to which the British peasant is humbled.

Our climate, our commerce, our wealth, all conspire to furnish a manly and happy race of labourers. In the southern provinces of France the peasant can repose after his day's fatigue, beneath the shade of his vine. The picture is certainly attractive:—a serene sky, enchanting prospects, and the minstrelsy of the village pipe, while the rustic labourer sits amid clusters of blushing grapes which court the touch and luxuriantly assuage the thirst attendant on toil, are certainly very pleasing objects: but this delicious sky, those delightful prospects, and these clustering grapes, fail to produce one grand essential to human prosperity—and that is *security*.

The Sicilian may have his hedges of aloes and Indian figs; the Asiatic may repose through his long days in peaceful indolence; but the peasant of England boldly asserts his individual consequence, and sees the thin walls of his cot as secure a guard as the massy enclosures of a palace. The British peasantry alone have assigned them, by the constitution of their country, their due rank in society as men. How lamentable, then, that the spirit instilled by this acknowledgment of their natural rights, and which has made our peasantry not only their country's strength but "its pride," should be suffered to die away, and carry the germ of every better feeling with it!

Less than half a century back, an honest sentiment of decency and pride prevailed among the rustic labourers of this island. "To work

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they were able, and so to beg were ashamed." Parish alms were never resorted to but in the instance of decripitude or sickness; and the latter must be serious indeed to prevail on the villagers to request assistance from his parish officer.

The case is now totally altered.—The able and healthy, whether with a small family or a large one, crowd the room in which the overseers hold their weekly meetings. Money for the purchase of bread, and orders on the village tradesmen for clothes for themselves and children, are solicited from every quarter of the neighbourhood. The consequence is evident; since they neither eat the bread produced by their own exertions, nor wear the coat which labour is sufficient to obtain, they become debased in their own eyes; and the simple, honest peasant, the fond and zealous patriot, sink down to a discontented sharper, indifferent what soil he tills, or from what hand he receives bounty, so that he can obtain a gratification of his animal wants, and unmolestedly walk about till he finds a dishonourable grave.

I know not how this representation (so well known yet so little attended to) may strike others, but I confess it appears to me a subject of deep national concern. Not only is a peasantry the natural wealth, but natural strength of a country. At a period when we are at least continully threatened with invasion, we certainly should encourage the love of country, on a conviction of its advantages, in the breasts of those on whom we must eventually rely. That what we term patriotism springs from the relative tie of possessions in the country which gave us birth, seems incontrovertible; whether those possessions may consist of a palace and domains, or a hut and the certainty of earning subsistence by the sweat of the brow. Of what peculiar advantages are the native possessions of that man who cannot rear his offspring without the humiliating necessity of weekly assistance from parish officers?

Nothing can be more self-evident than that the peasant's wages have not kept pace with the progressive rise of price in every article of subsistence; since it is not a partial, but a general case, for the labourer to demand and receive from his parish, a weekly stipend, fluctuating with the price of the loaf, besides linen and other matters of attire. How far it might be adviseable for a power to be delegated to the justices of the district for the purpose (not of compelling the parish to render assistance where requested) but of enforcing on the farmer such a rate of hire as would afford homely diet and decent clothing to the servant, I profess myself unable to determine. Thus far is certain—every patriotic sentiment and every better moral feeling are perishing with the independency of the labourer. Nor would the farmer be materially affected by the due advance of the labourer's wages; since the greater part of the poor's rates formed by his extorted, yet necessary, bounty to the cottagers of his parish, must be paid by himself.

Some of our agricultural societies have proposed rewards to those industrious countrymen who brought up a family without parochial relief. The idea was judicious, but they forgot that "with his present rate of hire the countryman actually cannot bring up his family without parochial relief; since within the last fifty years almost every article of life is doubled in price, and his wages have not been nearly advanced in a similar proportion." Bring the price of agricultural labour to a due level, and then such honorary bounties would justly stimulate industry and sobriety. At present, they only mock the suffering cottager by pointing to impossibilities.

The purse-proud and swollen farmer will tell us that the labourers are an idle and profligate set, whose whole business it is to devise means of resting at home, and defrauding the parish. "They do not try to live," says he, "Ah! it was not so in my father's time!" This latter sentence (which is common to the country-parish officers) lets us into the heart of the mystery. In "his father's time" the necessaries of life and the pay of the rural labourer bore a due proportion to each other, and there-

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fore each villager "*tried*," and successfully tried, "*to live*." By long experience the descendants of those honest villagers are convinced that industry exerts itself in vain; that the remuneration is not sufficient for the support of a craving family. The parish must needs be applied to; the blush of shame once overcome, the mind familiarizes with degradation; and indolence and indifference succeed.

Our poet tells us, that

A bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd can never be supply'd.

Let us then, before it is too late, promote those inquiries and opinions which may tend to restore the peasant to the manly sufficiency of labour; and learn him still more dearly to venerate his country; since, by tilling her earth, he can support a family without the supernumerary aids of indignant charity.

The numerous acts of enclosure passed latterly, bid fair, on the whole, to be a public benefit. But an extension of commerce does not always increase the real wealth of a nation.

It is almost high treason, in a commercial country, to repeat that

States of native strength possest,
Though very poor may still be very blest!

But it is a literal fact, that the poorer the soil, in general, the happier the peasantry. A French writer, speaking of St. Domingo, describes the placid temper and jocund habits of the labourers whom he had seen on the healthy plains, to cease as he approached the rich lands used for cultivating the more valuable produce of the country. I have myself constantly observed more decent and contented inhabitants amid the mountainous fastnesses of Wales, than on the highly cultivated plains where agriculture smiled, and all wore the exterior of opulence. The recent enclosures * speak, in indubitable language, an increase of our commerce and population; but, by denying the "bare-worn common" to the tenants of the little thatched cottage we have deprived many hundred families of those little advantages which procured education and cloathing for their children, and enabled them to rear a healthy offspring ready to fight for their king and laws, on the principle of affection to the one and reverence for the other.

Though the poor be driven from the commons, let us still prepare sheds for their reception. It is pretty generally understood, I believe, that the solid wealth of a country consists in its population, and in many parishes the holders of land are pouring forth lamentations, during every harvest, on account of the scarcity of men to reap and house the grain; yet no sooner does it appear in a country-parish, that a young couple are desirous of marrying, than the churchwardens and overseers catch the alarm, express as many apprehensions as if the harmless couple were going to bring a pestilence into the neighbourhood, and perhaps use every measure, short of absolute prohibition, to circumvent their intentions. The impolicy of such conduct is too glaring to need comment; but it may be, in part, attributed to the scarcity of suitable cottages for the reception of labouring families. Some public-spirited characters have lately made a point of building on their estates, a number of such habitations as are constantly in request for poor and industrious families; nor can any man of large landed property defend his conduct against his conscience, who neglects to take such a step. But as there are too many instances, within no very extensive limits, of men of large landed possessions, who are studious, rather of pulling down old cottages than of building new ones, it perhaps might be expedient to insist on each country-parish building such a prescribed number of habitations as should be judged propor-

* By enclosing large tracts of common, all over the country, it ought not to be forgotten that we diminish, materially, the breed of green-sward sheep, which produce the species of wool by far most valuable; so that, if the system is generally acted on, the chancellor's woolsack will no longer be able to boast a prime sample of this staple commodity of Great Britain.

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tionate to the number of inhabitants, or extent of the farms. Should they provide them free of rent for industrious labourers, newly married, they would be subject to no greater a grievance than at present; since, owing to the deficient wages given to agricultural labourers, the parish is very frequently compelled to make good the rent to the landlords of the different tenements occupied by farming men, who cannot be supposed able to pay rent for premises in which they cannot find bread without the help of the overseer.

The spirit of the British peasant appears so natural a safeguard to the freedom of his country, and the happiness of this estimable class of society, must be so near to the heart of every man of feeling, that I shall trouble you with some farther remarks on the subject, if you favour me by inserting the above, and am,

Sir,

Your constant reader,

5th *July*. I. N. B.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE POOR.

Letter VIII.

For the Universal Magazine.

ALL human institutions, though founded on the broadest basis, seem to have the seeds of corruption interwoven in their very frame, which frequently take root, shoot up, and arrive at maturity, under the fostering hand of those, who, by their rank and station in society, ought to nip them in the bud and check their progress. History and experience both point out to us, the melancholy consequences which flow from the inattention of those who ought, in virtue of their appointments, strictly to examine into the receipts and expenditure of all money raised for the public use; and, perhaps, there is not any people on the globe who have either nationally or parochially felt the effects of this neglect more than ourselves.

He must be a weak man who boasts of great prosperity, and inexhaustible resources, by seeing a few cities or towns rising by manufactories and commerce to the pinnacle of wealth and luxury; if he is inattentive to the evils which spring up and keep pace with the arts, and entail misery on thousands, while they are enriching and corrupting an individual.

We know that as changes are introduced into society, necessity compels us to enact, repeal, amend, and multiply statutes; to support commerce, encourage manufactures, promote trade, and to endeavour to preserve the morals of the people; and yet we seem to expect that the same compulsatory law which passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for providing for the wants of the poor, with a few weak props which have since been added, are amply sufficient to counteract the various innovations of the present day. Experience ought to have taught us, that time hath perverted the whole system of the management of the poor, and custom now sanctions the perversion; and this is thought by many sufficient to countenance it; but this is no reason that we should continue to bend under a load which is seen and acknowledged without endeavouring to apply a remedy.

There are now nearly five millions sterling raised yearly by parochial assessments, to relieve the distresses of the indigent, and can we, or do we, with this enormous sum, banish poverty and misery from the threshold of the labouring poor? Can it provide for the wants of the idle, the drunken, and the worthless? And do we not find, that indigence and wretchedness continue to make larger demands upon our income? and do they not, like the seven ill-favoured and lean-fleshed kine in Pharaoh's dream, come up and devour the seven fatted and well-favoured kine which preceded them? Do we not hear of complaints from my friend, Mr. Nield, and others, of the miserable state of the poor? and if he pursues his plan of visiting workhouses, I am afraid he will generally find the inhabitants of them more filthy, and every way in a worse situation, where the overseers are under the influence of magistrates, in exempt jurisdictions.

Those who have visited only such places may well say, "that they have long ago made up their minds

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upon workhouses;" but if they had extended their visits they might have found neatness, comfort, and plenty in others, and they might have learned how imprudent it is to pass a hasty censure upon all, for the misconduct of a few.

I acknowledge that I have seen a workhouse in a similar state to that at Norwich, described by Mr. Neild, and in the words of our great poet:—

"I could a tale unfold would harrow
Up your soul,
Freeze your young blood, make your
two eyes like stars
Start from their spheres, thy knotted
and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on
end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

If we are to refrain from doing any good because abuses may arise, either directly or indirectly, from the wilful neglect of those who never attend to the duties of their office, it will not be difficult to say what must be the consequence. Before we reprobate the plan of adopting workhouses for the reception of the poor, as the cause of the evils of which we so heavily complain, it may be prudent to consider whether the source does not originate in our own inattention.

If it should be asked, where we are to begin, and what we are to do, in a business of such a magnitude? the answer is ready—reform whatever experience hath proved to be wrong. The truth of the wise man's remark hath been a thousand times verified in the management of workhouses, where he says, "He who despiseth small things, shall fall by little and little."

These few words may be considered as containing the history of the transactions of the affairs of the poor for two centuries; till the blunders and mismanagement of those who have been appointed to this important office, have formed a mass of such magnitude, that there are hardly any two persons can agree how or where to attack it. While one is for overturning the whole system, another is afraid of innovations; and by splitting upon the two extremes, there has not been any thing attempted worth mentioning for many years. What hurt can innovations do, when they are founded upon the beneficial effects, which have been proved to be conducive to the comfort of the poor, and of advantage to those who have tried the experiment?

Instead of recommending any great thing in this letter, I shall bear in my mind Solomon's remark, and confine myself to what some may consider as a very little one; but if they reflect they will see, that it is the parts which form the whole mass of expense.

If we look into the internal management of workhouses, we shall find their general plans so very different, that no comparative statement can be drawn of their proceedings, between one house and another, even in the same neighbourhood. It may be questioned whether there are more than two houses in the kingdom where they have ever kept any regular register of the ages, diseases, and deaths of the paupers dying in their house; and it may be doubted whether there be many more who can tell what quantity of provision has been used for a given time, or for a year. They may tell you the sum total which they have expended; but this is not sufficient to detect errors, and especially as the price of various articles differs so much in different counties.

When the number of poor in a house, when the bill of fare for each day in the week, with the price and the quantity of each article consumed, and the total sum, are all given, then a comparative statement may be made, and the mismanagement, if any, will appear, and a remedy may then be applied to correct the abuses. A few hours in each month would be sufficient to keep an accurate account of the quantity of every article of provision, in weight and measure, used in any workhouse. The same plan ought to be observed in the articles of clothing. In order to explain my meaning, I shall here give examples from the only two houses which have reached my knowledge, where they have kept such accounts, and they are as far from each other, as the east from the west.

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They had in their house at Birmingham, 382 paupers, during the quarter ending the 25th day of March 1803, and they consumed the following quantity of provisions.

Beef in pounds. 10,278	Cheese in pounds. 2168
Mutton in pounds. 1946	Oatmeal in pounds. 2026
Bones in pounds. 3120	Rice in pounds. 314
Bread in pounds. 32,834	Pease in pounds. 2388
Beer in gallons. 3850	Sugar in pounds. 196
Potatoes in pounds. 190	Milk in gallons. 3425

In the house built for the reception of the poor of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, in Dover, in the county of Kent, they had 126 paupers, during the quarter ending the 1st day of April 1802, and they consumed the following quantity of provisions, article for article, as in the foregoing list, excepting in one or two instances.

Beef in pounds. 253½	Cheese in pounds. 722½
Mutton in pounds. 580	Oatmeal in pounds. 444½
Pork in pounds. 2000	Rice in pounds. 276
Bread in pounds. 7475	Butter in pounds. 549¾
Beer in gallons. 1035	Sugar in pounds. 49
Potatoes in sacks. 36	

The proportion between the number of paupers in the two houses of Birmingham and at Dover, is nearly as three to one, and by multiplying 126 by 3, the product will be 378, which will be near enough to answer my present purpose, in making my comparison, as there will be a difference of 4 paupers only, and by using whole numbers, it will be much easier for those readers to understand, who may not be acquainted with decimal fractions.

I must sink the article of bones, in the Birmingham account, as I am unacquainted with what is meant by it.

The quantity of meat consumed at Birmingham, . . lb.	12,224
Ditto at Dover, multiplied by three . .	8500¾
	¢723

Taking the number of paupers equal, and they consumed 3723¼lb. of meat more at Birmingham than at Dover, in the quarter.

This difference must arise either from a too rigid system of œconomy in the one, or from some extravagance in the other; or from mismanagement, or by pursuing different plans. A bill of fare would have decided the matter; but as there is none, surmise must supply the place of facts.

They might allow at Birmingham, meat for breakfast and supper, to some of their paupers, as has been the practice in other places, where the public interest has been sacrificed to private benefit; or a very considerable part of the difference might arise from using so large a quantity of beef instead of mutton, and no pork. The disadvantage is much greater than is supposed by those who have never tried the experiment.

The difference in the quantity of cheese used in each house, in proportion to the number of paupers, is not worth mentioning; but at Dover they consumed 549¾lb. of butter, which was an article not mentioned at Birmingham, and they used 3425 gallons of milk; of which there was a very inconsiderable quantity had at Dover; and that for infants, and very young children.

The moist sugar used at Birmingham, ... lb.	196
At Dover, 49×3=	147
In favour of Dover, ...	49
Beer at Birmingham, in gallons, ...	3850
At Dover, 1035×3=	3105
In favour of Dover, ...	745
Bread at Birmingham in pounds, ...	32,834
At Dover, 7475×3=	22,425
In favour of Dover, ...	10,409

The difference in the weight of the bread may probably arise from the great disproportion in the quantity of potatoes used in each house; and it appears to have been a great omission in the managers of the house at Birmingham, in not using more

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if they could have procured them at a reasonable price.

The oatmeal used at Birmingham, in pounds, ..	2026
At Dover, 444½×3=	1333½
In favour of Dover, ...	692½
The Rice used at Birmingham, ...	344
At Dover, 276×3=	828
Against Dover, supposing the paupers equal,	484

Where the quantity of provisions differ so very materially in one quarter, in two houses, where the number of their inhabitants are considered as nearly the same, it is certainly a subject worthy of a serious investigation how it should happen; for there must be something exceedingly wrong in the management of one of the houses. If my information may be depended on, they never at Dover dealt out any provisions by weight or measure in their house; and every one has been so far indulged, as to eat and drink till they have been satisfied. A great want of prudence is often seen in providing for a small private family; and it is much to be feared that if an examination was made, the same would be found in many instances in workhouses. If the facts produced are but few, they are sufficient to shew that there is some gross defect in the plan of conducting many of the workhouses.

In the accounts for the keeping of the poor at Kingston upon Hull, for the year 1805, there is an article for milk, 338*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* and another for coals and turves, 306*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* They charged at Clerkenwell house for the year 1804, for coals and candles, 305*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Such charges must appear very extraordinary to those who give themselves time to reflect a moment on the subject: for instances may be produced from large houses where the expenses for such articles will fall very short of the beforementioned charges.

If milk for infants and young children be excepted, it is an unnecessary article in a workhouse. Where they boil such a large quantity of beef and mutton, they might, with a little trouble, make as rich a soup as is placed on a nobleman's table; and it is an excellent nourishing diet for breakfast and supper. The feeding of children with milk one half of the year, is only making them dainty, that they will not eat the soup in the winter, when milk is not to be procured for them.

I could mention a parish where they had pasture of their own, which they hired in preference to the keeping of cows, and they bought the milk they wanted for infants, and it was considered the cheapest and the best plan; and no children could thrive or do better. After all that has been published by the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, I believe there are but very few instances of directors of workhouses adopting any of their plans for providing a cheap and a nourishing meal, and I should have thought it a very extraordinary thing if I had not learned the reason of it by experience.

Governors of workhouses generally prefer their own methods, as they give them the least trouble; and the paupers who are under them dislike any exertion as much as themselves, and overseers and guardians of the poor must always be present if they wish to have any thing done out of the common routine of business.

In many places the conducting parochial affairs is sunk too low ever to rise to any prudent or œconomical system, unless men of information and perseverance should step forward and give up their time and their ease, or the legislature should compel men to do, from fear of fines, what they will not do from principle.

The returns of the officers to parliament, offer proofs upon proofs, even in and about the metropolis, as well as in many other places, to shew the necessity of providing by statute, some general and regular plan, for feeding the poor in workhouses, that they may be provided with every necessary to live like human beings; whilst care should be taken to prevent all extravagance. A bill of fare should be ordered as a guide to every house, mentioning how many meat dinners they should have in a week, or whether meat, butter, cheese or soup for breakfast and supper. It should also be or-

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dered that an account should be kept of every article used in a workhouse, in weight, measure, or tale, with the price of each, and the general amount, and such accounts printed every year, up to the first day of April; and the guardians or overseers of workhouses should be obliged, under a penalty, to send a copy to every other house in the kingdom of any size; and it ought to go free of postage, and be preserved in every house, not only for the information of the overseers and guardians, but for all other persons wishing to inspect them; and they ought to have the privilege of comparing such accounts, and to take copies or extracts from them.

If this plan was adopted, it would easily be discovered in which house there had been frugality, in which extravagance, and, if any peculation, it would be detected. The poor could not be kept upon short allowance without its being known, for where they acted on a frugal and a liberal plan in any house, that would be a guide to examine others by; and where there appeared any rigid parsimony, power ought to be given to those who are at the trouble of examining, to redress the wrongs of the paupers. The substituting one expense for another could not then cover any fraud, for the quantity would detect it, and shame would prevent some from suffering things to go on as they now do in many parishes, without any attention to the duties of an office, where so much is depending; whether we look to the comforts of the poor, or the interest of the public.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *July* 10, 1806.

I BEG leave to present you with a short account of the celebrated Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who, at the dawn of science, was a singular promoter of literature, and, however unqualified for political intrigues, the common patron of the scholars of the times. A sketch of his character in that view is therefore closely connected with the progress of English literature, and cannot fail of proving interesting to the curious reader.—About the year 1440, he gave to the University of Oxford, a library, containing six hundred volumes, only one hundred and twenty of which were valued at one thousand pounds. These books are called *Novi Tractatus*, or, New Treatises, in the University Register, and said to be *admirandi apparatus*. They were the most splendid and costly copies that could be procured, finely written on vellum, and elegantly embellished with miniatures and illuminations. Among the rest was a translation, into French, of Ovid's Metamorphoses. Only a single specimen of these valuable volumes was suffered to remain; it is a beautiful manuscript, in folio, of Valerius Maximus, enriched with the most elegant decorations, and written in Duke Humphrey's age, evidently with a design of being placed in this sumptuous collection. All the rest of the books, which like this being highly ornamented, looked like missals, and conveyed ideas of popish superstition, were destroyed or removed by the pious visitors of the University, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, whose zeal was equalled only by their ignorance, or, perhaps, by their avarice. A great number of classics, in this grand work of reformation, were condemned as anti-christian, though some of them had before this been either stolen or mutilated. In the library of Oriel College, at Oxford, we find a manuscript *Commentary on Genesis*, written by John Capgrave, a monk of St. Austin's Monastery, at Canterbury, a learned theologist of the fourteenth century. It is the author's autograph, and the work is dedicated to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. In the superb initial letter of the dedicatory epistle is a curious illumination of the author, Capgrave, humbly presenting his book to his patron, the Duke, who is seated, and covered with a sort of hat. At the end is this entry, in the hand-writing of Duke Humphrey. "*C'est livre est a moy Humfrey, Duc de Gloucester, du don de frere Jehan Capgrave, quy le me fist presenter a mon manoyr de Pensherst le jour . . . . . de l'An.* MCCCCXXXVIII." This is one of the books which Humphrey gave to his new library at Oxford, destroyed or dispersed by the active reformers of the young Edward. He

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also gave Capgrave *super Exodum et Regum libros*. John Whethamstede, a learned abbot of St. Alban's, and a lover of scholars, but accused by his monks for neglecting their affairs, while he was too deeply engaged in studious employments, and in procuring transcripts of useful books, notwithstanding his unwearied assiduity in beautifying and enriching their monastery, was in high favour with this munificent prince. The duke was fond of visiting this monastery, and employed Abbot Whethamstede's to collect valuable books for him. Some of Whethamstede's tracts, manuscript copies of which often occur in our libraries, are dedicated to the duke; who presented many of them, particularly a fine copy of Whethamstede's *Granarium*, an immense work, which Leland calls *ingens volumen*, to the new library. The copy of Valerius Maximus, mentioned before, has a curious table, or index, made by Whethamstede.—Many other abbots paid their court to the duke by sending him presents of books, whose margins were adorned with the most exquisite paintings. Gilbert Kymer, physician to King Henry the Sixth, among other ecclesiastical promotions, Dean of Salisbury, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the latter dignity, by the recommendatory letters of the duke, inscribed to the Duke of Gloucester, his famous medical system, *Dietarium de Sanitatis Custodia*, in the year 1424. Lydgate, one of the early English poets, translated Boccacio's book, *De Casibus Virorum illustrium*, at the recommendation and command, and under the protection and superintendence, of Duke Humphrey, whose condescension in conversing with learned ecclesiastics, and diligence in study, the translator displays at large, and in the strongest expressions of panegyric. He compares the duke to Julius Cæsar, who amidst the weightiest cares of state, was not ashamed to enter the rhetorical school of Cicero, at Rome. Nor was his patronage confined only to English scholars: his favour was solicited by the most celebrated writers of France and Italy, many of whom he bountifully rewarded. Leonard Aretine, one of the first restorers of the Greek tongue, in Italy, which he learned of Emanuel Chrysoloras, and of polite literature in general, dedicates to this universal patron, his elegant Latin translation of Aristotle's *Politics*. The copy presented to the duke by the translator, most elegantly illuminated, is now in the Bodleian library, at Oxford. To the same noble encourager of learning, Petrus Candidus, the friend of Laurentius Valla, and secretary to the great Cosmo, Duke of Milan, inscribed, by the advice of the Archbishop of Milan, a Latin version of Plato's *Republic*. An illuminated manuscript of this translation is in the British Museum, perhaps the copy presented, with two epistles prefixed, from the duke to Petrus Candidus. Petrus de Monte, another learned Italian, of Venice, in the dedication of his treatise, *De Virtutum et Vitiorum Differentia*, to the Duke of Gloucester, mentions the latter's ardent attachment to books of all kinds, and the singular avidity with which he pursued every species of literature. A tract, entitled, *Comparatio Studiorum et Rei Militaris*, written by Lapus de Castellione, a Florentine civilian, and a great translator into Latin of the Greek classics, is also inscribed to the duke, at the desire of Zeno, Archbishop of Bayeux. It must not be forgotten that our illustrious duke invited into England, the learned Italian, Tito Livio, of Foro-Juli, whom he naturalized, and constituted his poet and orator. Duke Humphrey also retained learned foreigners in his service, for the purpose of transcribing, and of translating from Greek into Latin. One of these was Antonio de Beccaria, a Veronese, a translator into Latin prose of the Greek poem of Dionysius. After *De Situ Orbis:* whom the duke employed to translate into Latin, six tracts of Athanasius. This translation, inscribed to the duke, is among the royal manuscripts in the British Museum, and at the end, in his own hand-writing, is the following insertion:—"C'est livre est a moi Homphrey, Duc le Gloucestre: le quel je fis translater de Grec en Latin par un de mes, secretaires Antoyne de Beccara, ne de Verone."

An astronomical tract, entitled, by Leland, *Tabulæ Directionum*, is falsely

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supposed to have been written by Duke Humphrey. But it was compiled at the duke's instance, and according to tables, which he had himself constructed, called, by the anonymous author, in his preface, *Tabulas illustrissimi principis et nobilissimi domini mei Humfredi, &c.* In the library of Gresham College, however, there is a scheme of calculations in astronomy, which bears his name. Astronomy was then a favourite science; nor is it to be doubted, that he was intimately acquainted with the politer branches of knowledge, which now began to acquire estimation, and which his liberal and judicious attention greatly contributed to restore. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

J. S*****.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *Aug.* 5, 1806.

IF the following facts, relative to the Spanish colony of Caraccas, in South America, be found sufficiently interesting for your valuable Magazine, they are much at your service.

This colony, the present scene of Miranda's expedition, is divided into the provinces of Venezuela, Maracaïbo, Varinas, Guiana, Cumana, and the isle of Margarita. The mountains of Caraccas are covered with wood fit for ship-building, and for every other purpose; and they contain some gold mines, though of little value, which were at one time worked, but have been long since abandoned. There is a copper mine in the province of Venezuela, from which a small quantity of excellent copper is annually extracted. It is used by the planters in their sugar-works, in preference to iron, on account of its cheapness. The pearl-fishery at the isle of Margarita, which first attracted the Spaniards to this coast, has been long since abandoned; and it is said that pearls are no longer to be found there. Bay salt is gathered in great abundance, and of excellent quality, in many places along the coast of Venezuela. Near Araya there is a mine of rock salt, which might be worked to great advantage were it not for the royal monopoly which prevents any one from trading in salt except the king. Agriculture is at a low ebb in Caraccas.

Since the revolt of the blacks in St. Domingo, the importation of slaves into Caraccas has been prohibited, for religious scruples have prevented the Spaniards from engaging in the slave trade, but by means of casuistry and subterfuge, they have reconciled their consciences to the lawfulness of purchasing slaves, when brought by other nations. From 1791 to 1804, not a single negro was brought into Caraccas; but in 1804, permission was granted to two merchants to import each, 1500 negroes into the colony.

There is no branch of cultivation to which such attention is paid in Caraccas, as that of *cacao*. The cultivation of *indigo* was not introduced into Caraccas till 1774, and it has since prospered exceedingly. *Cotton* began to be attended to in Caraccas as an object of exportation in 1782, and the cultivation of it is now considerably extended. *Coffee* was neglected as an object of commerce in Caraccas till 1784. During the late war, many cacao and indigo plantations were given up, and converted into plantations of coffee. But the whole produce of Caraccas for exportation, in this article, does not yet exceed a million of pounds. It is reckoned, that the coffee plantations of Caraccas, give two pounds of coffee for every square foot. The whole of the sugar raised in Caraccas is consumed within the colony, no people being so fond of sweetmeats, or use such quantities of sugar in their food as the Spaniards. It is calculated, that in the province of Venezuela alone, they consume 40,000 cwt. of cacao a-year, and a much greater quantity of sugar. Tobacco being an article of royal monopoly, is cultivated in Caraccas as in every other part of Spanish America, on account of the king. In addition to these branches of commerce, may be mentioned, the immense herds of oxen, horses, sheep, mules, and deer, which are dispersed over the plains and vallies of Caraccas. The number of oxen is estimated at not less than 1,200,000, the horses at 180,000, and the mules at 90,000.

Caraccas, the seat of government,

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and the capital of the colony, has a population of more than 40,000 souls, and enjoys an elevated situation, a temperate climate, and a salubrious air. During the rainy season, Fahrenheit's thermometer varies from 76° to 52°; and during the dry season, from 85° to 69°. Guayra, the sea-port of Caraccas, is at the distance of five leagues, and is much less healthy than that city; its population is about 6000 souls.

The province of Cumana is extremely fertile. Cumana and Barcelona, its principal sea-ports, are unhealthy, from the badness and inattention of the police, but this evil might easily be remedied. Cumana has a population of 21,000, and Barcelona a population of 14,000 souls.

The following are the exports of Caraccas, for three years, from 1793 to 1796, and from 1797 to 1800, inclusive. The difference shews that either the exports of the colony have been reduced to one half by the war with England, or that the contraband exportation has been greatly increased in the latter period.

	Exports from 1793 to 96.	Exports from 1797 to 1800.
Cacao .	367,819 cwt.	239,162
Indigo .	2,955,963 lb.	793,210
Cotton .	1,498,332 lb.	2,834.254
Coffee .	1,325,584 lb.	1,536,967

In 1796, the whole value of the imports from Spain to Caraccas was estimated at 3,118,811½ dollars, and the import duties came to 281,052 dollars. The exports to the mother country are rated in the custom-house books at no more than 2,098,316 dollars, and the export duties at 138,052 dollars, many vessels having sailed without their cargoes, in consequence of the alarm of a war with England.

There has been a contraband trade upon this coast, ever since the colony had any commodities to offer strangers in return for their goods. Before the year 1791, the French colony of St. Domingo had the greatest share of this trade. It is divided, at present, between Jamaica, Curacoa, and Trinidad. Before the breaking out of the war in 1796, between England and Spain, it amounted to 750,000 dollars annually. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

J S*****.

THE WIG.

No. III.

"A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE."

NOTWITHSTANDING the awkwardness of the situation in which I am about to present myself on the present occasion, and the probable disapprobation that may be showered upon me for my incautious conduct, I am determined to follow the dictates of truth in stating circumstances equally affecting myself in common with my readers, whose expectations, I doubt not, have been raised for a fulfilment of the promise contained in my first number. Fully satisfied within myself of the propriety of the old proverb, "That truth may be blamed but cannot be shamed," I shall proceed to state my disasters and disappointments as they relate to the production of the promised papers which were to have been selected, revised and corrected from a variety of manuscripts, fragments and scraps, found in the old chest discovered by my valet, the faithful Rennie.

Be it known then, that pursuant to my intention of gratifying my readers, agreeable to my engagement, a large quantity of the papers were collected together by Rennie, by my desire, deposited for inspection in my apartment, and an evening appointed by myself for that very important purpose. That appointed evening came, and all matters being in this state of preparation, I ordered the papers to be laid on my table, with pens, ink, paper, &c. which was accordingly done, and I had already cast my eye over their whole contents, and selected for the first insertion a fragment which appeared to me to contain much accuracy of description and vivacity of thought, as well as a small pastoral poem, consisting of a few neat verses in simple rhyme, describing the sorrows of a love-sick swain, equally worthy of attention—when a gentle tap at the door announced a visitor. I hastily put by my papers,

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and upon opening the door, this visitor proved to be no other than the good Mrs. Bryan, the landlady of the house, who, with much solemnity of gesture and formality of demeanor, took a seat (after much intreaty) which I had prepared for her; apologizing at the same time for her intrusion; but as she had a matter of some importance to communicate, in which I was materially concerned as well as herself, she trusted I would excuse the unseasonableness of the visit, as well as the agitation and embarrassment under which she appeared. I was much at a loss to conjecture what would be the result of a conference thus introduced.—Love, and the loan of money, were the only things that presented themselves to my mind; the first, however, was dismissed as impossible, "for at her age the hey-dey in the blood is tame, is humble, and waits upon the judgment:" the latter could not be entertained as a concern of mine. I hate compliments, and I therefore cut the matter short, by assuring her I should be happy to hear any communication she might make in which I might be benefited.—"It will, I fear, Sir," said she, "be a matter of surprise to you when you hear me state that I entertain suspicions, and very strong suspicions, of the honesty of a person in whom I believe you repose much confidence." The thunderbolt could hardly have conveyed more terror to my mind than this assertion. I gazed at her with earnest expectation.—"Rennie dishonest! impossible!" was the sentiment of my mind. I waited her continuation, much agitated.—"The person I allude to is your servant, Sir; I have every reason to think he has made free with some property of mine."—"Indeed," was all that I could utter.—"I must observe," continued she, "that I never was partial to Frenchmen in my life, of which nation I understand he is." At this I felt irritated, but my pity for the narrowness of her mind, even in the midst of this dismal narrative, involving the character, and I could not tell but the life, of my valet, had nearly provoked my risible muscles to a smile: I pressed her to explain—conjured her to inform me the particulars. She answered, she would explain all; but first wished Rennie to be called, as she wished him to be interrogated in her presence, and to hear in what way he would attempt to exculpate himself, since she could suspect none but him. I therefore immediately rung my bell, and Rennie appeared. I informed him that Mrs. Bryan had preferred a serious charge against him, which if proved, would materially affect his character, and in all probability deprive him of his present situation. The poor fellow seemed shocked at this intelligence, and falling on his knees, protested his innocence of any crime, declaring he had never injured, in word or deed, either her or me, and I fully believed the asseveration; but the prosecutor and the prisoner being assembled, I placed myself in the situation of judge, and pressed Mrs. Bryan to bring forward the whole of her charge; after which I would hear the defence of the poor culprit, who stood trembling near me, awaiting the decision of his fate.

"About seven months ago, Sir, I had the misfortune to lose the best of husbands. Mr. Bryan was from his early days of a studious habit and prudent disposition; his mercantile pursuits enabled him to leave me in circumstances of easy competence. On his death-bed he informed me that if I examined an old chest which had remained a considerable time in one of the atties of the house, I should find a variety of papers, "some of which," said he, "are of but little consequence; others, however, may be of considerable importance: take a leisure opportunity of carefully examining their contents; let them not be destroyed until this be done, for they were the work of, and the sole property of——his tongue faltered he had not power to complete his communication—he reclined his head on the pillow, and shortly after closed his eyes for ever. The loss of so good a husband, the different arrangements necessary to be made in consequence, and a variety of occupation have prevented my compliance with this injunction until yesterday, when I desired my servant to bring me the contents of that chest: when, guess Sir, what must have been my sur

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prise to be informed it was unlocked and almost empty!"—I could not forbear smiling; my heart was considerably relieved.—Rennie looked me full in the face, and Mrs. Bryan looked to him for a reply. "Guilty or not guilty;" said she, "have you nothing to say?"—I could hold out no longer. I sprung across the room, and seizing the bundle of papers I had been inspecting, laid them in her lap.—"There Madam, said I, accept your papers from me—I am the aggressor. I am the receiver, and consequently the encourager of theft; however, I am happy that I have the opportunity of thus restoring to you the valuable, the last legacy of your husband, and at the same time of rescuing the character of one, who is innocent, from disgrace. "Sir," was the only answer she could make for a minute; at length recovering herself—"Good Heaven," continued she, "is it possible that you can have been the pilferer of my property? little could I have expected such a circumstance from a man of your apparent respectability:—and pray, Sir, are all my poor dear husband's legacies contained in this bundle? Are there none selected from the heap?—Since you have stooped to the character of a plunderer, how shall I depend on your assertions?"

The matter now resumed a serious aspect, until I placed in her hands the two pieces I had lain aside for insertion as the subject of the present number—related the means by which I became possessed of them, and stated my intentions of making them subservient to the benefit or amusement of the world.—"Publish! Sir, in the name of wonder," said she, what right have you to publish any thing you may have obtained in this house without the consent and concurrence of its owner?" I explained my motives and objects, then placing in her hands the papers I had already sent forth, begged her to consider the matter at her leisure, assuring her on my honour that the bundle she possessed held every scrap that had ever reached me. She became pacified, and wrapping the whole contents in her apron, hastily left the room.

Rennie now began to apologize for having brought me into so unpleasant a dilemma, and assured me that had he not seen Mrs. Bryan's own servant frequently apply to the chest in question for paper to light the fire, &c. he never should have thought of looking there for paper for my Wig. This sufficiently exculpated him, but for the present my acquittal or condemnation remains undecided. This circumstance has rather impeded my progress, but will no longer have that effect, as I have already a number of correspondents who have favoured me with their communications; among which I may particularly acknowledge Mrs. Wiggins, Brown Bob, and Jeremy Fulbottom, who may rest assured of proper attention in due course.

RICHARDSONIANA.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I SEND you the following select sentences, extracted during an attentive perusal of the correspondence of Samuel Richardson, a name sufficiently known to the readers of your Miscellany. I hope they will be found as interesting to others in the reading, as they have been during the transcription, to

Yours, &c.

August, 1806. AMICUS.

[R. is put in abbreviation, uniformly, for Richardson. The same method is partly followed with the name of Lady Bradshaigh.]

"DISCONTENT is the thorn that is as natural as roses in the garden of liberty; and whoever is for plucking it off, has forgot the very nature of the tree, and will only be scratching his fingers."—A. HILL, to R. April 12, 1739.

"I am of opinion that it is necessary for a genius to accommodate itself to the mode and taste of the world it is cast into; since works published in this age must take root in it, to flourish in the next."—R. to A. HILL, Oct. 27, 1748.

"So natural is it to be prejudiced in favour of the appearances things had when we were young, that even the alterations for the better please me not so."—Mr. STRAHAN, to R. Aug. 17, 1749.

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"It would be hard, indeed, if the notion of learning were confined to the mere knowledge of one or two dead languages. Whoever surely possesses a good understanding, duly exercised upon becoming subjects, may justly aspire both to the name and the character."—JAMES HARRIS, (the author of Hermes,) to R. Jan. 7, 1752.

"Evils fly so near and so thick about us, that I am persuaded, my dear friend, that we should aim at little more than negative good here, and positive in another scene. *Escape* here, and *enjoyment* hereafter." (See Bible, "This is not our rest," &c.)—Dr. YOUNG, to R. Feb. 18, 1745.

"We shall find great account in considering content not only as a prudence, but as a *duty* too."—YOUNG, to R. Nov. 26, 1745.

"No man is so profligate, but he is *good* for *moments: perseverance* only is wanting to make him a saint."—YOUNG, to R. Nov. 11, 1746.

"Happy is the man whose *head* has secured him one immortality, and whose *heart* entitles him to the other!"—YOUNG, to R.

"Though integrity is but scarce, yet there is more integrity than infallibility in the world."—YOUNG, to R. July 21, 1757.

"In such a world as this, and with a feeling heart, *content* is *heroism*."—R. to Miss HIGHMORE, July 20, 1750.

"Greatness of mind excludes not feeling: to feel for others, is greatness of mind, if the feeling be carried, to the utmost of our power, into deeds."—R. to Miss HIGHMORE, July 20, 1750.

"All women love power."—R. to Miss HIGHMORE, July 15, 1753.

"When one's mind can follow one's friends in their retirement, by knowing the place where they retire to—as I have seen your charming situation at Enfield; it affords a good deal of pleasure to a contemplative mind. Now in your parlour—now in your summer-house—now in one of your walks—now by the side of your truly serpentine river;—one accompanies a valued friend every where."—R. to Miss WESTCOMB, Mar. 6, 1746-7.

"I am one who cannot pray seven times a-day, or say very long prayers. To tell you the truth, there are few forms that please me; they are either made for the wickedest creatures in the world, or are so full of vain repetitions, that I am at a loss to know, whether it is not a fault to express our praises and adorations in *such* words? What I want is a medium *between* the Pharisee and Publican."—Lady BRADSHAIGH, to R.

"Whether we succeed or fail in our endeavours to serve our best friends, there is one in which we cannot be disappointed; I mean that proposed by my dear friend, in soliciting Divine Providence for each other's happiness! We may hurt our friends, by the good we ignorantly attempt to do them ourselves; but if we can by any means move the Almighty God, who delights in charity, to a longer continuance of his patience and pity towards them—in that case our friendship, conducted by a wisdom that cannot err, and supported by a power that cannot be resisted, must be secure of success, without alloy. Let us therefore make religion the cement, and God the centre of our affection; and let us never forget to pray for each other."—SKELTON, (Rev.) to R.

"I think the ridicule thrown upon old maids has often hurried women into wrong and imprudent matches, from the fear of being left to that despised state; and so has had a bad effect."—Mrs. DONELAN, to R.

"There is a time, it is that of *youth*, for treasuring up knowledge, in order the more freely to pour it out when at *maturity*. Pride, conceit, pertness, will be best kept down by *shutting the mouth* and *opening the ears*; and the character of such a person will be continually establishing itself, till it arises to its shining time."—R. to Mrs. DEWES.

"They who are so weak as to be tempted by such an old bait as a *promise of marriage*, deserve not reparation. I must suppose them an easy prey, though at the same time I abhor the villain who laid the snare. I would punish *them* with a single life; for *such* it would punish, notwithstanding they might be unhappy *in a* married state."—Lady BRADSHAIGH, to R.

"Bodies may be sundered in youth,

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may be torn from each other, and other bodies may supply the loss;—for the loves of youth have more in them of body than of mind, let lovers fancy what they will; but in age, a separation may be called a separation of souls! Joyless, cold to sense, hardly hope left, no near and dear friend to complain to, or be soothed by; yet infirmities daily increasing, relations as well as others, (and with more reason, though with less gratitude than others,) ready to jostle the forlorn survivor off the stage of life; and thinking it time for him, or her, to follow the departed half!"—R. to Lady BRADSHAIGH.

"The *faults* which proceed from goodness of heart, I love more than the unwilling virtues of the malevolent."—R. to Lady B.

"There are circumstances so particular in some seductions, that a man ought (oppose *this* to Lady B.'s opinion: See before) upon the common principles of honour, whether reformed or not, to *marry* the woman whom he has betrayed; yea, supposing such to have been an easy prey to him."—R. to Lady B.

"Men have *vanity* as well as women, and are rather more in danger of suffering from temptation than women are. Cowardice ensures *us* often, and the *fear* of being exposed to the censure of the world has saved many a reputation: but *men* are above *that*, and the consequence is pretty well known."—Mrs. DELANY, to R.

"If a woman has mere *liking* only, she may tell her mind without reserve; but if she is downright in *love* it is impossible she should: and this is not to be called disguise, as it is not in her power to act otherwise; for love in pure delicate minds is so cautious, and fearful of losing the esteem they wish to gain, that it refines all the sentiments of the heart, and sets a double guard on every word and look, lest they should betray what they would hide even from themselves if possible. But this restraint goes no farther than till the favoured person has made his passion known."—Mrs. DELANY, to R.

"An indiscreet person, at thirty, thirty-five, or thirty-eight, will hardly ever be discreet; and will not always be humbled, even by mortifications."—R. to Mrs. DEWES, (sister to Mrs. DELANY, the wife of the dean.)

"I have accounted for the pride of the plain men and women, as a consciousness that they are not so happy in their persons as some of their fellow-creatures, but yet will not give themselves up, and therefore hope to supply by arrogance those defects which humility would conceal, and induce us to pity; by that means making themselves more contemptible by their manners, than they are by their persons."—R. to Mrs. DEWES.

"The manners of high and fashionable life consist in a sort of *routine*, which varies so often, that *it* must be catched flying."—Mrs. DONELLAN, to R. March 26, 1752, when the *rage* was TASTE!

"Those pleasures must be always innocent that *innocently amuse*; and which divert not the mind from its domestic and superior duties; but serve as whets or sharpeners to duty, by a well-judged variety and change of scene."—R. to Miss WESTCOMB.

"Even rakes, who have no delicacy themselves, admire delicacy in women."—R. to Miss W. August 6, 1750.

"Trifles conferred with delicacy are more acceptable than considerable favours ungracefully bestowed."—Miss WESTCOMB, to R.

"Who knows what a lady is till she is *provoked?*"—R. to Miss W.

"*New* faces are more sought after than *fine* faces. Women should not make even their faces cheap."—R. to Miss W.

"I will not say (see Madan's Thelyphthora) that there is a merit in the man's love to a *single* object, on a supposition that the law of nature *discourages not polygamy*; and that the *law of God no where, in his word, condemns it*, &c."—R. to Lady BRADSHAIGH.

"Great geniuses seldom have small faults."—R. to Lady B.

"The generality of readers are more taken with the driest narrative of *facts* than with the purest sentiments and noblest *lessons* of morality."—SHETON (Rev.) to R.

"Did you ever know a bad woman that did not make a figure in

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her way; No, no; the devil always takes care that his confessors of that sex canonize themselves!"—SHETON, (Rev.) to R.

"The man who *begins* wrong, and is too easy, will be held to it. A good deal in the homely proverb about *wedding-shoes*."—R. to Lady B.

"It is pity, methinks, that some other means than that of depriving our fellow-creatures of the common blessings of air and sunshine, could not be thought of for doing justice to creditors, and for punishing delinquents."—R. to Lady B.

"The man ought to be on the supplicating side of the question in courtship."—R. to Lady B.

"I do not approve of great learning in women. I believe it rarely turns out to their advantage. No farther would I have them to advance, than to what would enable them to write and converse with ease and propriety, and make themselves useful in every stage of life. Very few women have strength of brain equal to such a trial."—Lady B. to R.

"Children, *good* children, are not always comforts!"—R. to Lady B.

"Vice, in youth, is not excusable; but in old age, it is unpardonable!"—Lady B. to R.

"Speaking of 'Grandison,' (to the writing of which he was incited by Lady B.) R. says—'I am a very irregular writer, *can form no plan, nor write after what I have preconceived.* Many of my friends wonder at this, but so it is."

"The pen is almost as pretty an implement in a woman's fingers as the needle."—R. to Lady B.

"A woman, who is brought to own her love to the man, must act accordingly towards him; must be more indulgent to him; must, in a word, abate of her own significance, and add to his. Poor fool! he has brought her to own that she loves him; and, will she not bear with the man she loves?"—R. to Lady B.

"Polygamy is a doctrine that I am very far from countenancing; but yet, in an argumentative way, I do say, that the Law of Nature, and the first Command (increase and multiply) more than allow of it; and the Law of God no where forbids it. Throughout the Old Testament we find it constantly practised."—R. to Lady B.

"I wish I could have been convinced, by your answer, to what I suggested, that there was a higher authority than human laws against it."—R. to Lady B.

"The Law of Nature *does more than allow of polygamy*."—R. to Lady B.

"If your ladyship repeat your commands, I will give Swift's Sermon on the Trinity, a reading. But, as I hinted in my last, I have no notion of *men's* attempting to explain a mystery. In short, *I am afraid of raising doubts in my own mind*, which I cannot, from the nature of the subject, lay. All that concerns us to know for the conduct of our life, in order to fill us with a blessed hope, is plain and easy."—R. to Lady B.

"It is a most vexatious thing to pay visits for the sake of *form* only."—Lady B. to R.

CUMBRIAN COURTSHIPS.

(From Britton's "Beauties of England and Wales.)

AMONG the *customs* observed in this county, but not absolutely peculiar to it, are the *hirings* for farmers' servants, half yearly, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. Those who offer their services stand in a body in the market-place; and, to distinguish themselves, hold a bit of straw, or green branch in their mouths. When the market is over, the girls begin to file off, and gently pace the streets, with a view of gaining admirers; while the young men, with similar designs, follow them; and having *eyed the lasses*, each picks up a sweetheart, whom they conduct to a dancing-room, and treat with punch and cake. Here they spend their afternoon, and part of their half-year's wages, in drinking and dancing; unless, as it frequently happens, a girl becomes the subject of contention, when the harmony of the meeting is interrupted, and the candidates for her affection settle the dispute by blows, without further ceremony. Whoever obtains the victory, secures the maid for the present; but she is sometimes *finally* won by the vanquished pugilist. When the diver-

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sions of the day are concluded, the servants generally return to their homes, where they pass about a week before they enter on their respective services.

At *fairs*, as well as *hirings*, it is customary for all young people in the neighbourhood to assemble and dance at the inns and ale-houses. The females continue walking backwards and forwards in the streets, till an admirer solicits the favour of their company to a dancing-room, there to take a dance, a glass, and a cake: this request is of course complied with; and after half an hour's dancing, they return to the street, where each party seeks a new adventure. This seemingly indecorous practice, particularly on the part of the fair sex, has been so long sanctioned by custom, that no ideas of impropriety attend it; and its effects are only similar to the regulations of a ball-room among the higher classes. In their dances, which are jigs and reels, exertion and agility are more regarded than ease and grace. But little order is observed in these rustic assemblies; disputes frequently arise, and are generally terminated by blows. During these combats, the weaker portion of the company, with the minstrels, get upon the benches, or cluster in corners, while the rest support the combatants: even the lasses will often assist in the battle, and fight like Amazons, in support of their relations or lovers. When the fray is over, the bruised pugilists retire to wash, and the tattered nymphs to re-adjust their garments. Fresh company arrives, the fiddles strike up, the dancing proceeds as before, and the skirmish, which commences without previous malice, is rarely again remembered. In these dancing parties the attachments of the country people are generally formed: the method by which the *courtship* is pursued is somewhat singular.

After the youth has obtained permission of his mistress to visit her at her own home, he appropriates his *Saturday* evenings to that purpose, that his next day's work may not be incommoded. When the family are retired to rest, the fire darkened, and the candle extinguished, he cautiously enters the house, and is received by his expectant lass with affectionate cordiality. In this obscurity the lovers pass several hours, conversing on the common topics of the village, or the more animating subject of mutual affection, till the increasing cold of a winter's night, or the light of a summer's morning, announces the time of parting. With these proceedings the parents, or masters of the lovers, are perfectly acquainted, but generally connive at them, having little idea of depriving others of the same indulgence which themselves and their forefathers enjoyed with impunity. This dark method of courtship is sometimes attended with the effects that might naturally be expected, when opportunity, and the ardour of youth, overpower the suggestions of discretion and reason. The frail fair-one is then indebted to a premature marriage for the concealment of her shame: or should her perjured paramour refuse the acceptance of her hand, the ruin of the poor girl is completed by the destruction of her character. Let it be remembered, however, to the honour of the Cumbrian peasantry, that illicit amours are not always, nor even generally, the consequence of Cumbrian courtship: yet the number of illegitimate children may, with greater probability, be attributed to this custom than to any other. Many instances occur, where more *prudent*, if not more rational, modes of courtship are adopted; but the above is the plan on which they are usually conducted.

When the affections of the parties are sufficiently engaged to lead them to marriage, and it is understood that the girl's parents have no objection to the match, the young man ventures to show himself to the family; and the wedding-day being fixed, the friends and neighbours of both the bride and bridegroom are invited to the ceremony. If the church is at a distance, the *weddingers* mostly ride; and the bridegroom and his party commence the amusements of the day, by approaching the bride's residence in a full gallop. Having alighted, the whole company breakfast to-

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gether, and afterwards mount their horses; when men and women gallop over hill and dale to the church, eagerly contending who shall arrive there first. The neighbouring alehouse to the *kirk* receives the joyful guests, who refresh their spirits with a hearty glass before the performance of the ceremony. After the indissoluble knot is tied, they again adjourn to the inn, inviting the parson to partake of their cheer; and having spent an hour in drinking punch without intermission, once more mount their nags, and, half mad with liquor, furiously scamper headlong toward's the bride's house; while all the villagers, who have been upon the watch, are collected on the neighbouring hills to see the race. If the entire company reach their place of destination without accident, it is regarded as a fortunate omen; but it frequently happens that some of the party get a tumble, and that a desperate female alights upon her head and shoulders The good performances of their horses, and the courage and dexterity displayed by the riders, on this day's adventure, furnish sufficient matter for conversation during dinner; which being finished, the music strikes up, and dancing beguiles the hours, till the time arrives of performing the ceremony of putting the wedded couple to bed: this is accompanied with appropriate songs, in which the *decencies* of speech are not always remembered.

The *Bidding-wedding*, as it is provincially termed, was very common about twenty or thirty years ago, but is now becoming obsolete. When this custom is observed, the bridegroom, with a few of his friends, ride about the villages for several miles round, *bidding* or inviting the neighbours to the wedding on the appointed day; which is likewise advertised in the county newspapers, with a general invitation for visitants. In the advertisement various rural sports are enumerated to be exhibited on the occasion, for suitable prizes. These invitations generally bring together a great concourse of people, who, after enjoying the amusements of the day, make a contribution for the new married couple, which not unfrequently amounts to a considerable sum.

SURRENDER OF NIMEGUEN.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

ONE of the numbers of your most useful publication, for the month of June, 1804, page 565, having lately fallen into my hands, and giving a most ungenerous and unjust statement of the conduct of the English troops towards the Dutch, upon the surrender of the garrison of Nimeguen to the French, on the 8th of November, 1794, which, you say, is translated from a French author, whose statement you look upon as suspicious, and express a wish that some one acquainted with the circumstances would furnish you with a more authentic and impartial account; I consider it as a duty incumbent upon me, even at this late period, having been immediately on the spot, and an eye-witness, to do away, if possible, the very unfair and malicious reflections alluded to.

On the evening previous to the above date, an order was received by General Hawk, at that moment commanding officer, to withdraw the different advanced posts, and to evacuate the town about midnight. The garrison consisted of English, Hanoverians, and Dutch. The two former effected their retreat, by the ship-bridge, though with some difficulty, from the French batteries directed against it, having done material damage to the connecting planks; so that, when Bentinck's regiment arrived to follow, the colonel (viz. Van Cowerden) was informed, in my presence, that the bridge was so disabled, that many would infallibly lose their lives in attempting to pass it. Upon this the colonel, from motives of humanity, resolved to proceed to the floating bridge, which lay on the same side of the Wahal, whereon the remaining part of the troops, &c. were embarked. They had only advanced about one-third of the distance when the mast, through which the rope passed, broke and fell down; from what cause no person could decidedly determine. When the English observed our intentions and position, they, for obvious reasons, set fire to the ship-bridge.

The French being soon after ap-

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prized of this helpless and defenceless situation of things, gave up further cannonading: A kind of capitulation having been proposed by Colonel Balneaves, and agreed to, the French troops entered the ports, and actively assisted to bring back the floating bridge; and made the whole prisoners of war, who, the same morning, commenced their march to France.

As I belonged to the medical department, I waited on the French General Souham, and requested leave to return to my family, which he was obliging enough to grant; sending me with a flag of truce, with his own adjutant-general, over the river, where an English or Hanoverian officer commanded, who returned a receipt of my arrival. As to our firing upon the Dutch troops, this assertion I can confidently affirm to be perfectly without foundation; and it must have been made, either from a wish to fix a savage stigma on the character of the British nation, or by premature and imperfect conclusions as to facts. When I took the liberty of inquiring into the design of firing, and represented the alarm and apprehensions it had occasioned, the officers candidly and positively assured me that their only views were to break the chains or cabels which attached the floating bridge to its anchors, in the firm belief that, should this have succeded, the stream would then have brought it safe to its destination. That endeavours were afterwards exerted to render it unfit for use, will readily be admitted.

Should this simple but faithful narrative be looked upon as worthy of attention, I shall be happy in having had an opportunity of effacing a stain which must shock the feelings of every man interested in the honour of his country.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Deventer, G. Home, M. D.
May 19, 1806.

LUCUBRATIONS OF AN IDLER.

THE words in which the American General Lee closes his last will and testament, breathe a spirit of liberality that cannot be too often mentioned, nor too widely disseminated. He finished his solemn task by "recommending his soul to the Creator of all worlds, and all beings, who must, from his visible attributes, be indifferent to their modes of worship or creeds, whether Christians, Mahometans, or Jews; whether the belief is instilled by education, or taken up by reflection; whether more or less absurd; as a weak mortal man can be no more answerable for his persuasions, notions, or even scepticism, in religion, than for the colour of his skin!" Should the reader of this quotation from the last solmen bequest of a great mind, be tempted to judge the author too free in his sentiments, or too unreserved in the avowal of them, let us remind him that Voltaire asserts 100,000 persons suffered death in France, during 15 centuries, on account of religious persecutions; while we know, on at least equal authority, that Tamerlane butchered nearly the same number in honour of his prophet, on the plains of Hindostan.

The following curious particulars occur in a work on local antiquities:—The *Boy-Bishop* (Episcopus Choristarum) was a chorister bishop, chosen by his fellow children, on St. Nicholas's day, who, as the legend says, fasted every Wednesday and Friday whilst in his cradle, and understood the Scriptures from a child: for which reason he is esteemed the patron of children, and the object of their worship, in preference of all other saints. From this day until Innocent's day at night, the *Episcopus Puerorum*, or Boy-Bishop, took the name and held the state of a bishop; was habited answerably thereto, and carried a crosier, or pastoral staff in his hand, and wore a mitre on his head; the rest of his fellows representing monks, &c. On Innocent's day he went in solemn procession with his fellows to the high altar of the Holy Trinity, dressed in their copes, and bearing lighted tapers in their hands; and there performed the service of the Holy Innocents, designedly represented by these children, and which seems to have been the principal cause of the institution. No one, upon pain of excommunication, dared to interrupt, or press upon them, during the procession, or any part of the service; and if the

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chorister bishop died within a month of his election, his obsequies were solemnised with a pomp answerable to his dignity, and he, as all other bishops were *, was buried in his pontificalia.

The astonishing facility with which *Psalmanazar*, the pretended *Formosan*, acquired languages is well known. In his posthumous work he gives the following account of his method of learning Hebrew. "What contributed most to the extraordinary readiness in speaking the language which I attained, was a mode I fell into, at proper times, when I found myself inclined to close thinking, to clothe my ideas in that instead of any other language; or, as one may more properly word it, to *think in Hebrew*, rather than in English or any other language I was used to."

The melancholy catastrophe narrated in the 172d paper of the 'Tatler,' is founded on fact. The Tatler's statement is perhaps designedly incorrect. The following are the leading features of the circumstance, abridged from the circumstantial detail of a writer who was well acquainted with the parties. The real story may be the more acceptable, as I believe no commentator on the Tatler has noticed it.—

The persons described under the names of Orlando and Belinda resided, early in the last century, in the city of Dublin. They dwelt in the great house in Smithfield, which stood at a distance from the street, with a wall before it, and an avenue of high trees up to the door; and *not in the country, as the Tatler says.*

Orlando was a tall, thin, strong man, well-made, and of a very genteel person. His face was pale, and marked with the small-pox; his features were good, and yet there was something fierce in his look, even when he was not displeased. He had been humoured in every thing from his cradle, on account of his fine estate: from his infancy to his manhood he had been continually flattered and indulged in every wish, however extravagant.

Belinda was beautiful and highly accomplished. Her vivacity was great, and her understanding extraordinary; but she had a satyrical wit, and a vanity that made her delight in exhibiting the weakness of other minds and the clearness of her own conceptions. She was too good, however, to have the least malice in such conduct. It was human frailty, blended with a desire to make her neighbours wiser.

Notwithstanding these latent seeds of dissention, the youthful pair lived, for a time, in harmony and fondness. One melancholy evening, Maria (sister of Belinda) called on them with an expensive fan she had purchased, and was tedious in praising some Indian figures which were *painted* on it. Belinda, who had a taste for painting, said the colours were fine, but the images ridiculous and despicable. To this Maria replied, with some heat, and the husband *peremptorily* insisted on it, that she was right. This opinion he maintained with such injudicious obstinacy, that Belinda was offended, and reflected with some severity on the despotic tempers of self-sufficient husbands. Marriage, she said, could not licence a husband to be unjust, nor entitle him to treat his wife as a slave. If this were to be the case in matrimony, women had better bear the reproach and solitude of antiquated virginity, and be treated as the refuse of the world in the character of old maids. This just, but too-lively speech, enraged Orlando to the last degree, and from a fury he sank in a few minutes into a sullen silence. This gloom he preserved during the half-hour for which our author, who was witness to the whole dispute, remained at their house; revolving probably the sad tragedy he was about to act.

Belinda soon perceived she had gone too far. She smiled, wept, asked pardon, but all in vain. "When this beauty," says our author, "stood

* There is a monument to one of these Boy-Bishops in Salisbury cathedral, on which he is represented as standing on a beast with a lion's head, and the tongue and tail of a dragon, in allusion to that expression of the Psalmist—"Conculcabis Leonem et Draconem:" Thou shalt tread on the lion and the dragon.

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weeping by his chair, and exclaimed, 'Forgive me, my love, it was only in raillery I spoke! and let our pleasures and pains be hereafter honestly shared together,' I remember the tears burst from my eyes, for I was yet but a boy, and I quitted the room. It was frightful to look on the enraged husband: he shook, started, and wildly stared, in horrible meditation."

At ten o'clock Orlando withdrew to bed without uttering a word. Soon after he lay down he pretended to be asleep; and his wife, rejoicing to think him so, in hopes that nature's soft nurse would calm the raging operations of his mind, resigned herself to slumbers painful though innocent. No sooner did the frantic Orlando perceive her situation, than he plunged a dagger in her breast! The wretched maniac repeated the strokes while she had life to speak to him, in the tenderest manner conjuring him to let her live, and not sink himself in perdition here, and hereafter, by her death! In vain she prayed: he gave her a thousand wounds, and fled when he found her convulsed by nature's last throbs, to a little lodge he had in the country, about twenty miles from Dublin. His victim, however, lived to disclose the sad circumstances of her death to her terrified maid, by whose representations the magistrates dispatched one John Mansel, a constable, a bold and strong man, in search of the murderer. Mansel soon discovered the place of his retreat, and, armed with a case of pistols and a hanger, watched about the lodge, with determined perseverance. He long watched in vain, for Orlando lived by himself, well-secured by strong bolts and bars; and only went out now and then to a public-house, in the master of which he could confide. Near this house, at break of day, Mansel at length found the offender, and on his refusing to be made a prisoner and cocking a pistol to defend himself, Mansel presented his piece. Both fired at once, and both fell! Orlando was shot in the heart, and the officer of justice in the brain. "They were both brought," says our writer, "to Dublin, on one of the little low-backed cars there used, and I followed the car from the beginning of James'-street, the outside the city, all through the town. Orlando's head hung dangling near the ground, with the face upwards, and his torn bloody breast bare. Of all the faces of the dead which I have contemplated, none ever looked like his. There was an anxiety, a rage, a horror, a remorse in it, that no pen nor pencil could describe."

On the most awful of all considerations—"The Nature of the Divine Being:"—Addison says, (following Locke in the cast of thought) "by adding infinity to any kind of perfection we enjoy, and by joining all these different kinds of perfections in one Being, we form our idea of the great Sovereign of nature." The words are beautiful, but it may be doubted whether the doctrine they recommend is just. The imagination, in the enthusiasm of its wanderings, pictures a Deity formed like man, but in man's noblest features. A difficulty, however, occurs:—Youth, though perfect in beauty, grace, and dignity, fails to impress on the mind of the spectator, distinct ideas of reverence; since youth must want experience, which is the parent of that sober wisdom that awes through superiority. If, however, the imaginist designs his Deity in the mellow tints of age, which is the aspect that conveys the ideas of majesty and wisdom mingled with benevolence, he certainly must err; since the eternal Being can never be supposed susceptible to the influence of time.

Again, the chief perfections on which we pride ourselves, those nobler sensations of the mind—pity, hope, generosity, and the like, even with infinitude superadded, seem ill-calculated to share the transcendant magnificence of the Supreme mind. I hope I am not venturing too far when I say that pity, in its most exalted capacity, seems too mean an attribute for the breast of Omnipotence.) Is it not somewhat like arraigning the justice of the Divinity to imagine him capable of creating beings so ordinanced as to perpetually exact the pity of their Creator? since pity, though pleasing to sympathising

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feelings, implies a want of those opportunities that would afford effectual commisseration.

Hope would appear a quality foreign to the nature of Omniscience. Where the past, the present, and the future, lie unfolded, there seems to be no room for the exercise of hope. Nor do the pleasures of generosity, so sublimely grateful to the human mind, appear sufficiently exalted for the breast of the Almighty. Generosity can exist only in the instance of self-denial. No man can be accounted generous who does not overcome inducements to self-gratification. The mercy of the Godhead must surely be of a celestial kind, unknown to the bosom agitated by a war of contrarieties. A clemency too pure to be expressed even by an infinity of that forbearance that gives self-applause to the feelings of humanity.

The Almighty in bestowing the passions on mankind has wisely rendered the exercise of each a pleasure; but is there not presumption in supposing that the most pleasurable of the sensations requisite for the virtue of man, in his terrestrial circumstances, constitute the mind of the Being who is at once—virtue, immutability, and perfection?

In fine, it appears that Omnipotence and Omniscience can never be imagined, by a combination of even the noblest faculties of mortals, weak and circumscribed in effort; and dark, erroneous and futile in capacities of mind.

It must be admitted, that we can form no immediate conception of the mighty Sovereign of nature, unless we congregate the most noble objects that his works present; but, with deference, such does not appear to be a justifiable attempt. Nor does it appear that religion is likely to be less fervent, though it worships a Being whose nature is held too awful for contemplation; though human pride may be gratified by forming a Divinity from the more splendid parts of its own composition.

CRITICISM.

RAYMOND'S LIFE OF DERMODY.

[*Continued from page 35.*]

WE have, as it were, accompanied the poet from his native village to the metropolis of his country, a journey of above one hundred and forty miles, effected chiefly by the generous succour of his friendly carrier. It was now, "as unexpectedly as he had encountered," that "he separated from his honest travelling-companion." "The pleasure arising from the objects before him (observes his biographer) banished all thoughts of the hardships which he would have to encounter in this untried scene of life; and, without troubling himself with the reflection, that he was in a large city pennyless and unknown, he recited in lofty and ecstatic strains the transports which he fancied he was to enjoy in his pilgrimage through the world."

Poor Dermody's "transports," however, were of no long duration. After failing to obtain the assistance he had anticipated by means of a letter of recommendation, which he had prudently brought with him from the country, to an eminent apothecary residing on College Green, our juvenile bard, reduced, by the sale of part of his necessary cloathing, to a very shabby exterior, was compelled to amuse himself by strolling about the streets of Dublin, where he indulged his curiosity, and displayed his conversational powers at bookstalls, or in the shops of petty booksellers.

"In one of these walks, sauntering down Fleet-street, he stopped at a second-hand bookseller's, who occupied the front cellar of the house No. 58, now no longer standing. The books ranged under the shed, for the purpose of inviting purchasers, arrested the attention of this pennyless child of Apollo: and on his extending his hand to reach one of them, he was observed by their owner from below; who, as poor Dermody's forlorn appearance excited no expectation of his intending to *buy*, hastened up the steps for the purpose of watching his property. He found the stranger earnestly poring over a Greek author; and upon questioning him as to the substance of the book, and being satisfied that he understood it, he asked him down into the cellar.

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The invitation was accepted; and, most opportunely, the poor man's homely repast was just placed upon the table, of which the young Grecian was hospitably requested to partake. Under such circumstances, where entreaty was powerfully seconded by appetite, it will hardly be supposed that the offer was rejected: they dined together with mutual satisfaction.

"Dermody, though he had his fits of reserve, was sufficiently explicit to make his kind host acquainted with the perplexity of his situation. A thought instantly struck the man, that by contributing a little to alleviate the poor scholar's distresses, he might do him a material service, and procure, at no very inconvenient expense, an assistant for his son in learning Latin. The proposal was made, and Dermody readily acceded to it." But the expedient failed, as Dermody *could not* apply himself to his new avocation with sufficient steadiness. "However, commiserating the boy's condition—destitute of friends, far from home, and without any means of support—this good-natured bookseller* recommended him to one Lynch, who, in easier circumstances than himself, kept a second-hand bookselling shop in Stephen-street, and who engaged him in the capacity of a shop-boy."

In this situation Dermody became known to Dr. Houlton, who held a medical appointment under the government, and who, with the means, possessed also the inclination to shelter him from distress. "It was, (says Dr. H. in a letter to a friend,) to the best of my recollection, in the year 1796, that chance brought me acquainted with young Dermody. Happening, one day, to notice a little country-looking boy, meanly habited, and evidently not more than ten years old, standing at an humble book-shop in Dublin, and reading Longinus in the original Greek text, I was not a little surprised at the occurrence. I entered into a conversation with him, and soon found him an adept in that language. I asked him home to dine with me.

"During dinner, on whatever subject was started I found him intelligent. He conversed in such nervous language, with such a measured pronunciation, pertinency of remark, and justness of observation, that I could not but contemplate him as an infant philosopher, or as a little being composed entirely of mind. To my greater surprise, he informed me that he had been an usher in his father's Latin and Greek school for the last two years, and had commenced that duty at eight years of age. 'Then,' exclaimed I, 'you are doubtless conversant with most of the Latin and Greek authors that are generally read in those seminaries.' He answered that he was; and that if I had any such in the house, he would attempt to convince me of it. I produced Horace and Homer, when he speedily proved that they were among his very intimate acquaintance. I remarked to him, that his application must have been immense. He modestly answered, that he was more ready to ascribe any proficiency he had attained to his father's assiduity in instructing him; he having put him into the Latin Accidence at four years of age, and unremittingly made him pursue his learning (even amidst the drudgery of his ushership) from the above early period till the day he left him.—I trust you will not, sir, think me too minute; since, in characters of extraordinary genius, every trait of their earliest emanations of mind generally becomes no less a matter of curiosity than of interest.

"I now took the opportunity to say to him, that, as he appeared to be quite unsettled, I should deem it the greatest obligation if he would make my house his residence, till some better and more agreeable situation could be obtained for the prosecution of his studies. He accepted my offer with many expressions of gratitude: and said he would go to the place where he had slept for a night or two, to inform the people of my invitation; and return in the evening, and bring with him some manuscripts which he wished to submit to my inspection. In the mean time I ordered an apartment to be prepared for his accommodation, and waited with no small impatience the return of my

* Why has not the *name* of such a man stood recorded in these volumes? An illustrious exception to literary traders; he really did honour to human nature!

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wonderful little guest. He appeared at supper-time, and presented me with a bundle of papers which he begged me to read at my leisure; and after some refreshment said, that as he was fatigued, he would take the liberty to retire to rest. I must confess, I was so anxious to inspect the manuscripts he had put into my hands, that I immediately ordered the servant to shew him to his room, and wished him a good night."

[*To be continued.*]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To ———.

OH! banish far those anxious sighs!
And dry, my fair, those tearful eyes:
Thus while we love, while thus we live,
Heaven must our truant joys forgive!
Not by the tye that fails to bind
A perjur'd murmuring race, confin'd;
Us, freedom gay, and mild delight,
In tenderest constancy unite.
I love, because to love—I will;
And, free to choose, shall love thee still.
But—'tis the temper of my soul
To spurn Compulsion's base controul:
Once led, like other fools! to say
"I'll love thee to life's latest day!"—
From that dull moment, I confess,
I should begin to love thee less!
True though my heart, yet can I swear
That *always* thou wilt triumph there?
Since looks, and thoughts, and feelings change,
From thee that *nothing* shall estrange?
Grateful, that now the passing hour
We still can snatch from Sorrow's power,
Delighted live—Time may the term
Of all our pleasures long confirm!
Delighted live! nor seek to know,
While blest, anticipated woe.

Aug. 29, 1804. OMA.

SONNET,

WRITTEN IN A BOAT, OFF THE COAST OF NEWHAVEN, IN SUSSEX.

BY CLIO RICKMAN.

PACE on bright orb of day! till in the sea
Thy burning glories vanish from my eye;
And while thy blushing beams illume the sky,
And the day takes the last faint rays from thee,
Here let me loiter still!—for dear to me
Is EVENING'S placid reign,—when too on high
The MOON full orb'd resplendant ranges free,
And cliffs, and passing ships, I scarce descry.

Now FANCY hovers o'er my soul, and brings
Scenes of delight, of love, and days long past,
(Ah! days too bright—too happy far to last)
When on this coast time flew on rapture's wings;
And though the sorrowing bard weeps as he sings,
Yet in his throbbing breast, extatic musing springs.

EPIGRAMS.

NEVER the day that GRUB forgoes
His drunken flask and glutton dinner,
Yet cries, while gorg'd his stomach throes,
Have mercy, Lord! on such a sinner.

Sink not the *mistress* in the *wife*,
Still to be merry, TOM! be wise;
And know, of matrimonial life,
The better part in courtship lies!

OMA.

THE WANDERING DARLING BOY,

THE moon, behind a darkening cloud,
Had veil'd her pallid face away;
And drowsy sleep o'erpower'd the crowd,
That industry employ'd by day:
But anguish prey'd on Laura's breast,
And racking doubts her mind employ,
As o'er the waste, depriv'd of rest,
She sought her wandering darling boy!

He scarce ten years had seen the light,
And cheer'd a fondling mother's heart,
When, in a winter's dreary night,
He did from home and friends depart;
His mother, frantic, beat her breast,
When robb'd of all—her only joy!
And o'er the waste, depriv'd of rest,
She seeks her wandering darling boy!

The youth had heard of battles fought,
By England's brave and gallant tars!
And thus poor Laura, rack'd with thought,
Believ'd her son had join'd the wars.
But onward still she bends her way,
While balmy hopes her mind employ;
And o'er the waste, by night and day,
She seeks her wandering darling boy!

At length she reach'd the sea-girt shore,
When, lo! a ship was passing near,
In which she saw her son, once more;
Regardless of a mother's fear,
She hail'd the ship, but hail'd in vain:
Till now, bereft of ev'ry joy,
Despair and frenzy seiz'd her brain,
As sail'd her wandering darling boy!

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Exhausted, on the beach she lay,
As still the ship more distant grew,
When strangers, passing near that way,
To help poor Laura, quickly flew;
With friendly care they took her home;
Ere madness should her brain destroy!
She laugh'd—she cried, in frantic tone,
"Oh! where's my wandering, darling boy?"

In grief she pass'd six tedious years,
Sooth'd by the rays of lingering hope!
She bath'd her face in daily tears,
And did the Almighty's power invoke!
But ah! poor Laura knew no rest,
Her soul was lost to ev'ry joy.
And oft she cried—"'Tis God knows best,
If lives my wandering darling boy!"

'Twas now Heaven's just and ruling pow'r
Soon chang'd the mother's dreadful scene,
For, in that least expected hour,
Her son came tripping o'er the green!
"Oh Heaven!" she cried, "'tis he! 'tis he!
Come, crown my days with lasting joy!
Great God be prais'd! and is it thee?—
Oh! 'tis my wandering darling boy!"

"Yes, dearest mother, 'tis your son!
Be happy, now the wars are o'er!
There's money, from the haughty don,
Enough to form our little store;
And, though I love my King so well,
With you I ever will enjoy
The comforts of your humble cell,
Your darling—not your wandering—boy!

J. Hare.

THE NATIVE COT.

THOUGH with a firm undaunted heart
The sailor quits each dearest tie,
Yet, at the signal to depart
A tear unbidden gems his eye!
To grief a foe, he wipes it soon,
Nor sighs nor murmurs at his lot:
Yet fond remembrance, morn and noon,
Will dwell upon his native cot!

And, when he ploughs the distant seas,
Whether on deck he takes his stand,
Or shifts the sail, to catch the breeze,
Or lends to heave the log a-hand;
Still fancy, faithful to her post,
On scenes like these will linger not,
But flies with speed to that lov'd coast
Where friends adorn his native cot.

He, does the mighty tempest lower,
Should boiling torrents round him dash,
Should lightnings dart from Heaven's high tower,
And waring waves the vessel lash;
At such a moment, fill'd with awe,
As all survey the dread upshot,
He cries (and thence can comfort draw),
"No storms assail my native cot!"

And when to meet the haughty foe,
He steers where deep-mouthed cannons roar,
Though the next shot may lay him low,
Far distant from his much lov'd shore,
He shouts regardless of his life,
While round the battle rages hot,
"I fight to shield from war and strife
My friends, my home, my native cot!"

He still, wherever doom'd to roam,
Whether to India or the Pole,
With thoughts of absent friends and home
Can steer and animate his soul;
And as, in every clime, we find
The magic needle vary not,
Ev'n so the compass of his mind
Points ever to his native cot.

Ah! hear him now, all dangers past,
His wife and children smiling near,
Declare how largely Heaven, at last,
Hath recompens'd each pang and tear!
His perils he recounts aloud,
And all his troubles are forgot,
When faithful friends around him crowd
And seat him in his native cot.

Mary Sophia.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED BODIES.

ASIATIC RESEARCHES.

THE eighth Volume of "Asiatic Researches; or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal for enquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences and Literature, of Asia," has just reached us, from Calcutta, and we embrace an early opportunity of making our readers acquainted with its contents.

This volume contains ten papers relative to different Branches of Science, connected with Asia, and a short Appendix.

The first paper is by Dr. Francis Balfour, and will be found to contain several new facts interesting to the Medical Practitioner; it is entitled "Observations respecting the remarkable Effects of Sol-lunar Influence in the Fevers of India; with the Scheme of an Astronomical Ephemeris for the Purposes of Medicine and Meteorology."

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The second paper is an "Extract from a Journal, during the late Campaign in Egypt, by Captain C. B. Burr." This is principally a description of the ruins of the ancient Temple of Isis, at Dendera, formerly the city of Tentyris, of which the present temple is all that remains to denote its former splendour. That part which still exists is surrounded by such heaps of rubbish, broken walls, and fragments of an Arab village, long since mouldered on its parent ruins, that little is perceptible in approaching, except five clumsy pillars, forming part of a detached temple at some distance from the gate, with which it is in a right line, though now separated by a tank filled by the inundation of the Nile. These columns are connected at their base by a stone wall, in which there appear to have been eight, one at each corner, and one on either side of an entrance in front and rear of the building; which is about forty feet long, and possessing nothing worthy of attention.

"Beyond this, on the summit, and partly buried in the mound of rubbish, is a gateway much ruined on the side we approached from, but whose internal face is an object of peculiar admiration; its high state of preservation, the excellence of its sculpture, the simplicity of the style, the excellent execution of the figures, chiefly female, the hieroglyphics, and other ornamental parts, excited my surprise beyond what I had expected or thought possible. It is probably rather an advantage to the temple, its being so surrounded with ruins as to be secreted till you approach sufficiently near, to receive a more perfect impression of its beauties. The rubbish, however, with which it is choaked up, confines the sight too much, and almost precludes the possibility of viewing the building with so good an effect as would arise from a greater choice of situation on the part of the spectator. Passing this gateway, the passage through which is also beautifully sculptured, we reached on the right hand a temple, surrounded by a gallery still entire though almost buried; the whole ornamented with a variety of figures, surrounded with hieroglyphics, which doubtless explain the meaning of the various objects, some human, others of a less definite nature; the workmanship is in very great preservation, but the gallery so filled as to prevent our standing erect, though the body of this temple into which we descended was near thirty feet in height, covered with large slates of stone. The entrance to this edifice is through a corridor supported on pillers almost buried in the ruins.

"The grand temple, retired from the gateway, about fifty yards, presents a front of one hundred and forty feet at the base; at least what is now the terreplain: and about sixty feet in height, the rest being invisible. This part is in the most perfect state; the fillet, tones, and almost every ornamental part, save what the bigotry of the Arabs has induced them to deface, being in excellent preservation. In the centre an entrance of nineteen feet leads into a peristyle divided by three rows of columns on either side of twenty-two and a half feet in circumference, the front row connected to each other at their bases by a wall; which from a part that has been cleared away by the Savans to ascertain the elevation of the building, exceeds ten feet in height; from the top of this to the entablature of the columns, the space is left open; within are nine pillars to the right, and left (tallying in size and design with those in front) that support the roof of the peristyle; which is ornamented in the most beautiful style with a vast variety of figures, and representations of aquatic scenes. Many groupes of men and beasts are here represented, some perfectly of a terrestrial and familiar nature, others allegorical, amongst which is a fine figure of a bull butting at the new moon. The dresses, the utensils, canoes, and many of the articles of the domestic economy of the ancient Egyptians are herein represented in the most minute and pleasing manner; and the entire state of these figures, not only in shape but colouring, conveys the most perfect idea of the habits of the times. A vast resemblance exists in the dresses with those at present worn in India; the *cholié* of the women, the moond, and many others claiming a direct comparison. Every figure of Isis has her features chiselled out by the Arabs, and many other figures whose situations were not so elevated as to preserve them from the destructive con-

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duct of these people, have suffered almost perfect annihilation. All beyond it, however, are extremely perfect, and the whole ceiling, with one or two trifling exceptions, is entire. The capitals of the pillars are square, each face having had a representation of the head of Isis on it, which, though so roughly handled, the turban has in no instance been destroyed, and the colouring of it, the bandeaus, and other decorations are still in the greatest perfection. The stone of which the temple is built is a kind of free-stone. As this would not receive either polish or paint, figures and hieroglyphics, with which every part of the peristyle both internally and externally, is covered, have in the interior been plastered over with a fine cement, which has not only received a polish that has stood the test of ages, but has retained the brilliancy of the tints, particularly the blue, in a manner almost incredible. The mystic symbol of the winged orb, of which reiterated representations decorate the ceiling of the central division of the peristyle, extending entirely across, bears the brightest hues; the same mysterious type adorns the entablature over the entrance, and the interior face of the same part of the gateway; the walls are covered with various sculptures, representing different parts of the history of Isis, one or two of the principal figures in each being evidently the same, though each compartment into which the wall is divided represents some separate event: but above the head of Isis, on each of the sides of each column, the two central front ones excepted, is the Deity and birth, without variation, all most elegantly executed, and exact counterparts of each other: the interior length of this peristyle is one hundred and twenty-three feet, and sixty-four deep; the walls at either end near nine feet thick, decreasing externally as they ascend; the slabs of stone forming the roofs, are over the centre columns, twenty-five feet long, about six broad, and extremely thick.

"Hence by a large portal of elegant architecture, we entered the vestibule, the roof of which, considerably lower than that of the peristyle, is supported by six pillars, three on either side; their decorations much mutilated: the little that is visible, shews them to be fluted. This room is about the length and breadth of the outer one, but being nearly filled with rubbish, we passed through another large door into a room of the same length and height, but narrow enough to admit of large slabs reaching across without the intervention of pillars. Apertures are cut in the ceiling to admit air and light, and a passage or door to the right and left, leads to other parts of the temple. Facing the door where we had entered, is another which led into a third room, rather larger, and lighted in like manner from above; from these there are four doors leading to different parts of the building, to the right and left, and a portal facing that by which we had entered, which led us into a dark recess about thirty feet long and twenty-five broad, whose roof in like manner consisted of transverse slabs. This probably was the great sanctuary; at the further extremity of which was a hole, through which we were enabled to descend into a vault, which, like the rest of the apartments, is nearly filled with earth. We, however, ascertained by our lights that the floor above was formed of numerous small slabs of stone cemented to each other, and destitute of any other support than what they derived from the judicious manner in which they were united. Returning hence after visiting some rooms to our right, we went through a passage to the left that led to an apartment where we in vain endeavoured to maintain our ground against a host of bats, that finally obliged us to resume the course of this passage, which led by steps of easy ascent, and many windings round their centre, to the summit of the temple; in approaching which it branches off to the right and left, the the latter opening to a corridor, within which was a sanctuary, through the floor of which a perforation afforded light to a part of the temple which had not fallen under our observation. On the ceiling of this corridor, which is about twenty feet long, and half that breadth, is a curious female figure, sculptured in relievo, represented in a bending extended posture. The limbs, though disproportioned, are particularly beautiful; it is in the highest preservation, and worthy peculiar attention.

"The French have been digging

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round, and within the temple, in different places, to ascertain its dimensions, and we were indebted for our access to many of the rooms to the pains taken by them to discover their entrances; for which purpose they have removed a great deal of rubbish. The whole exterior of the temple is in perfect preservation, except the defacement, which many of the figures within reach have suffered. On the south and west faces are some very elegant spouts for carrying off the water issuing from the mouths of couchant lions, decorated with ram's horns. The whole summit of the temple is disfigured by heaps of rubbish, and fragments of walls, as also the mounds which surround it, which probably owe their existence to a colonnade or some range of buildings with which it was enclosed, and which are now buried.

Our Indian followers, who had attended us, beheld the scene before them with a degree of admiration bordering on veneration; arising not only from the affinity they traced in several of the figures to their own deities, but from their conviction of its being the work of some *Racshas*, who they conceived had visited the earth, to transmit to an admiring posterity a testimony of supernatural talents."

The third is an elaborate and interesting paper on the Origin of the Hindu Religion, by J. D. Paterson, esq. We are sorry that our limits oblige us to be concise, but we cannot resist presenting them with the following extract from this paper:—

"Of the four months sleep of Horus and Vishnu.

"The Abbe Pluche mentions two hieroglyphics, one taken from the Isiac table, and the other described upon a mummy. They both relate to the sleep of Horus.

"The one represents a couch in the form of a lion, with Horus swaddled up and sleeping on it. Beneath the couch are four jars: an Anubis is standing by the side of the couch; and an Isis at the head of it, in the act of awakening Horus.

"When Anubis, or the Dog Star, rose heliacally, the Egyptians considered it as a warning to them of the approach of the Inundation, during which the operations of husbandry were suspended; this suspension was deemed a period of rest: to express that inaction, Horus was described as swaddled up, unable to use his arms, and sleeping upon this lion-formed couch. Anubis is putting him to rest, because the rising of the Dog Star proclaimed that cessation of labour. The four jars denote the four months. When, by the operations of nature, the water has subsided, and the river has been reduced within its banks, labour has been resumed, and Horus is awakened by Isis, or personified nature.

"In the other hieroglyphic we have the same couch with Horus swaddled up, but in the act of turning himself: there are only three jars under this couch, to denote that this action of turning himself to sleep on his other side, takes place at the commencement of the third month. This interpretation I have given, because what follows, respecting the sleep of Vishnu, seems to justify it. Let us therefore turn to the Hindu representation of the four months sleep of Vishnu, or Heri.

"On the eleventh day of the enlightened half of the lunar month Asarh, Vishnu begins his repose on the serpent Sesha. On the same day of the bright half of the lunar month Bhadra, he turns on his side, and on this day the Hindus celebrate the Jal Yatra, or retiring of the waters. On the eleventh day of the bright half of the lunar month Cartica, he is awakened, and rises from his sleep of four months.

"The allusion will be made perfectly clear, when it is known that water is considered as one of the forms of Vishnu.

"The water, rising till it covers the winding mazes of the river's course, is personified by Vishnu sleeping upon the serpent Sesha, whose hundred heads are the numerous channels, which discharge the waters into the sea. As long as it continues to rise he sleeps on one side; when the inundation, having risen to its height, begins to subside, he turns on the other side. When the waters have run off, and the winding banks of the river are completely cleared of the swollen waters of the inundation, he is said to have arisen from his sleep, being invoked, and awakened with this Mantra or incantation:—'The clouds are dispersed, the full moon will appear in

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perfect brightness, and I come in hope of acquiring purity, to offer the fresh flowers of the season; awake from thy long slumber, awake, Lord of all worlds.'

"Let the Hindu legend be compared with the Egyptian hieroglyphic, and no doubt can remain of the identity of Horus and Vishnu, or Heri; and if this position be admitted, we shall find ourselves in possession of the key to the Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman mythology."

At the end of this paper will be found some remarks in elucidation of the religious ceremonies of the Hindus, and their mythology, by H. T. Colebrooke, esq.

The fourth paper in this volume, contains "Extracts from the 'Essence of Logic,' proposed as a small supplement to Arabic and Persian Grammar, and with a view to elucidate certain points connected with Oriental Literature." By Francis Balfour, esq.

Mr. Balfour observes, that

"Although the works of Aristotle were translated into Arabic many centuries ago, and there be no doubt that the system of Logic generally ascribed to him, constitutes at this time the Logic of all the nations of Asia, who profess the Mahommedan faith, yet I do not find that this point has been directly confirmed by translations from the Arabic, or Persian, into the languages of Europe. At least, none that I know of, have appeared in India. These Extracts, taken from a Persian translation of the 'Tehzeebul Mantik,' or 'Essence of Logic,' an Arabic Treatise of considerable repute, seems to place this question beyond doubt, by their close coincidence in every point with the system referred to Aristotle."

The fifth paper is, "An Account of the Measurement of an Arc on the meridian on the Coast of Coromandel, and the Length of a Degree deduced therefrom in the Latitude 12° 32'." The result of this measurement appears to be that 61,059,2 fathoms nearly, is the length of the degree perpendicular to the meridian at Carangooly, and by another measurement 61,061 fathoms nearly.

The sixth paper is by J. Bentley, esq. and is "On the Hindu Systems of Astronomy, and their connexion with History in Ancient and Modern Times." The editor of that "Hydra of Modern Literature," the Edinburgh Review, appears to have occasioned the insertion of this paper, by some remarks that he made on Mr. Bentley's last paper, printed in the sixth volume of Asiatic Researches.

The seventh paper is "An Essay on the Sacred Isles in the West, with other Essays connected with that work." By Captain F. Wilford.

The eighth paper is by H. T. Colebrooke, esq.; and is "On the Vedas, or Sacred Writings of the Hindus."

[*To be continued.*]

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Mr. BRACY CLARK's, of London, Veterinary Surgeon, for certain Improvements upon Horse Shoes. Dated March 25, 1806.—Previously to explaining the nature of these improvements, Mr. Clark observes, that "Having discovered, by much attention to the subject, in the present mode of shoeing horses, by nailing the foot perpetually to an inflexible iron shoe, besides the many calamities that the use of nails is subject to, the foot itself is injured in its properties, becoming stiff, hard and inelastic from being thus held for a long period without any motion whatever, or exertion of that elasticity which is natural to it, whence arises that tenderness of the feet which is so much complained of in the use of horses, and the danger of their falling; and which leads to the use of, or rather renders necessary, the sharp and painful bits in the mouth, to divert the attention of the horse from the suffering of his feet: And having also satisfactorily proved, by actual experiments that it is this constant nailing of the foot to the shoe which, by contracting and withering the foot, occasions the frog to be squeezed and pressed upon every side, and produces that foul and often painful disorder called the running thrush, and the consequent tenderness and danger this occasions. The operation of these causes renders it necessary annually to destroy thousands of these

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costly and useful animals prematurely, and before their age or bodily powers are at all impaired being rendered unable longer to use their feet in any way that can be serviceable. Urged by these considerations, he has been led to attempt a new kind of shoeing altogether, by which those inconveniences will be entirely removed, and which, with much difficulty, labour and expense, he has at length happily effected. The useful property of the kind of shoe invented by him, is the great facility of its application to the horse's foot, and of its removal again, requiring only a few seconds, for this purpose, not exceeding in complication of its make, or difficulty of its application, the bits often used for horses' mouths, so that any intelligent person may easily apply them; and that they can be kept away from the foot whenever the horse is not at his work, or has often as may be desirable, leaving the foot at all other times to its perfect freedom, by which means the foot will be kept fresh, firm and free from disease to the latest period of life.

This invention, which admits of various modifications in the actual structure of it, is as follows. The shoe itself is made of two distinct parts, which can at any time be separated, viz. a shoe of elastic steel or other metal, nisely fitted to the figure and turnings of the foot, and sufficiently light in weight, with side and front clips or bands, as shall hereafter be described, by which it is held firmly to the foot. This shoe serves as a medium or means of attaching another shoe called the wearing-shoe, to the foot, and which can be fixed to it or separated at pleasure. The wearing-shoe, or the under-shoe, which comes in contact with the ground, and receives the attrition and wear of the roads, is made of iron or steel, in the ordinary form of the horse-shoe, and can be renewed at pleasure when worn out, as it is merely screwed to the former by four or more sufficient screws in this way. The fitted shoe is made to last many years, or even in some cases the whole life of the horse.

The fitted shoe may be made of any metal, or mixture of metals, but steel seems the most suited to this purpose, or iron, or iron case-hardened, or silver made elastic, or steel or iron plated with other metals. This shoe is held to the hoof by stays or clips extending round the whole or part of the foot, which prevents the foot escaping laterally or in front; and these clips or holds are part of the shoe itself, or distinct and fastened to it, and are made with a slit or groove. The above fastenings, however only prevent the escape of the foot in front or sideways, and it may be still subject to slide out backwards; and as the heels are elastic, tender, and sensible, no apparatus of the above kind can be used to prevent this occurrance, or severe compression of any kind; I have therefore, after much research and difficulty, devised another means of effectually preventing this inconvenience, by a bolt or bolts, or pin or screw, passing through or near the front or side clips, into the hoof, and which are moveable with the growth of the hoof descending along with it; also on some occasions by bringing points through the underside of the shoe upright into the hoof, to serve the same purpose; so that one or the other of these may be had recourse to, or both, as the ideas of security or fancy may suggest; or a band or bands of steel, or other metal, may be constructed to carry these points, or bolts, or screws, or plates, or hooks, or such like, and without the principle of this construction of shoe being at all departed from. These holes or excavations for lodging the bolts or points of steel are made in the hoof previously to their application with a small center-bit or gouge, or passer-guarded, or other fit instrument, in such way as to prevent the possibility of its injuring the quick, and living parts beneath the hoof. A stout screw or toothed rack, or steel shaft, or other contrivance of this description, serves at the same time to carry these points, and to regulate their elevation and also descent along with the growth of the hoof: a sliding bolt and pin, or screw and nut may also serve the same purpose, or other apparatus of this sort. The clips also may be placed on a single shoe of stout iron or steel, though a double one appears on the whole more advantageous, and numerous teeth may be employed to enter the hoof, and keep on the shoe; instead of one or more points or bolts; all these are only variations or rather modifications of the same general principal here laid down. The

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clips, the double shoe, and especially the bolts passing into the horn, are Mr. Clark's discovery, and without which the thing cannot be usefully effected.

Mr. James Ingram's, of Bristol, Grocer, for a Method of manufacturing Powder Sugar from Raw Sugar alone, and from Syrup of Sugar alone, and from the Mixture of Raw Sugar and Syrup of Sugar together. Dated November 26, 1806.—First. The process for making powder sugar from raw sugar alone. Mix seven pounds of raw sugar with one pint of water, or with one pint of lime-water, of the same strength usual in refining lump sugar. Boil the sugar thus mixed in a metal kettle, or any other fit vessel; after it has boiled some time, dip the stem of a tobacco-pipe, or any other thing that will answer the purpose, into the sugar whilst boiling, and then put it in cold water; and when the sugar can be taken off from the pipe, &c. with the fingers with ease, and breaks brittle, it is a proof that it is sufficiently boiled. Pour the sugar out on a marble slab, polished stone, or any other thing that will answer the intended purpose, greased slightly with butter, lard, or any liquid of an oily and wholesome quality. Let it remain in this state about three minutes, and until it begins to harden. Then roll it together in two rolls or more if deemed necessary, and pull and draw each of the rolls with your hands repeatedly over an erect iron spike, or other proper thing, throwing it back over the spike every time, and pulling it forward until the sugar whitens and becomes stiff; then take the rolls off the spike, and leave them for six hours, or more if necessary; and when they are quite hard and firm, put them into a stove to dry in the same manner as is usually adapted for drying lump sugars. Keep the rolls in the stove for two days or more if necessary, and when they are quite dry, take them out, and grind them in a sugar-mill with a large stone, or other proper thing, into a powder. Then sift the powder through a fine wire, or other proper sieve. Then return it to the mill, and mix it with bastard sugar, or raw sugar, in the proportion of fourteen pounds to each hundred weight of powder sugar, to condition it in the usual way bastard sugar is conditioned; the powder sugar will be then fit for sale.

Second. The process for making powder sugar from syrup of sugar alone. Boil ten pounds of syrup of sugar, more or less, in a metal kettle or other proper vessel; and after it has boiled some time, prove its strength or firmness in the way mentioned above, and pursue the same directions as are before given in all respects, except as to the mixture of water, which is unnecessary.

Third The process for making powder sugar from the mixture of raw sugar and syrup of sugar together. Mix three pounds and a half of raw sugar with three pounds and a half of syrup of sugar. Boil the sugar and syrup thus mixed in a metal kettle, or other proper vessel. The remainder of the process is the same as that first above specified, except as to the mixture of water or lime-water, which is unnecessary.

Rev. William Milton's, Vicar of Hechfield, in the County of Southampton, A. M. for a Mode of rendering Stage Coaches more safe than at present, and various other Improvements upon such Carriages. Dated November 16, 1806.—The purpose of this invention is to render all kinds of carriages, particularly stage coaches, more safe and secure, by putting them more out of reach, than at present, of the mischiefs arising from the two most usual accidents, namely, overturning and breaking-down. The wheels (whether two. three or four) on which a carriage ordinarily moves, Mr. Milton calls active wheels, for the sake of distinction, which will be wanting. Below the body or carriage of a stage coach for inside passengers, there is a box capable of receiving the luggage of every journey, with its floor about ten, twelve, or more inches above the ground. This box may either be made single or with a division, and with one or more doors. By disposing the luggage in this box the centre of gravity of the coach and load is brought down so as to render an overturn much less likely than at present. Through either the carriage or luggage-box let there be a hole or cavity, through which the main axle (that which has no lock) and any frame-work it may have, is to be passed. This cavity, and axle with

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or without frame-work, are to be such as shall give proper guidance in the play of the carriage and luggage-box on any springs that may be so applied as to want such guidance. But springs may be applied in such manner as to need no such guidance, but only room in the cavity for the play of the axle. Where no springs are applied, this main axle will be fixedly passed through either the luggage-box or the carriage. At the bottom of this luggage-box, and as near respectively to each active wheel as a workman may think proper, low strong idle wheels are to be placed on sufficient axles, ready, in case of an active wheel coming off or breaking, or an axletree failing, to catch the falling vehicle, and instantly to continue the previous velocity; whereby the mischief, particularly to the coachman and outside passengers, arising from an instantaneous stop to rapid motion, will be prevented. These idle wheels are to be placed with their periphery a few inches below the floor of the luggage-box, and a few inches above the ground. If there be no luggage-box (in any carriage) below, then the idle wheels may be fixed to the axle, or to some frame-work belonging to it; and in case of a wheel coming off or breaking, great relief, as above, will be given. But if the axle breaks between its bearings, no relief will be given, unless the idle wheels be affixed to the bottom of a luggage-box; and, in this case, the nearer these idle wheels are to the ground, the more relief will be given, for the less will be the drop. If there be an obstacle in the road, and an idle wheel takes over it, its respective active wheel will for the time be discharged from the ground. The bottom of the luggage-box being so near the ground, offers a method of checking, very considerably, the motion of a carriage down a hill; by the strong and ready application, at pleasure, of the end of a lever (shod with iron, and fixed by a pin to the bottom of the luggage-box) to rub on the ground. The idle wheels should be fixed or set on in such a manner as that they may be verticle when an accident brings them into work. From the great variety in vehicles, in springs, and in their application, it will sometimes be requisite o put the idle wheels on the body or luggage-box of the carriage, and sometimes on any part or parts of the under-carriage, and sometimes on both; from the case before him any workman will determine..

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

MR. LAWRENCE has been engaged, during several seasons, in the investigation of those maladies to which corn and other vegetables are liable from changes of the weather; and has, by daily inspection, from the first appearance of the blade, ascertained, beyond farther question, the cause of the smut in wheat, and of that defect in which the kernels are denominated pepper-corn-wheat, hitherto erroneously supposed to arise from a promiscuous generation of seeds. His observations made in the course of this investigation will appear in the fifth edition of the New Farmer's Calendar, now in the press, and nearly ready for publication.

The Arundel, Selden, and Pomfret Marbles, Statues, &c. at present deposited in the Moral Philosophy School at Oxford, are intended to be soon removed to the Radcliffe Library.

The total quantity of wool grown in England is estimated at 137,000 packs of long wools, and 245,000 of short wools. The average weight of the fleece is said to be four pounds and a half.

A new History of Northumberland, in three volumes quarto, is announced to be published under the inspection of Mr. Hutchinson, of Barnard Castle. The editor proposes to include North Durham and the adjacent places. This work is intended to comprehend the local and political history, antiquities and curiosities, mineralogical and natural history, particularly of the coal and lead mines, genealogy of the

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principal families and biographical memoirs of distinguished characters, and a statistical view of the county.

An Historical Account of the present State of the Cape of Good Hope, containing a general description of the country, the mountains, bays, rivers, &c. the trade and commerce, and the natural history of the Southern Part of Africa, will shortly make its appearance in a duodecimo volume, with an accurate map of that colony, engraved by Mr. Lowry.

The Rev. Wm. Bawdwen proposes to publish by subscription, in one volume, quarto, a Translation of the Record called Domesday Book, so far as relates to the county of York, and the district of Amounderness, in Lancashire; with an introduction, notes, and a glossary of obsolete terms.

A Collection of important Facts on the Navigation System of Great Britain, in two volumes, octavo, may be expected to issue from the press in a short time.

A new School Book, entitled "The Manual of Youth," forming a large duodecimo volume, will make its appearance early in the winter. It will be in three parts, the first to contain sixty fables in French and English; the second will present a comprehensive Treatise on Rhetoric, and the third part will offer upwards of 200 select pieces, forming a French and English Speaker.

Mr. P. Kelly, the eminent master of the Commercial Academy in Finsbury-square, is preparing, with great labour, a new and accurate work on Exchanges, to be published in one large volume, quarto, under the title of "The Universal Cambist." He takes for his foundation the work of Kruse, entitled "The Hamburgh Contorist," which he has modernized, adapted to the English standard, and considerably enlarged from unquestionable living authorities. Among other numerous and important additions, are new Assays of the principal current Coins, by which the intrinsic par of Exchange is determined.

Mr. Johnes having succeeded so well with his Translation of Froissart's Chronicle, is employing himself in translating "Joinville," and has already made some progress in the work.

Mr. Combe, of the British Museum, will soon publish an Appendix to his father, Dr. Combe's, valuable work, entitled "Nummi veterum Populorum et Urbium qui in Musæo G. Hunter, M. D. asservantur."

Mr. Boyd's Translation of "The Triumph of Petrarch," is in great forwardness.

A Treatise on British Pasture and Meadow Grasses is intended to be published by subscription early in the ensuing winter, by Mr. John Thornhill, of Gateshead. Above thirty kind of grasses will be described; and to aid the description, a specimen of each having all the parts, roots, leaves, stem and spike, will be given with a small packet of the seeds of each plant.

Mr. Thelwall proposes to publish, in a moderately sized quarto volume, his Philosophical Course of Lectures, with scientific Notes, and practical Illustrations.

The Rev. J. Lawson, author of "Lectures on the Book of Esther," designs to publish some Lectures on the History of Joseph.

The Rev. J. Robinson, of Ravenstondale, is engaged on a new and complete work on the Antiquities of Greece, similar in design to the Roman Antiquities of Dr. Adam. Besides introducing every thing valuable in the works of Archbishop Potter, and others who have written on Grecian Antiquities at a distant period, Mr. Robinson has availed himself of all the modern and recent writers and travellers to enrich his work, and render it useful and desirable to students and admirers of Greek literature.

Mr. Thomas Ewell, an American farmer, announces in the New York Papers some successful experiments which he has made with powdered coal as a manure. He says that sixteen bushels of coals in lumps make twenty-four in powder; but he does not mention the quantity he applied per acre.

Mr. Smithson Tenant has analysed a specimen of the native iron found at the Cape of Good Hope. This metal consisted of an alloy of nickel and iron in the proportion of one of the former to ten of the latter. It yielded plumbago when treated with acid. The specimen subjected to this analysis was about six inches long, four and a half

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broad, and two thick, and was supposed, like the stones lately discovered, to have fallen from the clouds.

A new room adjoining to the Bodleian Library (formerly the Law School) has been lately completed, and partly filled with ancient manuscripts, leaving spaces in the upper library for printed books. The principal manuscripts are those of Mr. Carte and Bishop Tanner.

The strata of coal in Virginia, in North America, lie near the surface of the earth, and are very thick. One stratum was lately discovered of the astonishing thickness of 42 feet, and so near the surface, that the earth is merely taken off, and the coal dug out without undermining.

Sir George Staunton having translated into the Chinese language a Treatise on the Vaccine Inoculation, the first English work ever published in China, a general inoculation for the cow-pock has taken place in the populous city of Canton. So far have this jealous people surmounted their prejudices in this instance, that a very large subscription has been raised for establishing an institution in Canton, by means of which the inoculation is to be diffused into the neighbouring country, and the matter disseminated into every province of the empire.

A society, called the New Rupture Society has been recently established for the relief of both sexes afflicted with ruptures and prolapses, a species of disorder nearly similar in its origin to rupture, and requiring a like plan of treatment. It may be necessary to observe that a society, which had for its object the cure of the former of these complaints, had been dissolved on account of some irregularity in some of its officers, so that the one we now announce is a distinct establishment. Mr. Blair, of Great Russell-street, is the surgeon to this society.

Mr. Astley Cooper will in a few weeks publish the concluding part of his great work on Hernia.

Mr. Sancho is about to publish a fac simile Engraving of King Richard the Third, and Anne, his Queen, from the original, which the late Lord Orford always imagined was in existence, and which has been lately discovered in the library of a nobleman, in a perfect state.

Accounts have been received from the Baptist Missionaries in Bengal, by which it appears that the converts had increased since the commencement of the year from 34 to 70. Three of the natives are preaching the Gospel. The missionaries are proceeding in the translation and printing of the Old and New Testament in four or five of the Eastern languages, and they hope to accomplish the translation into all the languages of the East.

The province of New Brunswick, in British America, contains many millions of acres, frequently stretching down to the water's edge, covered with forests, from which the best masts of the second size may be obtained in any number. It also abounds in coal and lime, and has inexhaustible mountains of Gypsum, or plaister of Paris, an article made use of for manure in the United States, and the annual expenditure of which, where the farmers, from the exhausted condition of their lands, can scarcely obtain any crops without it, is declared on the most respectable authority to amount to upwards of 150,000 tons annually.

The following regulations are adopted by the Spaniards at the Havannah, and some other places, for the gradual enfranchisement of Slaves:—As soon as a slave is landed, his name, price, &c. are registered in a public register: and the master is obliged by law to allow him one working day in the week to himself, besides Sunday; so that if the slave chose to work for his master on that day, he receives the wages of a freeman for it, and whatever he gains by his labour on that day, is so secured to him by law, that the master cannot deprive him of it. This is certainly a considerable step towards abolishing absolute slavery. As soon as the slave is able to purchase another working day, the master is obliged to sell it to him at a proportionable price, viz. one fifth part of his original cost, and so likewise the remaining four days at the same rate, when the slave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free. This is such an incitement to industry, that even the most indolent are roused to activity.

It is not perhaps known to many people in Europe, that vessels of a considerable tonnage are built at Pittsburg, on the River Ohio. One of

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the principal dock-yards is on the Monongahela. The timber employed in the construction of these vessels is the white oak *(quercus alba)*, the red oak *(quercus rubra)*, the black oak *(quercus tinctoria)*, a species of walnut *(Juglans pignut)*, the cluster cherry tree *(cerasus virginiana)*, and a species of pine, which is used for masts, and also for such parts of the vessel as require a lighter wood. The cordage is fabricated at Redstone, or at Lexington, in Kentucky, where two good rope-walks are established, which also supply the ships built at Marietta and Louisville. In July, 1802, there was a three-masted vessel on the stocks at Pittsburg, of 250 tons burthen, and a galliot of 90, which were then nearly finished. These vessels were to go down to New Orleans, on the Mississipi, a distance now ascertained with great precision to be 2100 miles, in the following spring, with a cargo of the productions of the country.

The total population of the island of Trinidad amounted in 1797, the time the English took possession of it, to 17,718 persons, of which number 2,151 were white people, English, Spanish, and French; 4,470 were Mulattoes, or, as they are called, People of Colour, of different countries, French, Spanish, &c.—10,009 slaves, and 1,082 Indians. The proportion of Whites was English, 610; Spanish 505, French 1,036. In the year 1801 the population had increased to 24,239, and in 1802 it was 28,477; of whom, 2,201 were white people; 5,275 free coloured people; 19,709 were slaves, and 1,282 Indians.

The following is given as the method of preparing Turkey leather in the Crimea. The skins are first steeped twenty-four hours in cold water. The fleshy parts and fat are then scraped off. They are macerated ten days in lime-water, after which the air is removed; they are then soaked for a fortnight in clean water, frequently renewed, and they are several times kneaded by treading. The last water is impregnated with dog's dung, to complete the separation of the hair; they are scraped once more, and are then considered as cleaned. After these operations, they proceed to *nourish the skins*, as the technical phrase is, by soaking them for four days in an infusion of bran, and afterwards in a lukewarm decoction of honey. The skins are then passed through the press, and finally steeped four days in salt water. When they are taken out they are ready for dying. It seems that the *artemisia annua*, annual mugwort, in decoction is the base of all the colours which are given to the Turkey leather in the tanside at Astracan, and in the towns which formerly belonged to Turkey. This has hitherto been kept a secret.

To dye red, cochineal in powder is mixed with the decoction of mugwort, and alum is added. After the skins have been steeped in this dye, they are kneaded in a hot infusion of oak leaves; when they have become supple and mellow, they are passed through cold water; they are rubbed with olive oil, and calendered with wooden cylinders.

Demeter Alexandrides, a physician at Tern wa, in Thessaly, has lately translated into modern Greek, Goldsmith's History of Greece. The first volume, accompanied with a map of Ancient Greece, has already been published.

According to the latest researches of Professor Muller, of Copenhagen, almost all the inscriptions found in the islands of Malta and Cozo, and published by Torremuzza in his "Inscriptiones Siculæ," as Phœnician, prove to be Egyptian. He has compared them with all the ancient inscriptions which are acknowledged to be Egyptian, and with the Papyri published in Denon's Travels, and finds a great similarity in them all. He proposes to publish his researches, from which he expects to be able to communicate new and curious results relating to the history of those countries, and he intends to add to his work comparative tables of the various characters. He has also discovered on the medals of those islands various instruments used in the manufactures anciently carried forward in them, and he is likewise of opinion, that a figure on some medals of Cossura, which has been taken for a column, or a candelabra, is nothing more than a Καὶν of the ancients. It is known from a passage in Diodorus (lib v. c 12.) that the Carthaginians had large manufactories in the island of Malta and this suggested to the professor the idea of looking for manufacturing instruments on the medals of the above-

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mentioned islands, when he found those hitherto unknown figures.

The Danish Government is at present building in Iceland a regular town, which is to be called Reykuwig. It is situated close to the sea, and is to have a free port. A grammar-school for the Latin language has already been established at it.

Professor Muller, of Copenhagen has obtained the large medal of the academy for his Memoir on the two great Antique Golden Horns, which some time ago were stolen from the King of Denmark's cabinet, and which were melted down by the robbers. He considers them as Celtiberian monuments, and the characters which were written on those horns are exactly similar with those found on Celtiberian medals.

The King of Denmark's cabinet of medals has lately been enriched by the addition of the fine collection made by Don Alestio Motta, Baron Recupero at Rome, which was composed of about 1600 Greek medals in bronze, for the most part of Sicily and Grecia Magna.

M. Niffelson, celebrated in Denmark for his extensive mechanical knowledge, and as the inventor of a new musical instrument, which he named Melodica, has lately constructed a machine, with which the largest trees may be pulled out of the ground, notwithstanding the strength of their roots.

The ancient inscriptions and valuable manuscripts which were collected by Dr. F. Buchanan in the Mysore, have been committed to Mr. Carey, of the college of Fort William, to be translated into English, under his superintendance. Among the manuscripts are a History of the first Arrival of the Portuguese in India, by a contemporary Hindoo writer, and a History of the Rajahs of Mysore.

Captain Charles Stewart, assistant Persian professor, is forming a Catalogue of the Oriental Books and Manuscripts formerly belonging to the Library of the late Tippoo Sultan, and now in the college of Fort William. He has discovered in that library a valuable work in the Persian language, referred to by Dow and Orme; as necessary for the illustration of an important period in oriental history, and which was sought for in Hindoostan by those historians without success. It is the History of the Emperor Aurungzebe, from the eleventh year of his reign to his death, an interval of forty years, written by the learned Mahummud Saki, being a continuation of Mahummud Kazim's History of the first ten Years of that Prince.

Proposals have been circulated for printing by subscription the original Text, carefully collated with the most authentic Manuscripts of the Raymayunu, a celebrated Shanscrit poem, with an English translation, accompanied with elucidatory notes. It is intended to form nine volumes in quarto, of 600 pages each, three volumes of which are proposed to be delivered annually, at five guineas each volume. The editors, who are the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore, say that "This poem is far superior in antiquity to any of the Pooranas: and the veneration in which it has been held, throughout Hindoostan, for so many ages, is scarcely exceeded by that entertained for the Sacred Scriptures throughout the Christian World; a circumstance which renders it interesting, whatever may be its intrinsic merit. The work, however, besides furnishing an important clue to the ancient history of India, gives us such a full idea of the Hindoo mythology, and presents to us so interesting a picture of the almost unvarying manners and customs of the country as must render it highly gratifying to the admirers of oriental literature.

The following list comprizes all the cities in France, which contain more than 30,000 inhabitants in each, viz.

Paris	547,756	Liege	50,000
Marseilles	96,413	Strasburgh	49,056
Bourdeaux	90 992	Cologne	42,706
Lyons	88.919	Orleans	41,937
Rouen	87,000	Amiens	41,279
Turin	79,000	Nismes	39,594
Nantz	77,162	Bruges	33,632
Brussells	66,297	Angers	33,000
Anvers	56,318	Montpellier	32,723
Ghent	55,161	Metz	32,099
Lille	54,756	Rheims	30,225
Toulouse	50,171		

There are also twenty-two cities, in which are more than 20,000, but not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants in each.

The vineyards in France are stated to produce annually 492,750,000 gallons of wine of different qualities and prices. The best oil is produced in Languedoc, and the best honey in Narbonne. The first mulberry trees in

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France were planted by Francis Francat in 1564, to whom the northern departments of that country are indebted for their silk manufacture.

A plantation of indigo has been established in the department of Vanclose, on an estate belonging to M. Icard de Bataglini. From the result of this experiment, it appears that this plant may be naturalized in that part of the South of France.

M. Delalande's annual medal for the best work on Astronomy has been adjudged by the French National Institute to M. Svanneng, a Swedish Astronomer, who has lately published the Mensuration of a Degree in Lapland, shewing the error that had been made in measuring it in 1736.

The colleges for the education of the English, Scotch, and Irish Catholics at Paris have been united into one establishment by a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, and a course of lectures on Philosophy will in future be delivered annually in the Latin language at the college.

A French journal contains the following article:—"Experience proves that the moral affections, and particularly mournful ideas, exert a strong influence upon the minds of persons in a state of disease. After this observation it is not to be doubted that the too frequent sound of church bells, the dirges sung in the streets, and all the other mournful accompaniments of a funeral, which strike the senses, must inspire very disagreeable sensations in sick persons, and in many instances, induce paroxysms which prove mortal. The minister of the interior, impressed with these considerations, has addressed a circular letter to the prefects and bishops of France, for the purpose of concerting measures for the suspension of all such ceremonies at funerals, as may excite any disagreeable emotion in sick persons."

There has lately been found, in digging near Aix, in France, several antique statues and pieces of sculpture.

A new periodical work, under the title of "The Athenæum," has lately been announced at Paris, to be conducted on the following plan. The editors intend to give in fourteen series or classes, engravings and descriptions of several monuments, ancient and modern, found in France; of the most celebrated private buildings; of the most interesting productions of sculpture and painting, picturesque views of celebrated places, a series of medals struck in France; extracts, accompanied with engravings from works on natural history, antiquities, travels, and subjects taken from the best of the French poems, romances, &c.—portraits and lives, memoirs of the celebrated Frenchmen; also designs of ancient and modern furniture, dresses, &c.

Dr. Fouquier has translated into French Dr. John Brown's Elements of Medicine, from the original Latin, with those additions which the author made in his English edition. This is the first French translation of this widely circulated work. A new edition of this celebrated book has been lately published in London by the doctor's son.

M. L. P. Vieillot is publishing at Paris, the Natural History of the most beautiful Singing Birds of the Torrid Zone; this work is embellished with coloured plates, drawn by M. Preton, and engraved by M. Bonquet. The different species of birds included in this work are particularly rare and interesting, as possessing brilliancy of plumage, united with melody of song.

M. Werner, professor of the academy of the mines of Friedberg, has lately discovered a new mineral, to which he has given the name of Zoysite, in honour of Baron de Zoys, an eminent mineralogist who resides at Layback.

M. Klaproth has presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, a short dissertation containing the results of his Analysis of the new Fossil called *Datholithe*, lately discovered by M. Esmark in Norway.

There has lately appeared on the Continent the second volume of "Annals of the more Ancient Literature of Germany, or Notices and Accounts of the Books which were printed in the German Language from the Year 1521 to 1526;" by Dr. Panzer, whose abilities in bibliographical literature are well known. He intended to supply the deficiency which Maittaire had left in his Bibliographical Annals, with respect to the books printed in the German language during the first period of the art, and published in 1788 the first volume of these Annals. In this work

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he has, with indefatigable industry, noticed, arranged, and described, with as great accuracy as it was possible for a single individual to do, all the books that were printed in the German language from the year 1462 to 1520. In the year 1802 he published an Appendix to this volume, in which he not only rectified the errors of the first volume, but also gave accounts of 767 additional books not before noticed.

The second volume comprehends 2125 books printed from the year 1521 to 1526. The Reformation furnished the principal part of this number; accordingly but few of the books published during this period are upon mathematical, historical, or astronomical (rather astrological) subjects. Of translations from the Latin classics into German, this period has only two, namely, Cicero de Senectute, 1522, folio, and Livy, printed at Mentz, 1523, in folio. The learned author intended to have carried these Annals down to the year 1546, but his death in the course of the present year has prevented their completion.

The pictures of the celebrated gallery of Dusseldorp have been lately removed to Munich. The gallery of Munich not being large enough to receive this valuable collection, the Bavarian Government, it is hoped, will take the proper measures to prevent its being separated.

A Botanical Society has lately been formed at Altenburg, the capital of the principality in Germany of the same name. They already enumerate among their resident members and foreign associates, several names of distinguished rank in that branch of science. The more particular object of their attention is, to complete and rectify every thing relative to the *Flora Germanica*.

In the year 1804, M. Constantin von Tipaldo, the Turkish charge d'affairs at the Court of Vienna, caused a map of the two hemispheres, and another of Europe, to be engraved in that city, and had all the names of places, seas, &c. inserted in the Turkish language and characters, under the care of Professor Chabert, of the Oriental Academy.

The Emperor of Austria has forbidden the use of any religious books used in churches, except such as shall be printed in his own dominions.

An ecclesiastic of the Greek Church, resident at Vienna, has published at that city a Map of Greece, containing the ancient and modern names of places, in twelve small sheets, and another representing that part of Thessaly which lies round Mount Pelion, in one sheet.

At one of the late meetings of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences at Munich, Professor Ritter gave an Account of the first Part of a Series of Experiments on the Nature of Magnetism; the results of which are,—1. That each magnet may be considered as equal to a pair of heterogeneous plates of metal, connected with each other, its two poles representing the different metals. 2. Like those, it produces electricity, one of its poles *positive*, and the other *negative*. 3. A number of magnets, by similar treatment, act, in the same manner as a Galvanic Battery, composed of a number of different plates of metal. 4. That such a magnetical battery produces, according to its strength, similar effects with the Galvanic pile, on dead and living bodies. 5. It appears that in magnetised iron the South Pole gives the positive, and the North Pole the negative; but on the contrary in the magnetic steel, the North Pole the positive and the South Pole the negative state of electricity. 6. The credabilities of the magnetised body, being changed in their polarity by magnetising, preserve the same inverted division, for while in the magnetised iron the South Pole is the more, and the North Pole the less oxydable part; in the magnetic steel, the direct contrary is the fact, viz. the North Pole being the more oxydable, and the South Pole the less. The professor concluded by applying these results to the globe of the earth, considering that body as an immense magnet, and by those means explaining the causes of several natural phœnomena, among which may be reckoned the physical difference of the two hemispheres, and the Northern and Southern lights, or the Aurora Borealis. Thus, supposing the earth to be a Galvanic pile of an immense size, whose poles on the one hand are by means of the waters of the ocean, continually confined to the same point of space (from which the greater chemical changes of the component parts of the earth have arisen,

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but differing according to the changes of magnetical polarity), and on the other so richly abounding in the electric fluid, that it is continually sending forth its emanations in the atmosphere of the polar regions.

A subscription has been opened at Ratisbon for a monument to the memory of Kepler, the astronomer. It is to consist of a doric temple, 23 feet high, and is to be erected in the Sternbergian Gardens.

M. Schonberger, of Vienna, one of the first landscape painters of the age, has recently been engaged in a tour of the most picturesque parts of Switzerland and Italy. His productions are principally distinguished for the happy arrangement of the objects, for the effect of the perspective, and the beauty of the colouring. This artist exhibited at Paris, in 1804, a View of the Environs of Baiæ, near Naples, at Sunrise; the Fall of the Rhine, near Schaffhausen; and the Cascade of Tivoli by Moonlight; performances in which the touch and the native graces of Claude le Lorrain were discoverable.

The following may be ranked among the curiosities of literature. We find from the foreign literary journals, that the rage among the authors of Germany for dedicating and presenting their works to the electors and sovereign princes of the empire, has drawn down the indignation of those august personages on these ambitious scribblers. The Elector of Baden has given public notice in the journals, that he shall not give any answer to authors who send him their works. A similar intimation has been given by the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, and the Duke of Mechlenburgh-Schwerin! The Senate of Hamburgh has also desired authors neither to address, nor to dedicate to it, any literary performance without its permission!!!

The irruption of the French into Germany has caused a complete stagnation in all the branches of literature through the Austrian states. Travelling having become every year more expensive, the number of booksellers has accordingly decreased, and to these causes may be attributed the reason of not a single Austrian bookseller being present at the last Easter Fair of Leipsic. Every one feels the want of a well-conducted journal, in order to form a rallying point for the men of talents of Austria, but it is probable that no production of that description would find sufficient encouragement in the Austrian states. The belief that the licenser suppresses every publication which contains any observations encouraging freedom or in favour of civil or religious liberty, has excited a great prejudice against every book which bears the imprint of Vienna. The man of genius is therefore ranked in this country among the common herd of scribblers, and his works are judged of by the same comparison. The publication entitled "Annals of Austrian Literature," is now in a state of suspension, owing to the general want of energy, not only of the literati, but also of the people in general; but the editors hope to acquire new strength, and intend to publish two numbers every month till December, 1806, in order that their series may be complete. Dr. Lubeck's "Hungarian Miscellany" is also in a similar state.

Among the speculations of the literary men of Germany, may be reckoned that of N. Low, a painter and engraver of some merit, who proposes to publish every three months, six portraits of living Authors who reside at Berlin, with a Biographical Sketch written by themselves. He has given, as a specimen, a striking likeness of J. Muller, whose history of Switzerland is well known, and who has communicated memoirs of himself, written with great force and dignity, and with that modesty so becoming in every person who speaks of himself. This memoir will be read with interest, as it displays his gradual progress towards that point of perfection which will cause the works of M. Muller to survive as long as the language in which he wrote.

The Academy of Surgery at Amsterdam has awarded the gold medal to Dr. Creve, of Eltville, author of the best Treatise on the Treatment and Cure of Ruptures, which had been proposed as a prize subject. Dr. Creve also obtained, in 1798, the prize proposed by the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, for the best Dissertation on the Nature of Galvanism; and also, in 1799, the prize proposed by the

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Medical Society of Paris for his Memoir on the reciprocal Influence of the various Organs of the Human Body.

At the city of Haerlem there is a celebrated organ, made by Christopher Muller, and erected in 1738. It contains eight thousand pipes, the largest 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter; there are sixty-eight stops, of which the most wonderful is the *vox humana*, exactly imitative of the human voice, both in the base, tenor, and treble. There are other pipes, which are equally wonderful in the notes of different birds, and the effect of the kettle drum stop is not easily to be conceived.

In January last, Madame Clotilde Tambroni, professor of the Greek language and literature at Bologna, opened the session of the University by a discourse full of spirit and eloquence. She brought to the recollection of her audience the celebrated times of Leo X. when Victoria Colonna and Veronica Hambara were rivals with the Bembos and the Ariosios of that period.

Among the Herculaneum Manuscripts there has been discovered, a fragment of a Latin poem in hexameter verse, which contains from sixty to seventy verses, which relate to the battle of Actium, and it would seem of the death of Cleopatra. The manuscript is written in that sort of letter denominated *Unical*, and the words are separated by points. It is hoped that this poem will prove to be the production of Varius, the friend of Horace and of Virgil, and that it will be found entire. The following line is quoted from this manuscript, in a letter from Naples:

" Consiliis nox apta ducum, lux aptior armis."

A new edition of "The History of Italian Literature," by Tiraboschi, is announced at Florence. A supplement will be added, bringing the history down to the present times. The editors are in possession of the manuscripts left by Tiraboschi, and other fortunate circumstances authorized them to hazard this difficult enterprise.

The coins on which the Syracusans stamped their divine patroness, the Nymph Arethusa, are very remarkable, as exhibiting the head-dress as it was regulated by the existing fashion. The hair is adorned in the most varied manner, and the frequent singular fashions appear to evince that they did not receive their origin in the fancy of the artist. These coins may be regarded as the oldest journals of fashion in the world.

The Chevalier Calcagni, of Naples, possesses a select collection of the ancient coins of Sicily, and though not numerous, is, with respect to its value, perhaps unparalleled. All his coins are in excellent condition, and a great number of them rival the best Cameos in beauty and perfection. He attempts to render his apparently dry pursuits essentially useful in enriching the history of his country, and clearing up numerous obscurities in the early ages. He has in the press a work on this subject, on which he has been engaged many years, which on account of his many discoveries, will, it is said, excite the surprise of numismatists and historians.

There are upwards of two hundred Thermal Springs in Portugal, and it deserves to be particularly remarked, that the greater number, and the hottest of these springs, issue from Granite.

On the little River Prisco, in Portugal, a lead mine was discovered in 1740, but though the ore yields 92 per cent. and the vein is very large, it has never been worked with permanent advantage, owing to the injudicious interference of government. A colliery at Capo de Buarcos will probably be lost to the public from bad management and neglect, some of the workings being already under water.

There is only one iron foundry in Portugal, which is under the direction of Antonio Braga, who has introduced some important improvements in the process of converting the ore into metal. M. Braga also discovered *plumbago* at Ventizello, but he was enjoined by that suspicious government to desist from his researches.

The principal nobility of Poland have contributed large sums towards enabling M. Linde, director of the Lyceum at Warsaw, and author of a Dictionary of the Polish and Sclavonic Languages, to publish that work. Prince Adam Cezartoryski has given 4000 rix-dollars; Count Zamoyski, 2000 florins; and several others in the same proportion.

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The government of China would not permit the learned men and artists, who accompanied the Russian ambassador, to penetrate into the interior of that country. The counsellor of state, Schubat, who is one of those who were obliged to return, intends to go to Petersburg by the way of Siberia, and promises to collect every thing in that country so little known to Europeans, which may be found worthy of observation.

Dr. Fuchs, author of several esteemed works on Natural History, has been appointed professor and director of the botanic garden belonging to the university of Casan.

Professor Fiorillo, author of a History of Painting, printed at Gottingen, has lately published an interesting little work, entitled "An Essay towards a History of the Arts of Design in Russia." The first part contains several curious particulars taken from some rare books in the library of Gottingen, on the ancient connexion which subsisted between Russia and the empire of the East, and the first attempts at art in the Russian dominions, which are indebted to the latter for its knowledge of them. He has given, for example, a very striking parallel of the magnificence of the Empress Irene, and the splendor of the Muscovite court of the same period. The second part contains a complete History of the Academy of Arts at Petersburg, from the time of the Empress Elizabeth, who founded it, to the time of the present emperor, who has ordained several new regulations for it. Another advantage arises from Professor Fiorillo's book is that it makes us acquainted with the valuable collections of the works of art, ancient and modern, which the sovereign and nobility of that great empire have been the means of procuring, from Italy, from France, and even from England. In these collections will be found many chef d'œuvres, which formerly ornamented the Palace Royal at Paris, and the palaces Negroni, Mattei, Giustiniani, at Rome.

A judgment may be formed of the zeal for learning in the Russian province of Kiow, from the circumstance that in three days the sum of 500,000 roubles were subscribed for the support of the college established in that city.

In a periodical work, published at Petersburg, called "The St. Petersburgische Monathschrift," there is an interesting article on the progressive state of learning and civilization in Russia, from the earliest period to the time of Peter the Great. What is more particularly worthy of attention in this article, is, the hope it holds out of the probability of recovering some of the works of the ancients, which have generally been understood to be irrecoverably lost. It appears, that Jaroslaus I. son of Wolodimir the Great, invited to his court a great number of learned Greeks, and employed them in translating into the Sclavonic language, several Greek works, the originals of which were afterwards deposited in the church of St. Sophia. Constantine was so great a lover of the sciences, that he collected more than one thousand Greek manuscripts, several of which he procured to be translated, and distributed to various schools in his dominions. Alexis Michaelowitz wishing to compare the Sclavonic versions of the books used in the churches, with the originals, caused to be purchased, in Greece, and particularly at Mount Athos, about 500 manuscripts, which are still preserved in the library of the synod at Moscow. Even allowing that this collection probably consists of copies of the Holy Scriptures, and of the Fathers, yet it may reasonably be conjectured that this was not the case with respect to the one thousand manuscripts collected by Constantine, and it may be inquired, Where those presented by him to the schools, are now? and if the more numerous collection of Jaroslaus I. are yet in the church of St. Sophia. It is hoped that the Russian government will call on all the convents in that empire to furnish a catalogue of their libraries, by means of which it is likely that several valuable remains of Greek literature might be brought to light.

From the lists transmitted to the Holy Synod from the different Heptarchies of the Russian empire, it appears that the number of births in the year 1804, were, males 715,334, females 642,933; total 1,358,267. Marriages 311,798, deaths 789,818; of which were, males 439,137, females 380,081. So that, in the course of that year, the number of births exceeded the mortality by 568,490 souls.

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According to the report of the minister for public instruction, there are at present, in Russia, 494 institutions for education, directed by 1,470 masters, and attended by 33,434 scholars. The expense of these establishments amounts to nearly two millions of roubles annually, which is defrayed by the government. Among these are not reckoned those for the corps of cadets, or for pages, the academy of arts, the schools of commerce, nor the institution for female education. Those who know the state in which Russian education was at the accession of Alexander, may judge by this detail what he has done towards enlightening his vast empire.

An interesting work has lately been published at Madrid, which the learned of other parts of Europe will, without doubt, consider as worthy of attention. It is called "Alphabet of the primitive language of Spain, and explanation of the most ancient monuments of that country, in inscriptions and on medals." This work will throw new light on the literary history of Spain, and will serve as a key to explain a great number of monuments, which have hitherto been considered as inexplicable. It will prove that the Biscayan language was, for a certain period, the universal language of Spain, and that on which all the inscriptions on those monuments were written. It will prove, likewise, that the Spanish nation instead of having been, as is generally believed, altogether without literary culture, till the arrival of the Phœnicians, was much enlightened several centuries before that epoch, and that even the Greeks were indebted to them for the elements of civilization. Such, at least, are the assertions of the Spanish antiquary, Don Juan d' Erro y Aspiroz, but whether they be founded in truth is for the learned of Europe to decide.

A literary society has been formed at Manilla, under the auspices of the government. They call themselves "The friends of Luconia," and intend publishing a Journal on the Natural History, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Political Economy of the Philippine Isles.

The intendant Tham, who resides near Skara in Sweden, and is extremely well versed in the literature of the north, is occupied in decyphering the Runic characters found on one of the lions at Venice, which was not transported to Paris.

An article of considerable importance and interest in the rising literature of Sweden, is "Translations in the Swedish language from the Latin poets," by J. O. Wallin, the same young person who, last winter, so agreeably surprised the Swedish Academy of Stockholm, at their annual festival in that metropolis. It is well known, that this academy confines its attention, exclusively, to the Swedish language, and consists of only eighteen members, and the king as its patron. It was instituted by Gustavus III. in the year 1785, and has contributed much to the elegance of the Swedish language, its publications being universally esteemed. Every year, about Christmas, it distributes prizes in the presence of the royal family, and a numerous assembly, to the authors of the best oratorical or poetical essays, which are sent for its approbation. The subjects are frequently given out by the academy, but more commonly left to the choice of the competitors. Here it was that the author of the present translations, after his essays were read, and the sealed paper, containing the name of the writer, was opened, burst all at once from obscurity into renown; the highest prize in three different branches of poetry were unanimously adjudged to this Dalecarlian youth, and successively presented to him by the president, amidst the acclamations of the spectators.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF DR. ROWLEY,

(*See Vol. V. page* 469.)

HE had a taste for music, and would have been, perhaps, a better critic of the performances and compositions of others, if he had been a less passionate admirer of the science. He wrote light verses, and songs of a humourous cast with great facility. Of his more serious studies of his professional ac-

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quirements, and the energies of his mind, his works form the fair criterion. He first practised as a surgeon and man-midwife, and at different periods resided in St. Andrew's, Holborn; Harley-street; Castle-street, Leicester-fields; and, lastly, in Saville-row. Having been admitted a Doctor of Physic in the University of St. Andrew's, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London, Dr. Rowley was desirous of obtaining his Doctor's degree also at the University of Oxford, (where he had taken his degree of B. M. at St. Alban-hall, in 1788.) On this occasion some objections, on account of non-residence, or a deviation from the statutes of the University were opposed to his admission; and there is much reason to suppose that these difficulties were augmented by personal animosity, some of his cotemporaries and rivals having very industriously canvassed for voices against him; and the reasons ultimately assigned for refusing him the degree neither affected his moral character nor his learning. By the death of an intimate friend, Dr. Rowley, about the year 1791, acquired a considerable increase of fortune. He had accepted the office of physician to the St. Mary-le-bonne infirmary, where his kind solicitude to promote the comfort of the poor patients acquired him their universal esteem. Dr. Rowley was also consulting physician to the Queen's Lying-in Hospital, at Bayswater; and for several years enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative practice. His remains were interred with great funeral solemnity in St. James's chapel, Tottenham-court-road, the funeral being attended by about twenty gentlemen of the faculty, his friends and associates. We will now state the different medical works with which Dr Rowley presented the public, all of which were written on principles founded on a rational practice of medicine. Dr. Rowley's first publication was in the year 1770, and was entitled "An Essay on the Cure of Ulcerated Legs without Rest;" in which he brought forward several cases in support of his practice. His next work was "An Essay on the cure of Gonorrhœa, without Internal Medicines." In this essay he recommended a mucilaginous mercurial injection, which constituted his mode of cure. In the same year, 1771, he published "An Essay on Opthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eyes, with Improvements in the Method of Cure." These improvements consisted in the administering of nitre in large doses, which was at this time a favourite remedy with Dr. R. In 1773 he printed "A practical Treatise on Diseases of the Breasts of Women;" and, in the same year, "A Treatise on the principal Diseases of the Eyes," a considerable part of which had before appeared in his Essay on Opthalmia. In the year 1774, Dr. Rowley having obtained a diploma, and not being well received by the grandees of the faculty, he published "A Letter to Dr. William Hunter, on the dangerous tendency of medical vanity, occasioned by the death of Lady Holland." The occasion of this pamphlet was, that the doctor thought he had been ill-treated by Dr. Hunter, because on his being mentioned at Holland House, Dr. Hunter said, 'He thought it would be highly imprudent to admit a *stranger*; that he, (Dr. Rowley) might increase her ladyship's *pain*, and that Dr. H. did not think it possible that any relief could be obtained. In the following year he published a second Letter to Dr. William Hunter, in which he feelingly lamented, "that it was his misfortune seldom to have patients till they were reduced to the greatest extremity and danger, and given up as lost by Dr. Hunter and other eminent physicians." In 1776 he printed "Medical Advice for the Use of the Army and Navy, in the present American Expedition." Dr. Rowley published, in 1779, "Seventy-four select Cases, with the manner of cure, in Cancer; Scrophulous Swellings; Specks in the Eye; Old Ulcers, &c." and these cases certainly afforded great encouragement to a steady and long continued use of medicines of the alterative class, in very inveterate disorders. In the same year he published "Gout and Rheumatism cured or alleviated;" in this the doctor rather descended to puff the use of a nostrum into practice than recommend a useful medicine to sufferers from those two painful diseases. He published, in 1788, "An Essay on the Malignant Ulcerated Sore Throat." In this pamphlet Dr. R. spoke a good deal of him-

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self, his education, his services, his practice, &c. &c. and severely lashed the ignorance of some of the more popular medical writers of that day. In 1790 the doctor published "Truth Vindicated, or the Specific Differences of Mental Diseases ascertained." This work may be considered as a defence of a former publication in which he had defined insanity to be "a loss of Reason without Fever," which had occasioned some anonymous attacks. He added some pertinent questions for the use of juries, in order to enable them to distinguish between the different species of mental disorders. In the same year he published "A Treatise on the Management of Female Breasts during Childbed, and several new Observations on Cancerous Diseases." In attempting to cure cancerous complaints, it was the doctor's practice to persist in a long course of mineral alteratives. In 1792 he published "A Treatise on the Gout;" in which he strongly recommended the use of the muriatic acid in relieving gouty pains, which he said had been used with extraordinary success at Paris, and was there kept a profound secret. His next publication was "An Explanation of the Causes of the great number of Deaths in Putrid Scarlet Fevers," which did not add much to his fame. In 1796 came out "A Treatise on the Causes and Cure of Swelled Legs;" and in 1800, he published, "The most cogent Reasons why astringent Injections, Caustic Bougies, and violent Salivations, in Venereal Affections, should be banished from practice for ever." And, in the following year, a Treatise on the new discovered Dropsy of the Membrane of the Brain, and watery Head of Children. Dr. Rowley published, in 1793, in 2 vols. quarto, "Schola Medicinæ Universalis Nova, Historiam, Anatomiam, Physiologiam, atque Pathologiam specialem continens; cum 68 Tabulis, suam;" a translation of which he published in one volume, quarto, in 1803. He also published "The rational and improved Practice of Physic," in 4 vols. 8vo. In 1805, Dr. R. published a virulent pamphlet, entitled, "Cow-Pox Inoculation no Security against Small-Pox Infection." This was a most violent and acrimonious attack on the supposed failure of the cow-pock in producing what its numerous advocates had asserted in favour of it. This occasioned a controversy between the promoters of that inoculation and the Drs. Rowley and Moseley, which was carried on by the latter in the most opprobious manner. Amidst the fatigues of professional business, Dr. Rowley was a successful cultivator of the Belles Lettres, as is evident from his curious and elaborate "Description of the famous *Apotheosis Homeri*, a Deification of Homer, a curious antique Sculpture, the sublime performance of Archelaus of Priene, above 2000 years ago, dug out of the ruins of the palace of Claudius Drusus, 160 years since, placed in the Colonna, at Rome, and during the French war removed to London, where it may be purchased for 500*l.* This was printed in 1804, but not yet published. Dr. Rowley was also a public lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine, excluding false systems, founded on the anatomical and other demonstrations, published in his *Schola Medicinæ*, and nearly 50 years extensive practical experience and observation.

Further Particulars of John Russell, Esq. R. A. (See Vol. V. page 476.)—This eminent artist was the son of Mr. John Russell, bookseller, of Guildford, in Surry, and was born at that place in April, 1744. From early youth he evinced a decided predilection for the art of painting, and was in consequence bound apprentice at the age of fifteen to the celebrated crayon painter, Mr. Francis Coates. During the latter part of his stay with this gentleman, whilst a student of the Royal Academy, he rivalled Mortimer and Riley, and gained the silver medal for the best academical figure. At the expiration of his apprenticeship with Mr. Coates, about the age of twenty-one, he took lodgings, and entered himself a candidate for public favour. In the year 1770, he married Miss Faden, daughter of Mr. Faden, a printer, in London, who still survives him, and by whom he has left three sons and four daughters. He at this time took a house in Mortimer-street, and continued persevering in the exercise of his profession. About 1777, he changed his manner, and rapidly acquired a richness of style, with a delicacy of co-

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louring peculiar to crayons, and admirably adapted to the pourtraying of female beauty, by which he established his fame as the first artist in that line, and continued without a competitor in it until his death. In the course of twelve months from this time, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and soon afterwards his business increased to such a degree, that he was kept in constant employment with his crayon, and painted an exceeding great number of portraits. In 1789 he was selected to paint Dr. Willis for his Majesty, and executed his task in a manner which gave the highest satisfaction, and was the means of his being introduced to the Royal Family. The Queen sat to him shortly afterwards, as also the Prince of Wales, the latter of whom he had the honour of painting several times. In this year also he was chosen a Royal Academician; a distinction so much the more flattering, as it was bestowed on him without his having solicited a single vote. In the autumn, finding his family increasing, he removed to Newman-street; and his honours increasing with it, he was appointed crayon painter to the King, and not long after to the Prince, and the Duke of York. In 1793, he advanced his prices: and about 1796 was preferred to execute a portrait of the Princess of Wales, with the infant Princess Charlotte on her knee, which was sent as a present to the Duchess of Brunswick, and was the first likeness of her royal highness which was taken in this kingdom. His portrait of Lady Gramby was a production of great merit—but perhaps that of Mrs. Fitzherbert ranks as his *chef d'œuvre*. The latter was engraved by Collier, in his best manner, and affords a specimen of the united excellence of the painter and the engraver. Collier also engraved those of their Majesties, and the Prince of Wales, mentioned above. At the urgent solicitations of his friends in the neighbourhood of Leeds, Mr. Russell visited that place in 1801, and met with great success in his profession. In September, 1804, he accepted an invitation to Hull, where he spent a few months, and returned in October of the following year. During his residence there, he executed a considerable number of portraits; amongst which must be particularly noticed those of Francis Constable, esq. of Burton Constable; and Major General Mackenzie. The latter of these he did not live to finish. Nature had for some time been sensibly decaying, when he was attacked by a typhus fever, which in a few weeks terminated his life, on the 20th of April, 1806, in the sixty-third year of his age. Besides the portraits already mentioned, Mr. Russell executed many fancy pieces, of which the following deserve particular notice: "Smoker" and "Martha Gunn," the two bathers of Brighton, both in the possession of the Prince of Wales. A "Boy blowing Bubbles," and an "Orphan Girl." The last (in oil) was painted in Hull, and in the graceful turn of the neck and arms, and the expression of the face, perhaps does not yield to any of his performances. Notwithstanding Mr. Russell's continued employment with the crayon, he attained no small celebrity by his Selenographia, or model of the moon, which was begun in 1785, and occupied the whole of his leisure till completed in 1797. At the time of his death he had finished an elaborate view of the moon in a complete state of illumination; and was considerably advanced in another, which would have brought his undertaking to a conclusion. The great utility of this masterly work, to the sciences connected with astronomy, has been acknowledged by those persons best able to appreciate its value; and it is to be hoped, that a performance so creditable to his talents and ingenuity, will be a source of honourable profit to his family. His youngest son, Mr. William Russell, continues the profession at the house in Newman street.

Further Particulars of Mr. Barker, Inventor of the Panorama, whose death was announced Vol. V. p. 408.—He was a native of Ireland, born in Kells, in the county of Meath, and began business in Dublin, but being unsuccessful, became embarrassed, which led to the profession he afterwards adopted, of miniature and portrait painting. When he began painting, is not exactly known; but he followed the profession with wonderful success, when we consider that he had no advantages from early tuition in the arts. Leaving Ireland he went to Scotland, and settled in Edinburgh, where he followed the line

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of a portrait painter. It is impossible to view the romantic situation of the venerable capital of Scotland without feeling the most sublime impressions. It was contemplating this varied scene of beauty and grandeur, on the Calton Hill, which first led Mr. Barker to think of painting on an entire circle. When he looked around and saw no end to the interest of the scene; when he considered that the local beauties were heightened by a combination of the whole; he regretted the confined rules of the art, and determined to try, at least, if they could not be extended. Not being regularly bred an artist, was, in this instance perhaps, of advantage to him; as he was unfettered by those rules which had been so long established. Possessing a clear mind, and a quick understanding, he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the laws of perspective, and was enabled, by that means, to surmount the many difficulties which so new and bold an undertaking presented to him. It was about the year 1787 that he determined to execute a small half circle to prove the possibility of the undertaking; for which purpose a View of Edinburgh was painted by him, in water colours, and taken up to London. Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first person he communicated his idea to, who could not see the possibility of deviating from the established *angle*, without violating the laws of perspective, and therefore treated it as an extraordinary idea, but chimerical, and impracticable. Notwithstanding, Mr. Barker considered it a great improvement to the formerly confined art of painting, and took out a patent for the invention, under the title of *La Nature à Coup d'œil*. The first entire circle was a View of Edinburgh, painted in water colours, and exhibited, by lamp-light, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London. From the smallness of the circle, it was not sufficiently striking to attract what is called *the public*, though it met with the general approbation of those who saw it. A View of London, taken from the Albion Mills, was the next subject of public exhibition. From its size, and the difficulty of procuring ground in a central situation, Mr. Barker was obliged to put up an half circle, which contained but half the view. This picture attracted much public attention; and Sir Joshua Reynolds, who had before thought the idea ridiculous, now felt his error. When he saw the deception produced, he was astonished, and paid Mr. Barker the highest compliments as inventor of, what he considered, the greatest improvement in the descriptive art. A piece of ground becoming vacant in Leicester-square, Mr. Barker took it, and erected the present rotunda, the diameter of which is 90 feet. The first picture he exhibited upon this great scale was a View of the Russian Armament at Spithead. His Majesty, with the Queen and Princesses, honoured the first opening with their presence, and it became the object of general curiosity and attraction. Thus was completed one of the most extraordinary efforts of the human mind; an effort which gives unlimited space to the art of painting, and leads the astonished observer to fancy himself upon the spot represented.

Further Particulars of Mr. T. Collins, whose death was announced Vol. V. p. 474.—He was son of Mr. Collins, proprietor of the theatres at Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester, and Chichester. At an early age he was put a pupil to Mr. Brooks, then leader of the Bath theatre, since leader at Vauxhall. His progress in music and singing indicated that facility of talent which was afterwards so conspicuous in his acting. He seemed, however, to have imbibed a strong if not a very decided taste for the stage. Being on a visit to his family, he played a part, we believe chiefly with a wish to do a kindness to a benefit. The applause he received was decisive of his future employment. Some time after, he played Goldfinch, in "The Road to Ruin," as his first professional performance. His success amply satisfied the youthful hopes he had cherished, and left no uneasiness on the minds of the most anxious of his friends. He was at this time no more than eighteen. Many of those parts in which he has lately shone with such lustre were then essayed by him with all the dawn of native genius. In 1802, Mr. Sheridan being at Winchester, and hearing persons of the best taste speak very highly of Mr. T. Collins, naturally resolved to see him. A judge more harmonized to feel the efforts of his genius, or more capable of

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appreciating the relative progress of his science, the actor could not have formed. The result was inevitable. Mr. T. Collins was instantly engaged for Drury-lane Theatre, for three years, at four, five, and six pounds per week. He appeared, for the first time in London, in Jabal and Robin Rough-head, and Mr. Sheridan (who saw the performance) voluntarily, that night, raised his salary to six, seven, and eight pounds per week; and at the end of three years, he was engaged for three years more at ten, twelve, and fourteen pounds per week. The town instantaneously felt they had made an incalculable acquisition in T. Collins. The first night he was loudly applauded, and his coming on the stage the second night was received with all the rapturous welcome that could be given to a tried friend. Still there was a progress in his favour with the public. In every new part, they found there was something new to admire. Indeed his richness was one of the fine qualities of this admirable actor. He had the simplicity, the almost still but impressive touch of Weston; the flow, the frolicsome humour of Shuter and Edwin. Th impression he made in Timothy Quaint, and the Sham Duke (the only two original characters he had played), will not be forgotten while the present theatrical amateurs exist. In characters where the town remembered his great predecessors, they not only acknowledged his merit, but felt it was original. He was not the copyist in any degree of any actor. His humour was the more irresistible in being all his own. Besides those he played in town, he had several favourite parts in the country; of these Crack, in "The Turnpike Gate," was one of the most happy. It was exquisitely finished and beautiful. To speak of his private character, he was of a cheerful temper and polite manners. He never degraded himself by any low arts or conduct. He was extremely amiable, and greatly beloved. He had lingered under a tedious illness, which he bore with becoming patience. He died in the thirty-second year of his age. His remains were interred in the church-yard of Portsmouth, in the grave of his father-in-law.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

VAUXHALL SONGS.	s.	d.	
1. Weeping Maid of Glasgow	1	0	*Hook.*
2. Oh Wander no more from me my Love	1	6	Do.
3. Brown Bess	1	0	Do.
4. Pretty Anne of Windsor	1	0	Do.
5. Love and Loyalty	1	0	Do.
6. Young Jamie of Dumferline	1	0	Do.
7. Con Amore	1	6	Do.
8. Canna Munna Marry Yet	1	0	Do.
9. Believe me I will not tell Who	1	0	Do.
10. 1806, sung by Mr. Dignum	1	0	Do.
11. For a Wife	1	0	Do.
12. I'm not Ready	1	0	Do.
13. Poor Harry	1	6	*Nicks*
14. Two cooing Turtles	1	0	*Hook*
15. The Girl of the Seasons	1	0	*San-*
16. Cupid among the Bachelors	1	0	*[derson* Do.

WE class the above articles together, for their *merit* is so nearly equal (with the exception of the three latter ones) that to notice them individually, would be a prodigality of time and labour. Our readers will know how to appreciate their *worth*, when we assure them that they are of the true *Vauxhall* stamp. The three latter ones, however, deserve to be distinguished from their companions, being of a superior order, particularly the last of Sanderson's, "*Cupid among the Bachelors*," which is an excellent song, and likely we think to become popular: the publishers have prefixed to it a beautiful copper-plate vignette, representing the *sly god* in the act of drawing the vengeful bow against the unruly bachelors.

The new Grand Spectacle of "The Three Sisters, and the Golden Bull, now performing with unbounded applause at the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge.—Written by Mr. Upton. The Music by J. Sanderson. 7s.

In this dramatic entertainment Mr. Sanderson has displayed his talents as

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a composer to considerable advantage. The overture is spirited and generally correct; and the vocal parts of this deservedly popular piece are very appropriate. Besides the overture, this piece contains Mrs. "*Astley's Polacca*,"—"*The Pas de Trois*," danced by Mr and Misses Giroux.—"*Nearly and Dearly*," a comic duet.—"*The Lady and the Golden Bull*," a song, sung by Mrs. Pierce.—"*The Fisher Boy's Dance*," danced by Miss Caroline Giroux—and a most admirable duét, entitled "*The Tyger Hunters*." This duet is in the style of, and in our opinion is not a jot inferior to, the celebrated "*All's Well*," in "*The English Fleet*." We recommend the whole as a valuable addition to the musical library of every performer on the piano forte.

"*Lord Collingwood's Waltz*," *composed by the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, and harmonized by Augustus Voigt.* 1s.

The musical world is extremely indebted to the Hon. Mrs. Coventry for the introduction of a new and facile method of composition! so easy indeed, that any barber's boy in the course of one week may become a perfect Handel; for it consists simply in erasing the names of an article, and its composer, and substituting others. By this *ingenious* process, and the addition of a few bars of variations by Mr. Voigt, has the Hon. Mrs. Coventry transformed *Sir David Hunter Blair's Reel* into *Lord Collingwood's Waltz*.

Six Sonatinas for the Piano Forte, composed for the Improvement of young Beginners. By David Bruguier. 6s.

These Sonatinas are written in a neat and pleasing style, and are well adapted for young performers, after having gone through their first set of lessons.

"*Echo*," *a favourite Ballad. The words by Mr. E. Button. Harmonized by Augustus Voigt.* 1s.

This is one of the most beautiful and pathetic little ballads we have seen, and does great credit to Mr. Button as a song writer. The music (which is of German origin) is equally beautiful with the words. Upon the whole, this is a little piece that we can warmly recommend.

A new Eventail, or Fan, for the Piano Forte, composed and dedicated to Mr. Joseph Woelfe, by his Friend F. H. Barthelemon. 3s.

The study and practice of the piano forte is now become so general and fashionable, that few families are without an instrument as a necessary piece of furniture. Composers are endeavouring in consequence to supply the increasing demand for new and entertaining pieces of music. Mr. Barthelemon has manifested much ingenuity and taste in the composition of this little piece, and we will venture to recommend it to the public patronage.

The celebrated Air of "O Nanny wilt thou gang with me," with Variations for the Piano forte, by the Composer of the Air. 5s.

We feel sincere pleasure in announcing the publication of a work (and we believe the last) of the poor and unfortunate CARTER; who, had he been fairly and honourably remunerated for his valuable and ingenious compositions, ought to have lived, and ended his days, in independent circumstances. Peace to his ashes, and shame to those, who, while profiting largely by his labours, suffered him, *credite posteri*, to endure all the horrors of poverty and distress, and at length to terminate his miserable existence in an hospital!! The song and duet of "O, Nanny wilt thou gang with me," to which these variations are annexed, are so well known, and so much admired, that they stand in no need of our encomiums: and upon the variations (which are eight in number) we cannot bestow higher praise than by saying that they manifest the same degree of ability and taste as the air itself, and by those who have attained a tolerable proficiency on the piano forte, will be esteemed a very valuable acquisition. We strongly recommend them to this class of performers.

"*The Forty Thieves*," *a grand Dramatic Romance, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Composed and selected by M. Kelly,* 10s. 6d.

The story on which this dramatic entertainment is founded, is so universally known and admired, that we shall not comment upon the piece itself.

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The music is said to be "*composed and selected* by M. Kelly." This appears to be Mr. Kelly's *general* mode of prefacing his principal performances. We know that he *borrows very liberally* from several eminent authors, and we think it due to the public, that he should say from whom, and where; instead of manufacturing a kind of medley, and intermixing the style and ideas of other composers with his own. In short, *when* Morgiana, or the Thieves, or any other of the brilliant personages who make their appearance in this drama, sing Mr. K.'s own music, we are left to find out as we can. If in his next performance he will be so condescending as to tell us which of the songs, &c. &c. are his own, we will gladly do him impartial justice.

The celebrated "Shawl Dance" performed by Madame Parisot, in the Ballet of "La Belle Laitiere," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte, by D. Steibelt. 1s. 6d.

The favourite Pastoral Dance, from the Ballet of "La Belle Laitiere," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte, by the same Author. 2s.

The two dances above-mentioned we notice together, as being productions of the same author, and taken from the same ballet.

The fame of Mr. Steibelt, as an author, is firmly established by his "Storm" and several other of his publications. These are of a lighter kind, but very pleasing, and calculated to improve the fingering of young practitioners.

"L'Oiseau de Venus," Air Fantasia, for the Piano Forte (with or without additional Keys), composed and respectfully inscribed to Miss Boyn, by G. Kiallmark. 2s. 6d.

We have perused this little fantasia of Mr. K.'s, generally speaking, with approbation; and will venture to say, it is at least a pleasing bagatelle, and we doubt not will be considered as such by many who practise on the piano forte.

[*N. B.* Owing to the absence from town of the writer of the second and third articles in the Apollonian Critic of last month, the two following errors of the press escaped correction:—Page 53, line 16 from the bottom, for *least* read *lists*—Page 54, line 1, at top of the second column, for *effects* read *efforts*.]

Historical Register of Public Transactions, Civil and Military, abroad, including the most material Domestic Occurrences.

FRANCE.

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, MAY 30.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.

ACCOUNTS having reached us, that, in several of the Northern Departments of our empire, certain Jews, not exercising any other profession but that of usury, have, by extorting an enormous interest, reduced a number of farmers to a state of great distress; we have conceived it our duty to succour such of our subjects as have been reduced to these sorrowful extremes by an unjustifiable avarice. These circumstances have at the same time, furnished us with an opportunity of knowing the urgent necessity of reanimating the sentiment of civil morality among those persons who profess the Jewish religion in the countries under our jurisdiction; sentiments which unhappily have been extinguished among a great number of them, in consequence of the state of debasement under which they have long languished, which it has never entered into my views either to maintain or to renew. For the accomplishment of this design, we have resolved to collect the principle persons among the Jews, in an assembly; and then, through the means of commissioners, whom we shall nominate for the purpose, to communicate our intentions; and who will, at the same time, learn their wishes in respect to such means as they may deem most expedient to awaken among their brethren the exercise of the arts and useful professions of life, in order that an honest industry may take the place of those scandalous resources to which so many persons among the Jews have given themselves up, from the father to the son, for several ages past. To this end, and upon the report of our grand judge, minister of justice, our minister of interior, our council of state, &c. we decree as follows:

1. The execution of all contracts or

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judgments against farmers, not merchants, shall be suspended for one year, reckoning from the date of the present decree, simple conservatory acts excepted; such farmers belonging to the departments of Le Sarre, Roer, Mont Tonere, Haut and Bas Rhin, Rhin and Moselle, Moselle, and Vosges, in cases where they have been granted in favour of the Jews.

2. On the 15th of July next, an assembly of those individuals professing the Jewish religion, shall be held in our good city of Paris. This assembly is only to be formed of those Jews who inhabit the French territory.

3. The Members shall be regulated according to the table hereunto annexed, taken from the various departments and selected by the prefects from among the Rabbins, the proprietors of land, and other Jews the most distinguished by their probity and intelligence.

4. In the other departments of our empire not named in the annexed table, should any individuals be found professing the Jewish religion to the number of 100, and less than 500, the prefect shall select a deputy for 500, and above that number to 1000, two deputies; and so on in proportion.

5. The deputies chosen, shall be at Paris before the 10th of July, and shall announce their arrival, and their place of residence, to the secretary of our minister of the interior, who shall inform them of the place, the day, and the hour, when the assembly shall open.

Our minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

[Here follows a list of the number of the deputies required from each of the departments, making in the whole 74 persons.]

STATE PAPER.

Declaration in Council of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, to the assembled Deputies of the Hanoverian Provinces.

GENTLEMEN,

BY your appointment, your deputy, Count Von Hardenberg, has laid before me your representation of the third instant, and I have observed from it, with satisfaction, that you have acknowledged with gratitude my regulations in regard to the Hanoverian States. The additional sentiments therein contained are to me a security, that you will henceforth be devoted to me and to my house with the same loyalty which you discovered for your former sovereigns. I therefore have made no delay in more closely learning from your delegates those concerns that were entrusted to them by you, and now communicate to you the following answer to the declaration given in by them:—

"1. With regard to the secularization of the Abby of Marienrode, and the representation relative thereto, that not only the constitution of the states thereby suffered an alteration, but that one of the securities thereby appropriated to the payment of the public revenue, and the discharge of the public debt would be withdrawn, should the revenues of the said abbey be inseparably united with the possession of the domains contrary to the legal agreement between the impropriators and the states, whereby the revenues accruing from secularized spiritual foundations should be distinctly and separately applied to charitable purposes: it should be observed, that this abbey legally belongs to Hildesheim, and thus my particular regulation respecting the same can in no way prejudice the said constitution. Besides, I have expressly established in the act of secularization, that in the mean time no change shall take place in respect to the contribution chargeable upon this abbey, towards the national revenue and the redemption of the public debt. For the rest, as it is far from being my intention to alter the destination of the effects of the abbey to charitable purposes, I feel satisfaction in assuring you, that the special administration of such parts as have been separated from the domains, and the application thereof to such beneficent and laudable purposes, shall be scrupulously continued, and the utmost care shall be taken both to augment these revenues by good management, and to ameliorate the mode of applying them, by the removal of existing abuses.

"2. The *ad interim* prohibition of home-made salt is to be considered solely as an inevitable regulation of police for securing an equal supply of that article of primary necessity, and

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cannot have the apprehended pernicious consequences, since the supply of salt will not thereby be diminished, but will only receive another direction.

"3. The continuance of the hitherto existing constitution of the country in general, and

"4. The continuance of the provincial constitutions, in particular, presuppose that a new and more intimate acquaintance with them may be more necessary than the commission of organization has been able to procure, in so short a period, and under such difficult circumstances. But they will incessantly continue their labours in this respect, and I will not hereafter introduce any arbitrary changes, but such only as may be necessary to unite as intimately as possible the Hanoverian territory with my monarchy, of which it now constitutes a part, and to govern it by such laws as have been found, by long experience, the fundamental pillars of the power, the security and prosperity of the Prussian states; wherefrom the established constitution will be so little excluded, that it will much rather be built up and strengthened, as you may learn from the example of the neighbouring provinces, Brandenberg, Magdeburg, and Hulberstadt.

"5 The petition, with regard to any new modifications, upon which the states, together with other privileged orders, who may, perhaps, have particular knowledge of the subject, should be consulted, before that introduction, on account of any injurious consequences apprehended therefrom, is wholly conformable to the spirit of the maxims of the Prussian Government, and will be pursued by the commission of organization in all doubtful cases whatsoever, and without particular instructions.

"Finally, the military regulations, as soon as it can be done with safety, shall be so modified, that the grievances of the country connected with the present extraordinary measures, shall wholly cease.

"From this answer you will infer, and I give you with pleasure the strongest assurances on this head, that my whole endeavours are exclusively directed to heal the wounds, which the hitherto unhappy wars have produced, and to render your country completely happy. Neither ambition, nor the lust of territory, but solely a conviction founded on experience, that the incorporation of the Hanoverian States with the Prussian Monarchy, is obviously necessary for the welfare and security of both, have determined me to this union, and to the sacrifices conected with it. The past has taught you that England cannot protect you, and that you can be protected by Prussia alone. Prussia has now taken upon herself this protection, from which you have to expect greater security of persons and of property, as well as the abolition of all oppressive abuses which the distance of your rulers produced. But you must also closely unite with a government which has wrought you all these blessings, and support, with counsel and action, a constitution which has been decided upon for your benefit. On the other hand, I will always approve myself your gracious sovereign.

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"*Charlottenburg, June* 24, 1806."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

AN Account shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of May, 1806:

	£.
Redeemed by Annual Million, &c.	59,076,889
Ditto by 1l. per Cent. per ann. on Loans	48,099,277
Ditto by Land Tax	22,469,169
Ditto by 1l. per Cent. per ann. on Imperial Loan	673,126
Total . .	130,318,452

The Sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is	£.	s.	d.
	2,193,562	8	10

A comparative Account, laid before the House of Commons, of the number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels that entered inwards at the several ports of Great Britain, including their repeated voyages in different periods of peace and war, states them as follows:

In the year 1792, being the year of peace which preceded the late war—British ships 12,030 — tonnage, 1,587,645. Foreign ships, 2,477—tonnage, 304,074.

In the year 1801, being the last whole year of war before the late peace —British ships, 10,347 — tonnage,

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1,378,620. Foreign, 5,497—tonnage, 784,155.

Reduction in voyages made by British ships, 1,683—tonnage 209,025. Increase in voyages made by foreign ships, 3,030—tonnage, 476,081.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR AUGUST 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A PEER of the realm set off post haste for Paris! The city of London was in a commotion upon the occasion. Omnium rose immediately. All were buyers. Peace was undoubted on the moment that the peer set foot in Paris. All the monied men were on the look out for messengers. They were tardy in their arrival. No proclamation for peace appeared in the Gazette. Omnium fell as rapidly as it had risen, and men began to use their senses, and to perceive the difference between a peer being sent to Paris and the complete establishment of even a negotiation.

What Lauderdale has been doing at Paris—whether he has been received by the ministers—how far the sovereign of Europe has condescended to notice his arrival—are facts, at the moment we are writing, not before the public. It is difficult to imagine, that he would be sent to Paris, unless the disposition of the enemy had been sounded as to pacific measures; and, on the other

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hand, it is equally difficult to conceive, that he should be admitted into Paris, but as one of the degraded suitors whom Bonaparte has so long been accustomed to receive at his capital. The triumph, however, of the enemy is complete, and all the language held by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and the Melville faction, appear like the ægis somnia, the reveries of a madman. Such is the state into which the madness and folly of Mr. Pitt have placed us, and that blind and degrading confidence in his measures, which was preached up by his adherents, who under his auspices were plundering the nation in every direction.

But the sovereign of Europe feels very easy in the issue of any measures, planned by us islanders: and he has taught the continent a lesson, which it would have been well for us if we had learned sixteen years ago. He has driven us entirely from the continent. Our influence there is positively annihilated. Two allies were left to us, Russia and Sweden: we should have added Portugal, if it were not too insignificant to aid us, and its coffers are chiefly useful to the enemy. Russia, our steady friend Russia, the follies of whose preceding monarch were not to be mentioned in our papers, and for merely mentioning them, one of our printers suffered a very severe fine and imprisonment; Russia, whose preceding monarch had treated the subjects of this kingdom with unheard of cruelty; Russia, whose present monarch had so completely done away these insults, and who was to be an implacable enemy of the French, who had even sworn it over the manes of the great Frederic; this Russia has anticipated us, and has made her peace with France: nay, what is more, there is danger that she will unite with France, and unite her claims to those of the French, in favour of the pretended liberties of the seas.

But what could be expected from Russia. Every one, who knows any thing of the battle of Austerlitz, and there are a few persons in England not unacquainted with the manner, in which that battle was fought, and the propriety of the terms, applied by Buonaparte to his opponents; every one, who knows any thing of the battle of Austerlitz, can feel no surprise at the subsequent conduct of Russia. But we may venture to express our surprise, that no experience is sufficient to bring our countrymen to a just sense of continental alliances. They reason from themselves to the views of the continental powers, and while they exaggerate the strength and wisdom of their allies, they depreciate to the utmost in both these respects their enemy. What reason have we to blame Russia for making peace with France: it is never too late to confess our folly, and to cease from inefficacious efforts.

Russia having made her peace with France, and Austria being incapable of acting, nothing was left for us but to make an attempt at peace. But in what a state do we now stand? We address the arbiter of Europe: a man, a few years ago, without a name: a man, who, by the greatness of his actions, has gained the confidence of an immense population, which, from the depth of misery, he has raised to the height of glory. Such are the talents which Providence, for its own purposes, exhibits to the world. He is the sovereign of France; but every government in Europe, except Sweden, is directly or indirectly under his guidance. Whether he will condescend to treat with us, what terms he will accept, time must discover. Sorry are we, that this nation ever interfered in the matters of the continent, and now that we are driven from them, we are under prudent management still capable of controling this powerful sovereign on our proper element. We must not however be too presumptuous. We have to contend with an enemy of equal skill in the field and in the cabinet, and such wordy heroes as Pitt and Burke would, in such a contest, ruin any nation.

The Germanic body, that unwieldly republic of princes, that base system of specious nobles, whose ridiculous pride was founded on mere lineal descent, not personal merit, and who formed a contemptible cast, deserving of all the sarcasms of a Voltaire, the Germanic body has, since our last, ceased to exist. The eagle of the holy Roman empire was, in the last conflict, thrown to the ground, trampled under feet, and the wings separated

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from the body. It can now scarcely be said to exist. The head lives, but its body is divided. Great changes were expected in the last month—they are now realised. The new kings, made by Bonaparte, have, with certain other princes on the left bank of the Rhine, separated themselves entirely from the Germanic body—they no longer acknowledge the authority of the Cæsar—they have formed a confederation, of which Frankfort is to be the capital, and the sovereign of France is the real head of this confederacy of kings and princes. Thus, by the appropriation of the German territories on the left bank of the Rhine, and the succession of the princes on the eastern banks, and all the country south of the Maine, the Roman emperor can claim allegiance only from the King of Prussia, and the Elector of Saxony, and a few other princes scarcely worth naming. The King of Prussia will pay it only when he pleases, and Austria is not strong enough to force it from Saxony. Whether a new power will be formed in the north, or other princes join this confederacy, time must discover. It is singular enough, however, that at the very moment when the kings to the south-west of Germany disclaimed all allegiance to the emperor, the King of Sweden should make almost an equal innovation in the north-east of Germany. He has reduced his German provinces to the yoke of Sweden, though he still would retain his share in the empire. As a member of the Germanic body he is equally guilty with the other revolted kings; but there is not strength in the head to bring them to order, and the house of Hapsburgh has not so conducted itself as to excite much compassion at its misfortunes.

It is natural to inquire how far these changes will tend to the good of the people governed, though we cannot see any traces of that good being studied in these transfers of allegiance The King of Sweden seems to have undertaken his part of the business with the least reason on his side. His Pomeranian subjects had a constitution, and owed fealty to a lord paramount. They did not express any wish for a union with the Swedish government, not was there any apparent ground for desiring it. But the maxim so forcibly used in other quarters prevailed here;

"Sic volo, sic jubis; stet pro ratione voluntas."

The other kings and princes, who have revolted from the Germanic body, may state necessity in their favour, and urge the weakness of the head of the empire, and the disordered state of the body, which compelled them to look out for an abler protector. The subjects will most probably be better for the exchange, and the name of king, which carries apparently the sovereign farther from his subjects, has this advantage in it, that it places the subjects more upon a level with each other. The count and baron who treaded close upon the heels of a sovereign prince, or a duke, or a margrave will now know their distance, and be compelled to pay some attention to their meaner fellow-subjects. In England we have no notion of this contemptible distinction of a nation into two casts, the noble and the ignoble; the former not condescending to any intercourse, and particularly that of marriage with the lower class. Our nobility is a body of men, very few in number, having duties to perform, and the privileges of the order belong to only one in a family; the children are commoners and subject to the same common law with the meanest Englishman. In Germany was a pack of counts and barons, without property, without merit, without industry, without any pretensions to set themselves forward in society; and yet they arrogated to themselves the most ridiculous superiority. This pride, this unmanly folly, will be rooted out by the new order of things, which places above counts and barons, generals in the French army from the class they most despised.

As the south and west of Germany have undergone so material a change, it is not likely that the north should retain its present form. The King of Prussia has quiet possession of Hanover. He issues his ordinances, and there seems to be no probability of its return to its ancient lord. England can do nothing in the contest. With its powerful navy it cannot transport an army sufficient to maintain the contest for an electorate, certainly not

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worth the trouble, on German ground, with even the King of Prussia, much less with the powers that would be united against us, if we continued to desire to interfere with the disposition of German territories. But it is not certain, how far Prussia may be satisfied with the new German confederacy, and what umbrage its protector may take, if it is slighted by the court of Berlin, and in that case what changes he may choose to make in the north of Germany. The famous treaty of Pilnitz is well known, and it is not likely that the Elector of Saxony will escape without some curtailing of his dominions. We must wait then for time to develope the further inroads to be made on the Germanic body, and to open to us some new order of kings to please the English, who have manifested such strong indignation at every thing which bore the name of a republic.

Sweden and Prussia have not yet arranged their differences. They retain their hostile positions. We expect, that they will terminate in Sweden losing Pomerania, by which means the king of the north of Germany will have an extensive line of sea-coast, and there will be room left for the new King of Saxony or king of the interior.

Italy now is completely subjugated. Gaeta, which made a gallant resistance, has, since our last, surrendered to the French. The Prince of Hesse was wounded in the defence of the place, and with him the spirit of resistance seems to have fled. This appears rather surprising, considering the situation of Gaeta, which could always be supplied with men and provisions by sea: the inhabitants of the town might have been conveyed to Sicily; and fresh troops poured in to relieve those, who had borne the fatigue of the siege, might have held out to any length of time against an army by land. By permitting this city to fall the King of Sicily must expect a visit sooner from the French, and during our negotiations he will, most probably, have lost his present footing on his island.

The line of limits is drawn between Bavaria and the King of Italy, by which the Tyrol is divided into two parts, between these two kingdoms, both of which, when the protection of France, or rather its dominion over them is removed, will find sufficient ground for renewed differences. The Pope still retains his residence at Rome, but the reports are still stronger, that this successor to the ancient throne of hypocrisy and religious tyranny will not long possess any temporal authority, and that Bonaparte will place him at Venice, or some inferior town to exercise his spiritual powers. This destruction of that unchristian domination is one good effect of the terrible revolution we have witnessed, and ought to excite joy among Protestants in general; but there has appeared very little disposition in this body of late years to exult in the downfal of tyranny, and too many of them have been found willing to arrogate to themselves the same dominion over conscience, the same device to place their own traditions above the truths of Scripture. Dalmatia has sent deputies to France, who, with the most fulsome compliments, such as disgrace sometimes the addresses sent to our throne, have congratulated the sovereign of France and his consort on this new accession to their territories. The Montenegrins, who have occasioned much distress in and near to Ragusa, seem now to have been completely quieted; but it is very extraordinary, that we have so little intelligence, on which we can firmly rely from that quarter.

Spain is sending out an expedition to America to support there its tottering authority, and whilst it dreads the loss of its Trans-atlantic dominions it is trembling for fear that Bonaparte should annex some of its domestic provinces to his own territories, or convert them into kingdoms to be held by his dependents. Portugal continues to be a looker on, resigned to the fate which may befal it; but there was a report, that its prince had taken the wise resolution to sail, with his court, to the Brazils, where he might for some little time at least, enjoy a throne unmolested.

In France all are on the alert, rejoicing in the glory of their sovereign, and aiding each other in healing the wounds of their country. Agriculture flourishes beyond measure, and they

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do not dread any relaxation in it, though an ordinance is issued for raising fifty thousand conscripts. Another edict proclaims a great feast to be kept on the day of St. Napoleon, and the fopperies of the Romish ritual will be displayed to grace the solemnity. It must be long before the people can be brought to a sense of true religion; yet, as the old leaven decays, and the Protestants exert themselves, the base spirit of Popery will decline, and the dancings up and down of a priest at an altar, and the making of a god of bread will be held in derision. Nothing can surprise us, that is done at the court of France. Bonaparte in Egypt could address, in suitable language, the Mahometans, he has now assembled around him the Jews. The idea of ameliorating their civil state is held out to them; but it is scarcely to be expected, that any new privileges will be granted, unless upon a very liberal contribution from the Jewish nation. Certain questions have been proposed to the assembled deputies, relative to their customs; and it is not improbable, that they will be made as similar to French citizens as their own customs will permit. This call, however, of the Jews, has excited among religious people, many inquiries into the state of this once chosen nation, and they look forward to an early accomplishment of the prophecies in their favour. But it is not sufficiently considered in those inquiries, that at the present moment the majority of the Christians have turned away, like the Jews, from the Scriptures, and that considerable time must elapse, before either party is brought to a just sense of its duty. The Jews are revolters who reject the Saviour of mankind; the Christians are revolters, who set up a fiction of their own imagination, in the room of the God of Israel and the God of their Saviour.

In Turkey confusion still reigns. The Janissaries are, as they always have been, turbulent, and the provinces on the Danube are not likely to be ever brought again into a settled state. Whether in the peace with Russia hopes have been held out to this power, of acquisitions from Turkey, time must discover. The African states are connected with the Porte by a very slender thread, but it is said, that the force, which the Dey of Algiers has levied against Tunis, has been kept back through the mediation of the Grand Signior, and thus peace will be preserved on the southern shores of the Mediterranean.

From the United States of America we have nothing new. The arrival of an embassador from them, and the appointment of an embassador to them, connected with that country by marriage and considerable property, holds out the hopes of a speedy termination of our differences. Whatever may take place on the continent, it is our interest to unite, in the warmest bonds of friendship, with America. We are but one people, and the vent for our manufactures and commodities in that new world is inexhaustible. The Americans, from their position, must apply to agriculture or commerce. Those on the sea-coast to commerce; those in the interior to agriculture; they cannot spare, and are not likely, for a long time, to spare men for manufactures. The whole interior of North America must be first well peopled, and well planted, and in the mean time they are to be cloathed, and to receive the greatest part of manufactures from England. How foolish and impolitic then must it not be to risk, by imprudent conduct, the loss of such a market.

South America has not yet, there is reason to believe, received its deliverer, nor has the expedition on the other hand, as was reported, of Miranda, failed. He has been at Trinidad, and collected a considerable force. However, his great reliance is placed upon the natives of the country, and it will be soon known by their joining his standard, whether he has embarked on a fruitless or a well-planned expedition. The persons he carries with him are not sufficient to hold out against the regular force of the Spaniards; they can be only of use in effecting a landing, and forming a point of resort for the disaffected in a province. If, as it is said, the number of these persons is very considerable, the distracted state of the Spanish troops will be unable to prevent the so much to be desired annihilation of an authority, which has done so much harm, and so little good, in the new world.

In the West Indies, Admiral Coch-

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rane has been in sight of the fleet in which Jerome Bonaparte is supposed to be. Various are the rumours on the occasion. The brother of the sovereign of France was not in our possession on the last arrival of news from that quarter, and it was even hinted, that our admiral was retreating from a superior force. It might be, that he was determined to make his victory more sure; but the very circumstance has excited surprise, as we are unaccustomed to hear of English ships retreating. Before our next report, we trust, that this matter will be satisfactorily explained.

Our domestic news continues to be of a mournful complexion, from the ill health of Mr. Fox, which at a time when the greatest abilities are wanted in the cabinet, is particularly unfortunate. Without his talents at this critical juncture, we cannot but feel some apprehensions for the progress of the negotiation. But even if he were in the completest vigour, we can see no prospect of his carrying us through the difficulties which surround us. In other respects the business of the nation goes on as usual at this time of the year, when the representatives are dispersed to their respective homes, and to enjoy the leisures of the country to reflect on their winter's resolves. Happy those men, who in their country retreats can say, "I have done my duty to my country, I have not idled away my time, nor forgotten nor broke the trust reposed in me by my constituents."

The affair which engaged the higher circles on the conduct of a female of high rank, continues to be kept a secret from the public. The result of the inquiry, it is said, has been laid before the head of the family, and from positive guilt the lady has been completely cleared: but some little levities have been noticed. We will not vouch for the truth of this report, and, if the parties most deeply interested in the circumstances attending this affair concur in wishing them to be kept secret, far be it from us to remove the veil: we will patiently wait till time discloses the secret.

The lower classes near London have been occupied with a business of equal importance to themselves. There is a class now in England, very much resembling the sect of the Pharisees of the old. They have a mortal aversion to amusements, and take delight in that species of piety, which is not so much occupied in self improvement, as in the censure of the faults or vices of others. These people, who go to their country-houses on a Saturday, and will not profane the Sabbath by using a horse on a Sunday, who enjoy fresh air, good food, and, in general, absolute ease almost at all times, look with horror upon the diversions of the common people. They would have them strenuously occupied for six days in the week in hard labour, and by way of recreation on a Sunday, they are to breathe the wholesome air of a large body of people in a church or a meeting. Now nature has not taught exactly this lesson to the children of the earth, and Revelation comes in to its assistance to make one day in seven a day of rational recreation from labour. But our ancestors, from necessity, instituted certain days, as fairs in different places, and amusement would blend itself with business. This is a most shocking sin in the eyes of our Pharisees; they look upon a fair as Hudibras of old did on a bear-baiting. To put down a fair is with them more honourable than the crown of martyrdom. In short, these gentlemen, out of their zeal to suppress vice, care not what vice they produce.

The question has been brought to an issue. There is a fair near London, at which we believe there has been improper conduct, but instead of putting an end to this improper conduct, our Pharisees were for putting an end to the fair itself. They procured a decree of the magistrates, who injudiciously consented for this purpose. The day fixed for opening the fair came. The justices seem to have forgotten, that there are certain rights acknowledged by the laws of the land: and among them was the right of holding this fair. They had not consulted the lord of the manor, who very fortunately was not a fanatic. He would not give up his privileges.—The booths were erected; the fair was held; and the magistrates had only to reflect on their own folly, in listening to artful pretences. We are by no means convinced of the propriety of holding fairs where they frequently are, especially near London, by the sides of roads; but this might be easily altered.

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and if the higher classes are to have their operas, their plays, their balls, their concerts, their masquerades, their routes, night after night without intermission, we do not see why the lower classes may not now and then indulge themselves at a wake and a country fair. The members of the society for the Suppression of Vice will be indignant when we even plead for running, wrestling, jumping, cudgel-playing, and various exercises which called out the agility and strength of our rustics. The Pharisees of our days are not aware that in taking away all the amusements of the lower classes, they are leaving their minds to brood over topics more injurious to themselves and others, and when fanaticism has taken possession, it is a devil not easily driven out; or if once you send it away, there is a danger of a return with seven devils worse than itself to occupy the mansion.

A more laughable circumstance has occurred. An author and a reviewer have met on the field of battle, as combatants. Pistols was the word, and each brought pistols with him. Whether they were loaded or not, let us not rashly presume to inquire. The murderous intent of the combatants was however prevented by the interference of the peace officers, who fortunately came in to prevent the effusion of blood, if proper care had not been taken by the parties themselves to let them know what was going on. The report of the intended duel was soon spread abroad, and the parties were held up to deserved ridicule. It was asserted, that their pistols were either not loaded, or only loaded with paper pellets, and the author absolutely committed himself to a public paper to assure the world, that he took the field with a bullet in his pistol, though from some accident or another, no one was found in the implement of destruction brought by his adversary. We are surprised that two men, if they really mean to take the field, should put it in the power of any one to prevent them. However, the author was not so much to blame in this affair as his antagonist;—the reverse. The fact is, that a set of literary bravoes, chiefly Scotchmen, not known by any work above mediocrity, have made it a profitable concern to unite in attacking the works of modern authors, with very little regard to the character of either gentlemen or scholars. The motto they use is impudent in the extreme:—"*Judia damnatus, dum nereus absolistur.*" They place themselves unauthorised on the bench, and call every man who publishes a book, as a criminal to their bar. They treat him as a criminal, and their malignity has gained them credit, for they utter those things which men of honour and integrity would wish to be concealed. They also gain credit by their mode of reviewing, which carries with it the appearance of reading and learning, though for the most part, they borrow both from the author, whom at the same time they are treating with the utmost cruelty. But whatever may be their merits or demerits in many instances, in this the author had laid himself open to censure, for the indelicacy of his writings. This was a *bonne bouche* for these reviewers, who took unjustifiable liberties with the person of the author, instead of criticising his work. The duel will aid both publications: both will now obtain a more extensive sale, and we may expect in future, instead of a puffing advertisement, the lamentable event of a duel on account of some miserable publication.

We wish that another rencountre had passed over as easily. We are not surprised at the result, and hope that it will call the attention of Parliament. There are now in various parts of the kingdom bands of foreigners, chiefly Dutchmen and Hanoverians, who receive the pay, and are cloathed in the regimentals of Britain. To what purpose they are kept in these islands, we cannot pretend to say: but it seems extraordinary to us, that we should send our own men to a foreign expedition, and retain such persons in the bosom of our country. It cannot be agreeable to the feelings of Englishmen to see such regiments of foreigners; and the Irish are as little partial to them as ourselves, and more likely to betray their feelings. Something or another occurred in Ireland, where one of these foreign regiments was stationed, which provoked the soldiers of some Irish regiments, and before the officers could prevent it, the parties came to blows; then to the sword and musket: blood was shed on both sides, and with great difficulty the riot was quelled. If the

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affair does not come before a civil tribunal, we may prognosticate, that it will not be long before we shall admire the sagacity of our forefathers, in making the opposition they did to standing armies.

England has witnessed something of an inferior nature to this, and the magistrates of a country town have represented the conduct of a regiment to the commander in chief. As the affair, however, is in train to be brought before the civil court, we shall, at present, take no farther notice of it; but we may observe to every officer of England, not a foreigner, that, when he withdraws, or endeavours to withdraw himself from the civil authority, he weakens a power of the utmost consequence to himself and his children.

In this recess of parliament it has been usual to us to give some retrospect of the proceedings of the last sessions, and the custom we do not mean to drop; but our readers will be kind enough to indulge us to the next month, as circumstances have prevented us from examining, as we wished, the past debates and papers published by authority. Commissioners we see have been appointed for auditing the public accounts; the points to be examined lie within a very narrow compass. We wish to know what has been done with the public money for the five or six years last past, then for the six preceding; but if they begin from a remote period, we shall not easily see the culprits brought to justice. There is a radical evil in the mode of keeping the public accounts, which would be rectified in two months, for a thousand pounds, by a couple of persons easily to be found in London; but if the evil is not remedied in its source, confusion will continue, first the public are plundered, and then they lose their money in prosecuting the delinquents.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

SALE OF THE KING'S SPANISH SHEEP AT KEW.

(By a Purchaser.)

(See Vol. II. No IX. p. 189, and Vol. IV. No. XXI. p. 176, for preceding accounts of the royal sale, by the same gentleman; also our past Volumes, in January and April, each year, for his accounts and remarks on the Christmas and Spring Cattle Shews in London.)

THIS year's shew and sale were held on Tuesday, August 19th, at the usual place, in Kew-lane, near the Pagoda. The sale began by Mr. Farnham, the king's auctioneer, between two and three o'clock, the forenoon having been agreeably spent in examining the articles for sale, and in conversations among the amateurs on the subject of the Merino improvement in various parts of England, and on the state of the wool market. The company was not so numerous this year as the preceeding, nor did the sheep fetch any thing like the former prices, for which the reasons are sufficiently obvious. The demand throughout those parts of the country where this improvement has been already adopted, (and those parts are not numerous) has been in some degree satisfied by the King's, Lord Somerville's, and various other sales, public or private, and the number exposed to sale this year from the royal stock, is nearly double the number of any former sale. Add to this, Dr. Parry's sale coming on immediately after. The flatness of the wool-market this season, on account of the large quantities imported from Spain and Saxony, may also have had some effect. Nevertheless, the royal commodity exhibited this year was equal, if not superior, to that of any former sale, the sheep plainly having improved in size and form, and the wool in quantity and fineness of staple. The prices, however reduced, are still immense, and the present, and even a farther reduction, may have very beneficial effects, in affording encouragement to purchasers, and consequently spreading more widely, a national improvement of boundless prospective advantages to Old England—advantages in her vital concerns, agriculture and manufactures, far superior and more permanent than any she ever did, or ever will ob-

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tain, from her most successful wars. The king, and his worthy agent, Sir Joseph Banks, indefatigable throughout life, in whatever is important to science, and to the interests of his country, will rejoice at this temporary depreciation of price, since it will tend to an accumulation of public interest.

The particulars of the sale were as follow:—

Shearling or two toothed rams	26
Four-toothed ditto	3
Full-mouthed, or aged ditto	2
Rams	31
Full-mouthed ewes	20

Prices and Buyers Names.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. Houseman, lots 1, 2, 4, 7, shearling rams, at 13½ guineas, 13, 12, and 12 guineas	53	0	6
Col. Fullarton, lots 3, 5, at 15 and 13 guineas	29	8	0
Mr. Mayer, lot 6,	12	12	0
Mr. Essen, lot 8,	11	11	0
Mr. Eden, lots 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, each lot at 11½ guineas, 10½, 12½, 13, 12½, 11½, 14½, 17, 13½, 18½, 16, 33½, and 25 guineas,	219	6	6
Mr. Sanford for Cook, lot 9,	11	11	0
Mr. Wansey, lots 12, 16, 20, each lot at 15, 16, 16 guineas,	49	7	0
Mr. Compton, lot 15,	16	5	6
Mr. Wansey, lot 27, a two-toothed ram,	11	0	6
Mr. Whitacre, lots 23, 29, at 14 and 27 guineas each,	43	1	0
Mr. Aiton, lot 30, full-mouthed ram (Old Snags at 18½ guineas, and lot 31, a six-toothed ram, at 31 guineas	51	19	6
Amount of rams sold	509	2	6

Ewes.

Mr. Essen, lots 32, 33, 40, each lot at 7½, 7½, and 10½ guineas,	26	15	6
Mr. Compton, lots 34, 37, 43, at 7, 10, and 10 guineas,	28	7	0
Carried up	55	2	6

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	55	2	6
Mr. Boll, lots 35, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, each at 12, 9½, 13, 12, 12, 15½, 13 guineas,	67	7	0
Col. Fullarton, lots 36, 38, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, at 8, 11½, 15, 16, 14½, 14, 16 guineas,	99	15	0
Amount of ewes sold	222	4	6
	509	2	6
Total for the 51 sheep	731	7	0

Average price of the rams, this year, upwards of 16l.—Of the ewes, 11l.

A vast declination of price will be here perceived, from last year, but not from that of the preceding, since the ewes brought more money at this than at the sale of 1804, when the highest price was 11l. 11s. Various Anglo-Merino flocks have been lately established, and the old ones continue in a state of progressive and profitable improvement, more particularly, those of his Majesty, Lord Somerville, Dr. Parry, Mr. Tollett of Staffordshire, Sir Lawrence Palk in Devon, and one in Surrey. Mr. Robson, of Belford, in the Cheviot Hills, has been most successful in crossing the Cheviot ewes with Spanish rams of Lord Somerville's breed, the first produce improving wonderfully, in both quantity and quality of wool, and in form, and standing that severe climate perfectly well.

A very eminent breeder in Northumberland is crossing his stock with a Spanish ram from Mr. Bartley's stock, at Bath. Mr. Bell is introducing the breed into Norfolk; and, we believe, the Lords Sackville and Northampton are making the same experiment. Dr. Parry's rams to be sold at Hounslow, next week (of which an account will be given in the succeeding Magazine) are not pure Merino or Spanish, like his Majesty's, but Spanish grafted, through a number of generations upon an English (Ryeland) stock. The wool, nevertheless, is said to equal, or to exceed the purest native Merino, in fineness, and for a piece of cloth made from the wool of the rams, to be exposed to sale, Dr. Parry was offered, by two dealers, thirty shillings per yard.

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NEW EAST-INDIA DOCKS.

The new dock formed by the East India Company at Blackwall, for the reception of their valuable fleets, was opened at the beginning of this month. This great work is not of such magnificent dimensions as the West India and London Docks, at the Isle of Dogs and Wapping. It consists of a large quadrangular basin, round which is an extensive quay, on the south side of which there is a space sufficient for the erection of a range of capital warehouses. Round the quay a lofty wall encloses the whole. The principal entrance is from a grand road communicating with the recently-formed great Commercial Road, and is distinguished by a sumptuous stone gateway, adorned with emblematical sculpture. Between this dock and the river is the former basin, where the machine for masting the ships is erected.

The grand gate, on the land side, was opened for the reception of visitors at half-past eleven, and by one the place was crowded with genteel company. At a quarter before two, it being then high water, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from six pieces of flying artillery in the dock-yard, which was the signal for the ships to enter. Immediately the Trinity House Yacht, full dressed, with the flags of all nations, led the way in very fine style, and was immediately followed by the Admiral Gardner East Indiaman, with the British anchor at her fore, the royal standard at her main, and the union flag at her mizen-top-mast head, while the colours of all nations were displayed from the rigging below. As she entered, she returned the salute of the flying artillery, by firing her minute guns. The Company's band were on her quarter-deck, playing "Rule Britannia," and the crowded assembly of elegant company, who thronged all her decks, cheered repeatedly, in return to the loud and continual huzzas from the shore.

Immediately after the Admiral Gardner, followed in succession, the City of London, the Lady Castlereagh, and the Surry, East Indiamen, which, as they passed in, followed the example of the first, and all glittered in the like brilliant display of their naval finery. The whole having entered, the band on board the Admiral Gardner immediately struck up in excellent style, "God save the King," which was chorussed by a crowded orchestra of charming syrens on board. The ships having come to their mooring places, were then made fast to the shore; when they were immediately saluted by three vollies from a numerous detachment of the East India volunteer corps, consisting of the whole of the first regiment, and the flank companies of the second and third, the six pieces of artillery firing in the intervals, and the ships answering. The Earl Camden Indiaman, which was intended to have been the leading ship, could not warp up in time to enter with the flood; but, dropping anchor off the dock, displayed all her colours, and fired her guns, during the ceremony.

By order of the Directors, a very extensive shed, covered with an awning, and provided with ascending seats, capable of accommodating above a thousand persons, commanded a view of the whole scene, and was crowded with beauty, elegance, and fashion.

The concourse of carriages, public and private, which thronged the roads to the dock, from Whitechapel, for several hours, was innumerable. None but gentlemen's private carriages were admitted within the dock yard; and this regulation was certainly judicious; for with those it was crowded. Between fifteen and twenty thousand persons were assembled within the walls; and as such exhibitions are always attractive of female curiosity, it is scarcely necessary to add, that the whole formed a lively coup d'œil, richly studded with beauty and elegance.

All the ships within view on the river displayed their colours, in compliment to the occasion, and the exhibition terminated by a feu-de-joye in vollies, by grand divisions, from the Company's troops, who were drawn up at the west end of the dock for the purpose, and afterwards marched off to the India House.

The company on board the Admiral Gardner were, the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Dock Company; Chairman and Deputy of the East India Company; the Lord Chancellor, Lords Grenville, Howick, Moira, Spencer, Hawkesbury, Morpeth, Henry Petty, the Secretary at War, Sir H. B. Neale, Mr. Windham, Mr. Sheridan,

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&c. The company assembled, in the first instance, at Mr. Wells's house, at Blackwall. The East India branch of the Commercial Road was opened for the first time on this occasion. Above one hundred and fifty persons, among whom were the above-mentioned distinguished characters, afterwards dined with the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Dock Company, at the London Tavern.

The whole of this truly gratifying spectacle concluded at nearly four o'clock, to the evident but inexpressible satisfaction of the multitude collected to view an exhibition so intimately connected with the trade and commerce, the stability and glory, of this great maritime and commercial nation. The scene on the river, off Blackwall, and even at Greenwich, was full of gaiety and splendour. The day was peculiarly favourable to the whole transaction, the weather being remarkably fine, and adding new charms to the beauty of the water, the brilliancy of the colours, the effects of the various bands of music, the magnificent assemblage of rank, fashion, and beauty, and the importance of the great concern which gave occasion to this celebration.

Notwithstanding the immense numbers whom the fineness of the day attracted, we heard of no accident. The whole neighbourhood appeared in a state of gala, and not a face appeared in which there was not to be seen an evident mark of the pride and exultation felt by all, in this additional testimonial to the resources and glory of Great Britain—a testimonial far exceeding all those military exhibitions of our national rival and enemy, which are founded upon the success of ambition and rapine—a testimonial arising solely from the honest pursuits of commerce, and the success of British adventure. Of such things we may truly say—— "These are imperial works, and worthy Kings!"

The new spire of St. Bride's church, Fleet-street, has juts been finished. It is of a different construction from the last, which was struck by lightning, being of a pyramidical form, adorned with flutings, and a handsome gilt weathercock, the whole remarkably neat. The tower and late spire of the Corinthian and Tuscan orders, withstood the elements since 1699.

Among the projected improvements of the city of Westminster, it is proposed to widen, very considerably, Tothill and other streets, so as to make a broad and handsome street from Pimlico to the western entrance of Westminster Abbey. This, with the opening to be made in consequence of the pulling down of the lower part of King-street, &c. will make an excellent avenue from Westminster Bridge to the Chelsea Road, Grosvenor Gate.

The northern entrance of Westminster Hall will be speedily shut up, and will be closed probably for a considerable time, while the great repairs are carried on. A new entrance is now making underneath the passage, to the Parliament Houses, from the lower Palace Yard, which will enter the Hall in the south-west corner, where there is already a door-way to the King's Bench Record Office.

Notice has lately been given at the Corn Exchange, in Mark-lane, that in consequence of its having been found, by late experience, that the purposes of the trade may be in every respect as well answered, and in some respects to greater advantage, by the permanent adoption of only two, instead of three market-days in every week, the Corn Exchange will, from and after the first day of September, be opened on Mondays and Thursdays only for the dispatch of business.

The east window in Guildhall is undergoing an entire repair. The iron work will be all new, and the glass and Gothic architectural ornaments placed in a handsome situation.

STAFFORD HOUSE.

On the first landing place, on a pedastal, stands a colossal figure of the Apollo Belvidere; on the left a gladiator in bronze, eight feet high; six antique octagon vases, together with a large Grecian lamp, to illuminate a "Last Sacrament," *Il Ratto di Proserpine*, and a whole length of St. John.

This opens to the right, and conducts to the gallery of Flemish paintings, whose roof is supported by eight beautiful porphyry columns, fourteen feet in height; sixteen patent lamps, with double burners, standing upon the summits of sixteen elegant ebony columns, seven feet high, forming a double range of brilliant lights shining through the most transparent lawn—five magnificient circular lamps, suspended from the centre of the principal

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apartments by massy golden chains, each holding four burners,—real bronze and *or moulu* tripods, candelabras, reflecting mirrors, side lights, and every fanciful decoration that art can furnish.

At the extremity of the gallery, 210 feet in length, is a most elegant curtain, of light blue satin, combining the taste of modern drapery with the magnificence of Eastern grandeur, resembling an immense Turkish tent, the rich cornice of the room forming the dome. The carpets covering the principal rooms are truly *nouvelle*, representing a Roman tessellated pavement, from drawings of the Noble Marchioness, whose taste in the knowledge of the best antique examples in the Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, or Roman style, is well known to the lovers of the arts.

A bust of the Noble Marquis adorns the exquisitely fine chimney piece of the great dining room, and a companion of the Duchess of Beaufort, in the great drawing room, both from the matchless chissel of Nollekins.

The suite of window curtains are composed of the richest purple velvet, superbly embroidered with gold; ten elegant marble slabs supported by groups of dolphins *en bronze*; two immense plates of French glass, reflecting the surrounding objects to an endless number; Jardinets, stocked with the choicest productions of the different nurseries around the metropolis, emitting the most delicious perfumes. The inimitable works of several of the greatest masters decorate and adorn the walls. Rubens and the Flemish School occupy a large part.

The landscapes of Claude, the inimitable pictures of Raphael and Vandyke, and some of the best of our own artists, are dispersed in profusion in this Louvre of London.

Mr. Whitbread has improved his valuable estate in the chalk hills of Purfleet, by laying down an iron rail-way, and forming a new wharf, at which vessels can take in their ballast of this useful material, with much less delay than formerly. He is said to have expended 5,000l. upon it.

An Artillery Asylum is about to be established at Greenwich, similar to the Military Asylum at Chelsea. A grand General Hospital is building at Woolwich for 700 sick, with suitable houses for the inspector general, surgeon general, physician, chemist, &c.

Statement of strong beer brewed by the six principal brewers, from the fifth of July, 1802, to the fifth of July, 1806.

Meux	631,324
Barclay	616,004
Hanbury	493,254
Whitbread	442,452
Gyfford	352,447
F. Calvert	283,260

The following is the quantity of strong beer brewed in London, by the first six porter breweries, for two years, from July 5, 1804, to July 5, 1806.

	Barrels.
Barclay and Perkins	335,034
Meux and Co.	324,083
Truman and Hanbury	262,234
Whitbread and Co.	207,955
Gyfford and Co.	160,845
Goodwin and Co.	144,391
Total	1,424,542.

An account of the quantity of porter brewed by the twelve principal brewers in London, for one year, from July 5, 1805, to July 5, 1806.

Meux	187,349
Barclay	182,529
Hanbury	125,820
Whitbread	104,311
Shum	75,111
Goodwin	73,335
F. Calvert	64,475
Brown and Parry	57,404
Elliot	45,943
J. Calvert	36,444
Clowes	36,058
Biley	31,175

Married.] Charles R. Aikin, esq. to Miss Wakefield, daughter of the late Gilbert Wakefield. John Manners, esq. M. P. brother of Sir Wm. M. to her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh. At Hendon, Lieut. Col. T. Carey, of the 28th regiment, to Miss Hewitt, eldest daughter of Lieut. General Hewitt. Benjamin Bromhead, esq. eldest son of Colonel Bromhead, of Lincoln, to Miss Hunt, of Pall-Mall. At Fulham, by the Bishop of London, by special licence, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, secretary of the Treasury, to the Hon. Miss Catharine Eden, second daughter of Lord Auckland. The Rev. Thomas Bowdler, M. A. to Miss Phœbe Cotton, second daughter of Joseph C. esq. one of the directors of the East India Company. The Hon. Charles Bagot, to Miss Pole, and niece of the Marquis Wellesley. Robert Campbell, esq. of Scotland, to Miss Harriet Wynne. The Rev. John Briggs,

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rector of Little Burstead, Essex, to Miss Isabella Ekins, second daughter of the late Dean of Carlisle. Philip Mayow, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Deane, of Devonshire-street. At the Duke of Devonshire's, by special licence, Lord Visc. Ossulton, son of the Earl of Tankerville, to Madamoiselle de Grammont, eldest daughter of the Duke de Grammont, and grand-daughter of the Duke de Polignac. Henry Plunket, esq. of the 50th regiment, to Miss Newcombe, of Stratton, Gloucestershire. At Lambeth, Colonel Thornton, of sporting notoriety, to Miss E. Cawston, of Munden, Essex. Mr. Handisyde, of Cursitor-street, to Miss Huet, of Hackney. Lord Walpole, to Mrs. Chamberlayne, of Sackville-street. At Camberwell, Captain Loftus, of the 10th foot, to Miss Macqueen, of Wyndham Place, Surrey. At Lambeth, the Rev. Charles Gardener, D. D. rector of Sutton, Surrey, to Miss Swayne, of Dorking. Dr. Yelloly, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Tyssen, of Narborough, in the county of Norfolk. Lieut. Col. Broadhead, to Miss Ross, daughter of the late Major General Patrick Ross. Colonel de la Goudie, to Miss Traille, daughter of the late General T. At Lambeth, the Hon. Charles Anderson, son of Lord Yarborough, to Miss Simpson, daughter of the Hon. John Bridgman Simpson.

Died.] At Kentish Town, Mr. Blanchard, many years master of the Cheshire Cheese tavern, in Wine Office Court, Fleet-street. At Uxbridge, Capt. Daniel Mercer, late of the 8th regiment of foot. In Devonshire Place, the lady of General Bertie. J. W. Darley, esq. He was a gentleman of fortune, had arrived in Sackville-street from his country seat near Windsor, and complaining of a pain in his head on retiring to rest, he was found dead in his bed the next morning. In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, Capt. R. P. Davy, of the corps of Royal Engineers. In Little Stanhope-street, Captain Edward Ramage, of the royal navy. He was promoted to the rank of Post in 1796. At Chelsea, Wm. Harrison, esq. of the land revenue, Whitehall. Lady Gosling, relict of the late Sir Francis Gosling. At Lambeth, William Cranstone, esq. brother of the late Admiral Goodall. Mrs. Mellish, widow of the late Charles M. of Blythe, Notts. Mrs. Nesbitt, aged 63, daughter of Dr. Nesbitt, and first cousin of the late John Wilkes, esq. chamberlain of London. At Blackheath, Mrs. Aylwin, wife of Geo. Aylwin, esq. of Thames-street. The Hon. Mrs. Frederic Irby, wife of the Hon. Mr. Irby, son of Lord Boston. At Isleworth, aged 74, David Vander Heyden, esq. formerly in the civil service of the East India company. At Hampstead, aged 72, Philip Ibbetson Fenton, esq. formerly of Riga. The Rev. Wm. Edmeston, many years curate and lecturer of St. Andrew Undershaft. At Richmond, Mr. James Cecil Dixon, surgeon, in consequence of severe affliction from a decree in Chancery obtained against him by his partners. August 21st, in the 48d year of her age, Mrs. Asperne, wife of Mr. James Asperne, bookseller, in Cornhill, who with two sons and six daughters have deeply to lament their irreparable loss. She possessed as good a heart as ever inhabited the human breast; and the whole study of her life was to discharge faithfully the respective duties of wife and mother.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in Alphabetical Order.

BERKSHIRE

Married.] AT Farringdon, Tho. Goodlake, esq. to Miss Mills, only daughter of W. Y. Mills, esq. of Wadley-house.—At Cholsey, Wm. Butler, esq. to Miss Bacon, of Henley.—Mr. Wm. Sanders, of Little Farringdon, to Miss Belcher, of Little Milton, Oxon.—Cha. Garth Colleton, esq. of Haynes-hill, to Miss Charlotte J. Pole Carew, daughter of the Right Hon. R. P. Carew, of Antony, Cornwall.

Died.]—Rich. Palmer, esq. of Holm-park.—Mrs. Southey, wife of Robert S. esq. of Appleton.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.]—At Ampthill, aged 81, Mrs. Dorcas Morris. She was a respectable member of the society of Friends.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.]—A. Reynolds, esq. aged 63, of Notley Abbey, Long Crendon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.]—Mr. Stephen Camp, of Bark-

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way, to Miss Frances Rowe, of Cambridge.—Mr. Stephen Pryor, of Cambridge, to Miss Smith, of West Wratting.

Died.]—At Shelford, Mrs. Wale, wife of Charles Wale, esq. Lieut. Col. of the 67th foot.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.]—Mr. Robert Hodgson, of Beaumont, near Carlisle, to Miss Jackson, of Epping.—Capt. Peake, R. N. to Miss Wordsworth, of Catgill-hall.—Mr. Robert Sowerby, of Carlisle, to Miss Haugh, of Stanwix.—Mr. Hartley, to Miss Glaister, both of Whitehaven.

Died.]—At Wood End, near Egremont, the Rev. John Lindow, B. A. formerly lecturer at South Shields, universally esteemed as a popular preacher, and as a divine of the most exemplary character.—Mr. Richard Blaylock, of Long Park, aged 85.—Mr. J. Singleton, of the Grey Nag's Head inn, Morpeth, aged 41.—Mr. Daniel Beeley, of Little Broughton, near Cockermouth, aged 87.—Mrs. Halliburton, aged 26, wife of Mr. H. of Carlisle.—At Penrith, Mrs. Ellen Abraham, aged 78.—At Cockermouth, aged 27, Miss Sarah Chambre.

CHESHIRE.

A gentleman lately angling in the Mersey killed two fine congers, (*muræna conger*) one of 24½ lbs. and the other 12 lbs. They were taken about an hour before the time of low water, and the bait used was the head and fore part of a small codling. The station where these extraordinary fish were taken was at a small distance off the Cheshire shore, between Seacombe Point and the Black Rock. Such large fish have rarely been taken by angling with the hand line. The sneads used on this occasion were strengthened with strands of wire. This circumstance doubtless facilitated the capture, or most probably the fish would have escaped. The largest took up nearly an hour in landing; and his ferocity was such, that, when hauled into the boat, he made a grasp at the hand of the person who was assisting to secure him.

Married.] At Macclesfield, Mr. Geo. Garnett, of Kendal, surgeon, to Miss Dobson.

Died.]—Mrs. Leigh, of Adlington-hall, near Prestbury, widow and relict of John Rywell, of Kingston, esq.—At Chester, Mr. Alderman Bingley.—Alex. Eaton, esq. aged 65, upwards of 30 years deputy prothonotary and clerk of the courts of session at Chester.—Mr. Alderman Buchell.—Mr. Sam. White.—Mr. Charles Hebbert, of Winsford.

CORNWALL.

Died.]—At Bodmin, soon after his arrival from the East Indies, Robert Denison. esq.—At Kenigie, Mrs. Lambert, relict of Charles Lambert, esq. and sister of Lord Sherborn.

DORSETSHIRE.

An incident which excited much curiosity occurred lately at Weymouth. Mrs. Bennett, of Cadbury, in Somersetshire, accompanied Mr. Braithwaite in his diving-machine, and remained under water forty minutes.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.]—At Echington, Mr. Bray, of King-street, London, to Miss Viducia Hall, daughter of John Hall, esq. surgeon, R. N.

Died.]—Mr. Smith of Norton.—Mrs. Foundsworth, wife of Mr. Thomas F. of Thorpe, near Hathersege.—Mrs. Hannah Lee, wife of the late Mr. John Lee, of Norton.—At Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, aged 75, Mrs. Holland, relict of the late Rev. Benj. Holland, dissenting minister at Burton-upon-Trent.

DURHAM.

Married.]—At Stockton, Mr. William Storer, to Miss Taylerson, of Stokesley.

Died.]—At Durham, in childbed, Mrs. Pitchford, wife of the Rev. Mr. Pitchford, minor canon of that cathedral.—Mrs. Robson, aged 79, of Old Elvet, Durham.—At South Shields, Mrs. Wallace.—Mr. John Donkin Row, of Gateshead.—At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Rob. Finlay, master of the Ship Star, aged 58.—Mr. Francis Robson, ship carpenter, aged 72.—Mrs. Hutchinson, of Sunderland, aged 40.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.]—At Exeter, the Rev. Mr. Laffer, of Redruth, to Miss Jenkins.—At Staverton, Mr. C. Edwards, to Miss Allen.—Mr. T. Hamlyn, of Ashburton, to Miss A. Laskey, of Islington.—Lieut. S. Bond, of the Royal marines, to Miss Matilda Dove, of Plymouth.

Died.]—At Teignmouth-house, Henry Chichley Michell, esq.—Stephen Remnant, esq. of Fairwater-house, Taunton.—At Tiverton, Richard Nesbitt, esq. formerly Major in the 63d foot.—At Plymouth, in consequence of a fall from his gig, Thomas Lockyer, esq. a principal merchant of that place.—At Exeter, Mrs. Hone, wife of N. Hone, esq.

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DORSETSHIRE.

Died.]—At Swanage, Mrs. Price, widow of the late unfortunate Capt. Price, commander of the Prince of Wales East Indiaman, lost off the Cape of Good Hope.

ESSEX.

Died.—Mrs. Shedden, wife of Bartlet Bridger S. esq. and daughter of B. Goodrich, esq. of Saling Grove.—George Pain, esq. of Quickbury, aged 51.—Mr. F. Pulham, aged 78, one of the capital burgesses of Harwich.—Mr. A. Tabrum, of Little Canfield-street, near Dunmow.—Mr. J. Levett, of Sandon, aged 80.—Mrs. M. Parke, of Saffron Walden, aged 85.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Codrington's seat, at Doddington, that princely erection, will be one of the most stately mansions in the kingdom. It has already been about nine years in hand, and is expected to be finished in 1808 This building is in the Grecian style of architecture. Mr. Wyatt superintends the whole. The expense will exceed the estimate, i. e. 120,000*l.*

As the workmen were lately employed in digging the foundation for the new Blue Coat Hospital in Gloucester (intended to be erected, upon an elegant and extensive plan, on the scite of the ancient building in Eastgate-street), they discovered, about six feet below the surface of the earth, the remains of a very curious tesselated Roman pavement, thirty feet long and twenty wide, divided into compartments, enriched with a great variety of scrolls, frets, and other architectural ornaments, and having a wreathed or braided border. The colours are white, red, blueish grey, and pale and dark brown. The *tesseræ* are mostly cubes of different sizes, from one half to three quarters of an inch; some are triangular, and of various other shapes. The cement, on which the pavement is laid, is about an inch thick, and appears to be composed of sand, pounded brick, and lime, forming together a very hard substance. The interstices are filled up with cement, so hard, that it is even more difficult to break than the *tesseræ* themselves. The white and brown *tesseræ* appear to be of a hard calcareous stone, and bear a good polish; the red are of a fine sort of brick; the blueish grey are of a hard agrillaceous stone, found in many parts of Gloucestershire, and called *blue lyas*; and the dark brown appears to be of the granite found at St. Vincent's Rocks, near this city.

Married.] At Stroud, John Hill-house Wilcox, esq. one of the Sheriffs of Bristol, to Miss Margaret Wathen; and Isaac Dight, esq. to Miss A. W. Wathen, both daughters of Sir Samuel Wathen, of Gloucester.—At Cheltenham, William Long, esq. of Swindon, Wilts, to Miss C. Powell.—Mr. Thomas Highnall, to Miss Ann Stallard.—At Wollaston, Mr. James Jos. Harris, of Gloucester, to Miss Eleanor Thomas.—Mr. Richard Insall, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Terrett.

Died.] At Cheltenham, aged 55, Mrs. Sophia Williams, foundress of the new school at the above place, under the patronage of her Majesty.—At Bibury, the Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of that place, and late fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.—Charles Hayward, esq. of Winchcombe,

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. Weston of Yaxley, aged 88.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Earl of Bridgewater is erecting a most superbly magnificent mansion, at his seat in Hertfordshire, under the immediate direction of James Wyatt, esq.—The expense it is supposed will exceed 80,000*l.*

Died.] At Hertford, Maria Letitia, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. Hillary, of Savage Gardens.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Winchester, Lieut. H. E. Sutherland, late of His Majesty's ship Boadicea. He was called at eleven o'clock, and desired to be called again at twelve, at which time he was found dead in his bed.—Rev. Henry R. Drummond, rector of Fawley.—At Fawley Cottage, Miss Matilda De Renzy, daughter of Capt. De Renzy, of the Duke of York's volunteers.—At Gosport, Mrs. Minchin, wife of Thomas Andrews M. esq.—At Southampton, Mr. Baker, sen. banker.—Mrs. Hibbs, of Moira Place.—Lieut. Col. Young, of the Portsmouth division of marines.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, the Rev. D. Morgan, canon-residentiary, and chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, to Miss Underwood.—Mr. Matthews, of Woolhope, to Mrs.

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Lockett.—At Kingston, Mr. C. Cope, of Birmingham, to Miss Harriet Rogers.

Died.] At Bodenham, Mrs. Mary Pearce, relict of Mr. Walter P. late of Ross, surgeon. Mrs. Poultney, relict of the late Mr. P. grocer of Hereford.—Mr. Thomas Abrahall, of Forge.—Mr. Wm. Prichard, of Welcheston.—At Leominster, aged 96, Mr. T. Ford.

KENT.

Married.] At Lewisham, M. F. Hommey, esq. of Charlton, to Miss Henry, of Sydenham.—At Northfleet, Wm. Ritchie, esq. of Deptford, to Miss Sarah Pitcher.—William Batson, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Vallence, of Cheapside, London.—At Wrotham, Mr. Wm. Crow, to Miss Hodsoll.—Thomas Prickles, esq. of Piccadilly, to Mrs. Dawson, of Margate.—At Tenterden, Mr. Wiltshear, of Rolvenden, to Miss Winser.—Capt. F. W. Austen, R. N. to Miss Gibson, of Ramsgate.—At Dover, Mr. Thomas Ismay, to Mrs. Sarah Richards.—At Folkestone, Quarter-master Elliot, of the 43d Foot, to Miss Valver.

Died.] At Tunbridge Wells, aged 50, Sir John Chardin Musgrave, bart. of Eden Hall, in the county of Cumberland.—At the Hive, Mrs. Wadman, wife of Francis Wadman, esq. gentleman usher to the late Princess Amelia. She was niece of the late Sir John Comyns, now chief baron of the Exchequer.—At Greenwich, Stephen John Maule, esq.—At Dover, Mrs. Blackwood, widow of Capt. B. of the 18th Foot.—At Lewisham, aged 21, Miss Louisa Anne Thornhill, daughter of the Rev. John Thornhill.—Mrs. Hobday, of Folkestone, aged 42.—At Ramsgate, Henry Creswell, esq. of St. Mary at-Hill, London.—At Beckingham, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Dacre, relict of Thomas Barrett Lennard, Lord Dacre, and sister of the late Earl Camden.—Miss Clara Latham, aged 16, daughter of Dr. Thomas L. of Bexley.—At Canterbury, Mr. Minnard, formerly organist in that cathedral.—At Tenterden, aged 80, Mr. J. Mercer.—At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Weller, wife of Mr. Weller, sen. of Tenterden Place.—The Rev. Edward Burkitt, vicar of Northbourne and Shoulden.—Mrs. Page, widow of J. Page, esq. of Great St. Helen's, London.—Mr. Thomas Cooke, of Maidstone, banker.—At Ramsgate, Mrs. Kemp.—At Deal, Mr. Edward Hodgeman.—Mr. Franks, of Rochester, schoolmaster.—At Chatham, Mrs. Creed, wife of Mr. Creed.—At Sandgate, Mrs. Argles Bishop, of Maidstone.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, Mr. Sharman, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Eleanor Laxton.—Mr. John Ragsdale, to Miss Goodwin.—Mr. John Blakey, to Miss Cooling, both of Lincoln.—Mr. James Snow, to Miss Marr.—Mr. W. Lonsdale, of Raithby, near Spalding, to Miss Cam. Pulpemon, of Louth. The joint ages of the father and bridegroom amounted to 136 years, and that of the bride and bridemaid to 28!!!—Mr Bulmer, of Paistor, solicitor, to Miss Smith, of Cottingham, near Hull.—Mr Thomas Barber, of Bawtrey, druggist, to Miss Brown, of Misson.—At Gainsborough, Mr. Flower, wharfinger, to Miss Sooby, of Blyton.—Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Lowth, attorney-at-law, to Miss C. Ludlam, of Addington.—Mr. Wilkinson, to Miss Maw, both of Epworth. Mr. Fenwick, to Miss Conney, both of Lincoln.

Died.] At Gainsborough, Mrs. Branston.—Mrs. Richard, wife of Mr. R.—Mr. Samuel Margrave.—Mr. W. Coggan.—Mrs. Espener, of Horkstow, aged 73.—At Louth, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Wright.—Mr James Birkitt, aged 59.—Mrs. Crowden, late of Boston.—At Kirton, the Rev. John Gray, vicar of Hibaldstow.—At Stamford, aged 70, Mr. Parnham.—Mr. Betts, of the Coach and Horses inn.—Mr. Stanton, of the Ram inn.—At Boston, Mr. Wm. Cowlham.—Mr. Thomas Ashlin, of Brough in the Marsh, surgeon.—Mr. West Waite, ironmonger.—Mrs. Dickens, wife of Mr. D.—At Wainfleet, aged 86, Mr. John Gray,—At Horncastle, Mr. Blanchard, belonging to the corps of volunteers; he was buried with military honours.—At Grantham. Mr. Newcome, ironmonger.—At Panton House, Edward Turner, esq. aged 89.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Lubenham, the Rev. J. Hopkins, late fellow and tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Miss

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Steare, late of Castle Hedingham, Essex. —Capt. Wm. WillisBailey, of Coleorton, to Miss Mary Ibbetson, daughter of Julius Ibbetson, an eminent artist in London.—Mr. J. Throsby, of Leicester, Printer. to Miss Cooper, of Swinford.—William Gaven, esq. of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to Miss S. White.

Died.] At Leicester, Henry Carter, esq.—Thomas Watchorn, esq, aged 56.—Mrs. Matthews, confectioner.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. Charles Hatthaway, to Miss Bunker.—Mr. Thomas Yelverton, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. James Kendrick, of Warrington, to Miss Mary Johnson.—Mr. W. Welsh, to Miss Summers.—Mr. John Henshaw, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson. —Mr. Evres, of the ship Enterprise, to Mrs. Maxwell.—Mr. Rich. Atkinson to Miss Pickering, of Eastham.—Mr. Wm. Leeming, of Manchester, to Mrs. Alice Robinson.—Capt. John Walker, to Miss Ann Esther Robinson, of London.—At Manchester, Mr. George Scholes, of High Bank, to Miss Seddon.—Mr. James Clarke, to Miss Jane Kilner, both of Lancaster. —Mr. John Walton, sen. of Preston, to Miss Anna Critchley, of Leyland.—At Ulverstone, Mr. Harrison, of Egremont, to Miss Harrison, of Newland. Mr. Jepson, of Blackburn, to Miss Bentley, of Whitebrick.—Mr. J. Pettit Jean, to Miss M. Gregory.

Died.]—On the 14th of June last, aged 47, the Rev. Wm. White, M.A. vicar of Lancaster. Mr W. was one of those English who were detained in France by Bonaparte, and he died at Verdun.—At Cornston, Miss Smith, daughter of George S. esq.—At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Norris, surgeon, aged 35.—At Preston, aged 22, Miss Burnham.—Mr. Thomas Wood, cotton merchant, late of Manchester.—At Ingleton, on his return home from sea-bathing, John Bolton, of Colne, esq.—At Liverpool, Mr. Oliver Sweetenham.—Mr. John Orme, aged 65.—Mrs. Mary Berry, wife of Mr. Wm. B. aged 50.—Mr. Whitfield, at Dale-street.—At Wigan, Mr. Samuel Heywood.—Mr. Ralph Fogg, late a cotton merchant at Manchester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Bulstrode, the seat of the Duke of Portland, is receiving a very great addition to the old mansion-house. A fine Gothic front is now erecting, with a noble pediment in the centre, supported by stately columns. The offices, which are acknowledged to be the most spacious and elegant in the kingdom, are undergoing many improvements. The improvements will cost the noble owners about 30,000*l.*

Married.]—At Clayworth, George Acklom, esq. captain in the R. N. to Miss Acklom, daughter of Jonathan A. of Wiseton-hall, esq.—At Nottingham, Thomas Jenkins, esq. to Miss Fordyce.—At Worksop, Mr. Snow, of Lincoln, surgeon, to Miss Marr.—The Rev. Charles Nixon, rector of Nuthall, near Nottingham, to Miss Jackson, of Hucknall Torkard.—At Southwell, W. Smith, esq. to Miss Pigot, of Eperstone.—Mr. Stevenson, of Newark, to Miss Hall, of Sibthorpe.—Mr. Smalley, of Newark, to Miss Bailey, of Grantham.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mr. Blackhall, jun.—Mr. Caunt, sen. malister. —Mr. Gibson, hosier.—Mrs. Sarah Drury, aged 69.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.]—Mr. John Armstrong, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Thompson.—Ralph Clarke, of Hauxley, esq. to Miss Mount, of Merton in Surry.—Mr. G. Patrick, of Newcastle, to Miss Agnew, of Durham.—Mr. John Young, to Miss Elizabeth Bootiman, both of Newcastle.—Mr. George Henderson, to Miss Warnichin of Newcastle.

Died.]—George Wakefield, esq. of Wakefield-house, near North-shields, a partner in the Northumberland bank. On the Wednesday preceding his death he was confirmed by the bishop, with his children, in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, having lately left the society of Quakers, and joined the Established Church.—Lady Ridley, wife of Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. M. P. for Newcastle.—Mr. Stephen Clearby, of Newcastle, late an eminent surgeon at Barnard-castle.—At Hexham, Mrs. Sparke, relict of the late Ralph S. of the Summerods, esq.—Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, of Newcastle, aged 80.

NORFOLK.

The Rev. Mr. Cook of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in his possession upwards of one thousand Roman coins, lately dug up near an encampment on the coast of Norfolk, together

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with the fragments of the urn in which they were found

Married.]—John Macdougall, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, to Miss Wright, only daughter of Richard W. esq of East Hurling-hall.—At Mount Hybla, in Jamaica, Capt. C. C. Parish, of the ship Alfred, to Miss Eliz. Corry, daughter of Robert C. esq. of Yarmouth.—Thomas Allen, esq. to Miss F. Hogg, both of Lynn.—Mr. John Kelly, of Yarmouth, to Miss Eliza Barker, of Mettingham.—At Norwich, Mr. P. Miller, to Miss Sarah Mingay.—Mr. Henry Mason, printer, to Miss Leeds.—At Yarmouth, Mr. William Lemon, to Mrs. Jedidah Howard—Mr. Joseph Spilling, to Miss Sarah Joy.—Mr. Henry Olley, to Miss Eliz. Lettis.

Died.]—Francis Gostling, esq. an eminent distiller of Norwich.—Mr. Edw. Booth, bookbinder.—At Hayneford, Sir Charles Playters, bart. He is succeeded in the title by his half-brother, now abroad.—Mrs. Nettleton, wife of Mr. Will. N. of Wells.—Miss Mary Church, of Bradfield, aged 19.—Mr. William Banyard, of Walsingham.—At Lynn, aged 74. Mrs. Hardyman, mother of the Rev. W. Hardyman.—Mrs. Sturley, wife of Mr. Sturley of Darsingham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The magistrates of Northamptonshire have ordered, that, at all future sessions, on trials of appeals against orders of removal of paupers, the respondents shall, in the first place, substantiate the removal of the pauper or paupers to the appellants' parish, before the appellants shall be called upon to prove their case; and that the appellants shall produce the pauper or paupers in court upon the trials of such appeals.

Married.]—Mr. H. Hughes, of Northampton, attorney-at-law, to Miss A. Smith, of Great Linford, Bucks.—Mr. Locock, surgeon, to Mrs. Cape, both of Northampton.

Died.]—At Oundle, aged 87, W. Walcot, M. D. who acted for many years as a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Northamptonshire. He was formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge, M. B. 1742, M. D. 1747. In the plenitude of his goodness, he bequeathed legacies to the following persons, which were paid to them the day after his death. To his housekeeper, 50*l.* a-year; to his footman, 50*l.* a-year; to his coachman, 20*l.* a-year; and 100*l.* in cash to each of them; to his gardener, 200*l.*; to his servant maids, who lately entered his service, 10*l.* each, and double mourning, &c.—At Peterborough, aged 43, Mr. John Miller, surgeon.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—At Oxford, Mr. James Morton, to Miss Harriet Portlock.—Mr. W. Wakelin, of Oxford, to Miss Barr, of Hinton.

Died.]—At Oxford, Mrs. Humphries, aged 69.—Mrs. Collingridge, widow of the late Mr. C. of Goddington.—Mr. Thomas Steel, aged 49, porter of Worcester-college.—Mrs. Sarah Davis, wife of W. Tho. D.—At Whitney, aged 70, Mr. John Hitchcock.—Mr. Thomas Davies, of the King's Arms Inn, Wheatley.—At Bicester, Mr. James Moore, and Mr. Henry Churchill, both eminent attornies.

SHROPSHIRE.

The junction of the Ellesmere Canal with the Chester Canal at Nantwich, has already introduced a very considerable trade, opened a direct communication from the remote parts of Montgomeryshire to Liverpool, and been the means of conveying by water carriage, immense quantities of timber, bark, corn, and other produce of the rich and fertile counties of Salop, Denbeigh, and Montgomery, to Chester, Liverpool, and the adjacent country, and supplying the counties with all kinds of West Indian produce and other articles from Liverpool, at a moderate expense.

Married.]—Berian Botfield, of Ditton, esq. to Miss Charlotte Withering, daughter of the late Dr. W. of the Larches, near Birmingham.—Mr. Haslewood, of Bridgenorth, to Mrs. Zouch, of Stratford on Avon.—R. E. Dean, of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss S. Owen, of Woodhouse.—At Ludlow, G. T. Brown, esq. of Winifred Dale, near Bath, to Miss Mary Sneade.—Mr. John Rawlins, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Rebecca Broughall, of Kinsell.—Mr. Gwynn, to Mrs. Jane Morgan, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Newling, of Shrewsbury, stationer, to Miss Stringer, of Llanfair.—At Madeley, Mr. John Harris, of Worcester, to Miss Guest.

Died.]—Mrs. Langley, relict of G. L. of Golden Hall, and younger daugh-

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ter of the late Sir Francis Fusk, bart.—John Bigland, esq. of Killsall, aged 73.—At Shipley, Mr Ezekiel Banture: being a member of the Morse Volunteers, he was buried with military honours.—Mr. Lawley, of Wellington.—Mrs. Susan Price, of Oswestry.—Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Ellesmere.—At Ellesmere, on his return from Parkgate, Mr. Joseph Davies, sen. of Shrewsbury. — At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. cooper.—Mr. W. Tarrell.—At Wem, Mrs. Dickin, wife of the Rev. George Dickin, rector of Morton Corbet, and vicar of Stanton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hanley, John Hatherley, esq. of Fishwick, Devon, to Miss Martha Wilson, of Hanley.

Died.] At the Hough, near Stafford, Mrs. Orange, wife of William O. esq. of the 38th regiment, daughter of the late Rev. Wright Burton Phillipson, of Peterborough.

SUFFOLK.

Married] — At Lavenham, Mr. T. Burch, to Miss Hatch, daughter of the late Rev. Giles H.—At Hadley, the Rev. J. H. George Lefroy, of Ash, in Hampshire, to Miss Sophia Cottrell, daughter of the Rev. Charles C. of Hadley. — Daniel Shepherd, of Ipswich, esq. to Miss Roper, of Hopton. —Mr. Harrison, of Bickinghall, to Miss Meen, of Hunston.—Mr. Robert Briggs, of Wenhaston, to Miss Wade, of Halesworth.—Mr. James Poole, to Miss Mootam, of Brent Eleigh.

Died]—Charles Morris, esq. surgeon of the East Suffolk Militia—Mr. John Basham, of Bury, aged 22.—Mr. T. Chickall, of Ovington Hall, Clare.—Mr. Debenham, of Botesdale.

SUSSEX.

Lewes Cattle Shew.—This meeting was numerously attended by gentlemen farmers, nobility and gentry. The Earl of Egremont, who sent a present of a fine buck, was in the chair, supported on the right by the Earl of Chichester, and on the left by Viscount Gage, Sir John Sebright, and Sir John Dashwood King. The company dined at the White Hart, in Lewes. The greatest harmony and conviviality prevailed. The first toast was "The King and Constitution," with three times three: then followed "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," "The Duke of Bedford," "Viscount Gage," and Mr. Ellman," of Glynn, which were drank with fervour by the company. It was half past seven when they separated, after adjudging the following prizes:

The cup, value 10 guineas, for the best two year old bull, Mr. Ellman.

Ditto for three year old ditto, Mr. Cupps.

Ditto for four year old ditto, Lord Gage.

Ditto for two year old heifer, Col. Newton.

Ditto for three year old ditto. Mr. Ellman.

Ditto for oxen, Mr. Ange.

Ditto for one year old South Down ram, Mr. T. Saxby.

Ditto for two year old ditto, Mr. T Farncomb.

Ditto for three year old ditto, Mr. Hamshar.

Ditto for two year old flock ditto, Mr. T. Saxby.

Ditto for three year old flock ditto, Mr. Hamshar.

Prizes for the best pen of twelve South Down ewes.

Cup, value five guineas, to Mr. John Ellman; second ditto, to Mr. Thomas Ellman: third ditto, to Mr. Saxby.

Charles Western, esq. of Felix Hall, Essex, for the best boar, prize, a five guinea cup, ditto for sow, ditto, Mr. Ellman; first prize for fleece, Mr. Saxby; second ditto, Mr. T. Farncombe.

Married.]—The Rev. G. D. Kenard, Vicar of Chidham, to Miss Bennett. —At Brighton, Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Gracechurch-street, London, to Mrs. Prichard.—At Ashford, the Rev. John Bond, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to Miss Sophia Smart.

Died]— At Brighthelmstone, aged 52, William Pennyman, esq. of Little Ponton, near Grantham.—Lieut. Bisk, of the South Gloucester Militia, aged 36.—Samuel Stapleton, esq. late Major of the first Fencible Dragoons, and barrack-master of Arundel.—At Lewes, John Adams, esq. of Rotherhithe, in consequence of his having been thrown out of his chaise, and broke his leg, the last day of Lewes Races.—At Petworth, the Rev. Thomas Vernon, rector of Sutton, Sussex, and of Penselwood, Somerset.

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WARWICKSHIRE.

Died.] At Edgbaston, near Birmingham. Mr. J. P. Marindin.—At Stratford, on Avon, aged 73, Mrs. Phebe Bell, late of Clapton.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr G. Vennell, of Chippenham, to Miss Mary Russ, of Sutton. Mr. J. Beckingsale, of Salisbury, to Miss Mary Hunt, of Alresford.—Mr. Robert Paviour, of Westbury, to Miss Jane Paviour, of Yeovil.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 31, Joseph Bird, esq. late Captain in the blues, and Brigade-major on the staff of that district. Mrs. Lewes, of Semington.

YORKSHIRE.

The first stone of the Light House, intended to be erected on Flambrough Head, was lately placed by Benjamin Milne, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs at the port of Bridlington, to whose assiduity and exertions the public are materially indebted for such an invaluable establishment.

Married.] At Whitby, John Richardson, esq. capt. in the volunteer corps of that place, to Miss Margaret Barker.—At Scarborough, aged 78, Mr. Michael Pearson of Spital-square, London.—At Kirby-grindalythe, Wm. Sawdon, of West Lutton, to Miss Isabella Snowball.—At Halifax, Henry Ingram, esq. to Miss Moore, of Brockwell.—Mr. Kendray, to Miss Alderson, both of Barnsley.—Rev. G. Wearing, of Langs, to Miss Brooks, of Great Harewood.—Rev. Tho. Taylor, dissenting minister at Ossett, to Miss Rawson, of Leeds.—Mr. Thomas Wilson, of York, to Miss S. F. Lund, of Huntingdon, near that city.—Mr. Jacob Wilson, jun. to Miss Elliott, both of Beverley.—Wm. Dent, esq. of Thirsk, to Miss Dent, of Brickdenbury, Herts.—The Rev. W. W. Layng, vicar of St. Lawrence, York, to Miss Helena Bulmer, of that city.—Wm. Martin, of Barmby Dunn, esq. to Miss Bedford, of Fenwick Grange.

Died.]—Mrs. Caygill, aged 85, relict of the late John C. of Shaw, near Halifax.—Mr. Dan. Marshall, of Glasshouse, Wakefield, aged 50, watch-glass-manufacturer. He was son of the late Wm. Marshall, who established that business at Wakefield in 1751.—Mr. Thomas Outhwaite, of Leeds, tobacconist.—Mr. Tho. Maplebeck, of Sheffield, attorney-at-law.—Mr. Jos. Bentley, of Bradford, attorney at law, aged 70.—Mr. Wm. Haywood, of the cast-iron foundry, Sheffield.—Mr. Francis Consitt, of York, engraver.—At Hull, Mr. John Crosley, draper.—Mr. James Burnham, aged 57.—Mrs. Thompson, aged 75, widow of the late Samuel Thompson, esq.—Miss Waite, daughter of Mrs. Waite, of Scarbro'.—Mrs. Meggeson, keeper of the gaol at York, and widow of the late Mr. Francis Meggeson.—Mrs. Grange, wife of Mr. G. of Leeds, attorney-at-law.—Mrs. Wilkinson, of York, relict of the late Mr. Alderman W.—Mrs. Faber, aged 63, wife of the Rev. Thomas F. vicar of Calverley.—Mrs. Priestley, wife of Mr. P. spirit-merchant, of Halifax.—Mr. Edward Hickman, of Wakefield.—At Whitby, the Rev. —— Mackenzie, late chaplain in the army.—At Leeds, aged 24, Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. K. of the theatre of that place.—At Park-hill, near Doncaster, aged 60, Samuel Buck, esq. recorder of Leeds.—Drowned, off Hythe, aged 16, Mr. Wm. Pitts, midshipman of H. M. S. Pomone, and son of Lieut. Col. Pitts, of the Bridlington volunteers, now collector of the customs at Whitby.—Miss Plumer, daughter of the late Thos. P. of Lilling-hall.—John Hay, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation of York. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1788, and that of lord mayor in the year 1794.—At Beverley, aged 24, Miss Anne Cuming, daughter of George C. esq.—At Bradford, aged 38, after attending divine service twice that day, and receiving the sacrament, Miss Bower. Half an hour before her decease, she had read prayers to her servants, and at that time enjoyed her usual state of health.—At Malton, aged 83, Mr. George Mead, late of Leicester, hosier.—At Kilham, Mrs. Eliz. Anderson, widow of the late Mr. Robert A.—At Thornton, near Pickering, Lieut. Wm. Ward, of the R. N. aged 62.

WALES.

Monmouth Wool Fair.—This popular fair, so advantageous to the agriculture of the surrounding neighbourhood, took place on the 25th July, and a large quantity of wool was brought there for sale. An opinion was received in the morning, that from the present state of the clothing trade, the prices would feel a depression from those of last year, and, at the commencement of the sale, the remark bore the appearance of truth; but though it began so low as 25s. per

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stone, it kept rising by slow degrees, and a good deal went off at 27s. a sample or two indeed as high as 30s. but they were exceedingly fine specimens, and very few of that kind exposed.

Died.] At Swansea, the Right Honourable Francis Mathew, Earl, Viscount, and Baron Landaff. He was created on September 20, 1783, Baron Landaff of Thomastown, in the county of Tipperary; and advanced to the dignity of a Viscount, December 20, 1793; and to that of an Earl, November, 1797. His lordship married September 6, 1764, Valentinia Alicia, second daughter of James Smith, esq. and sister of Sir Skeffington Smith, bart. by whom (who died in August, 1781) he had issue: 1. Francis James, born January 20, 1768; now Earl of Landaff, who married July 10, 1797, Miss Latouche, daughter of John Latouche, esq. 2. Montague, born August 18, 1773, a Colonel in the army. 3. George, born 1779. 4. Alicia. The Earl of Landaff married secondly, in June, 1784, Catharine, second daughter of the late Earl of Massareene, by whom, who died February 9, 1796, he had no issue. Lord Landaff was considered one of the handsomest men of the age, and, with the most prepossessing exterior, combined the most elegant and captivating manners. His two ladies were two of the most beautiful women of their time. Miss Smith, to the most beautiful face, joined a figure for a statuary; there was not a court in Europe that did not do homage to her beauty as Mrs. Mathew. The late Lady Landaff's face was beautiful, but her figure short, and inclined to *en bon point*. His lordship lived mostly at Cheltenham, with his amiable daughter.—At Park, in Glamorganshire, aged 86, Mrs. Price, relict of the late Samuel P. esq.—The Rev. Thomas Price, rector of Kilgerran, near Cardigan, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Pembroke.

SCOTLAND.

The brethren of the Mason Lodge of Balerno, much to their credit, have prepared a monumental stone, with suitable inscriptions to the memory of the author of the "Gentle Shepherd"—Allan Ramsay.

A Sword Fish, *(Xiphias gladius)* was lately taken in Solway Frith, between Scotland and Cumberland. This fish is a native of the Mediterranean, and is but rarely caught on our coast. The body is long and roundish, largest near the head, and tapering towards the tail. The upper jaw is extended into a very long and depressed point, of a bony substance, resembling a sword; the under one is much shorter, and terminates in a sharp point. The dorsal fin runs along the whole length of the body, and the tail is in the form of a crescent. Fishes of this order have no rentral fins.

Died.] Miss Eliz. Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. H. one of the ministers of St. Andrew's.—On his passage from London to Leith, Lieutenant Colin Thompson, of the 63d regiment.—At Luncarty, near Perth, Mr. William Morrison, bookseller.—At Musselburgh, Captain Thomas Stuart, late of the 18th foot.—Colonel W. P. Smith, commanding the Royal Artillery in Scotland.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Colquhoun, relict of General John Campbell, of Barbreck, and daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, bart.—Daniel Scott, esq. youngest son of the late Walter S. esq.

IRELAND.

A plan is in contemplation, which promises most essentially to benefit the trade and commerce in St. George's, the English, and Bristol Channels, and to open a better communication between London and Dublin, than at present exists by way of Holyhead. It is proposed to carry out a pier at a place called Portdyallaen Harbour, in Caernarvonshire, which may be done at a very small expense, and be made one of the best and safest harbours in the kingdom. In that case, vessels may beat in or out during the day or night, and come to an anchor in four fathoms water, at low tide; whereas, at Holyhead, (a dry harbour) the tide must flow three hours at spring tides, and four at neap tides, before a vessel can get in or out. But the principal advantage would be, in case the packets were to sail from this port to Ireland, that the communication between the two countries would be considerably facilitated, the dangerous race of the Head, where so many vessels have suffered, the rocky shore to the east of the harbour, and the sunken rocks of Ynyshalen, would be avoided, and a safe, and at all times accessible, harbour to be opened, in a part where,

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at present, on either side the Channel, there does not exist a road-stead even for ships to run into in bad weather. The trade of Liverpool, and indeed of all places, whose trade passes through St. George's Channel, would be materially benefitted, and the communication, as before stated, between London and Dublin, would be bettered. It is thirty-six miles less from London to Portdyallaen than to Holyhead, and the dangerous passages of Bangor and Conway ferries would be avoided. A new turnpike-road has been made through Wales to Portdyallaen harbour, and the plan altogether promises to the traveller the multiplied benefits of lessening the time, trouble, expense, and danger, of the journey from Dublin to the Sister City. For this improvement the country is indebted to the zeal and enterprise of W. A. Maddocks, esq. the Member for Boston.

Dublin Society.—The patriotic countenance and encouragement of the Dublin Society, operating with the salutary protection of the Legislature, in favour of the cultivation of timber trees in this kingdom, have had conjointly very important effects in promoting this great national object, and we look forward with pleasure to the future good consequences. At a meeting on the 26th of July, the Dublin Society sanctioned the following claims, after having been previously examined and admitted by a Committee of their body: to the Right Honorable Lord Cahir, for planting in the county of Tipperary, 30 acres with timber trees, 144*l.* Right Honorable Lord H. Petty, 10 acres in the county of Kerry, 40*l.* H. A. Herbert, esq. 12 acres, in the same county, 48*l.* and the Marquis of Sligo, in the county of Mayo, 17 acres, 68*l.* Securities have been passed to the Society to keep up those plantations for fifteen years. Premiums at the rate of 3*l.* an acre, for planting oak and larch trees, the claimants entering into similar engagements with those abovementioned, were adjudged as follow: to Thomas M'Carthy, esq. for six acres planted in the county of Tipperary, 18*l.* The Right Honorable Lord Wicklow, five acres, county of Wicklow, 15*l.* Rev. James Symes, same county, same number of acres, same premium. Mrs. Sophia Pollard, Westmeath, four acres, 12*l.* Premiums for rearing from Irish seed, sown between the first of January, 1805, and the first of May, 1806, Scotch fir or larch, the seedlings transplanted in the spring, were adjudged to the following claimants, viz. to Thomas M'Carthy, esq. for 300,000 seedlings, 55*l.* 10*s.* Lord Cahir, for 170,000, 25*l.* 10*s.* Under the auspices of the society, several persons are at present engaged in making statistical surveys of different counties, a measure from which many important communications are to be expected. The transactions of the society, we learn, are nearly ready for publication.

At the commencement held in the University of Dublin, on Tuesday the 15th instant, the honorary degree of L.L.D. was conferred on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Chancellor of the University; and also on the Right Honorable Lord Chief Justice Downes, Vice Chancellor.

A discovery has lately been made on the estate of the Earl of Shannon, in the neighbourhood of Youghall, which will, no doubt, engage the attention of the antiquary, and induce an anxiety to explore the great variety of subterraneous excavations, with which that part of Ireland abounds. Some country people having occasion to quarry stones near one of these recesses, suddenly opened on a hollow, which contained a human skeleton, around which was found the remnant of a garment, most richly ornamented with broad plates of figured gold, of considerable value. The gold lace is of a pattern similar to that of the present day. Besides this there were also found several amber beads, much injured by time, together with an article resembling a mitre.

Died.] At Dublin, aged 83, the Rev. B. Kerlock, D. D. and 48 years P. P. of St. Catherine's parish, in that city.—In consequence of a fall from his horse, near Monkstown, the Rev. Singleton Harper.—Charles White, esq. aged 20, son of R. White, esq. of Aghavoe.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At Paris, on the 15th of May, aged 63, James Martin Cels, member of the physical and mathematical class of the French Institute. He was deeply versed in every part of natural history and of rural economy, but he particularly devoted himself to the cultivation of trees, especially the exotic

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kinds. He formed a large nursery near his house, in the plain of Mont Rouge, and his garden was an object both of curiosity and instruction. France is indebted to this learned agriculturist and naturalist, for a great number of the most curious exotic trees which at present embellish its gardens. He was interred in the burial-ground of Mont Rouge, and his funeral was attended by a great number of his colleagues in the Institute. After the funeral service was over, the minister of the parish pronounced an eulogy on M. Cels, equally honorable to the zeal of the pastor, and to the memory of his parishioner. After the body was deposited in the grave, M. Cuvier, one of the secretaries of the class of which M. Cels was a member, delivered an ingenious discourse on the part which he took in the institute. M. Silvestre, secretary of the society of agriculture, of which M. Cels was also one of the most zealous and useful members, followed with speaking on the personal merits of the deceased, and on the services which he had rendered to France and to agriculture.---In the cells of the Moro Castle, at the Havannah, Major Bowles, brother of Mr. Carington Bowles, printseller, in St. Paul's church-yard. The Major had lived so long among the Canadian tribes of Indians, as to become more than half savage himself. Long employed by the American ministers, and their American governors, he had perpetrated a number of mischiefs and cruelties on the peaceful and defenceless frontier inhabitants of the United States; went to England for a few years after the revolutionary war; was again noticed and employed; but, a few years back was landed out of a British sloop of war, on the shore of the bay of Mobile; made his way towards the southern frontier; and after alternately committing many excesses on the subjects of the United States, urging the savages to war, and committing open hostilities against the Spaniards, he was betrayed, taken by a party of his fellow savages, and delivered to the Spanish commandant, who soon had him confined in the Moro castle. He was there shut out from light and air, fed upon bread and water only, until, being deprived of all hope of delivery, he refused all kind of sustenance, and died.

In India, Lieut.-Col. Peter Dallas. —At Bangalore, Major James Wilson. —In the Upper Provinces of Bengal, Col. Noke, of the 18th regiment of native infantry. He was brother to Mrs. Wilmot, wife of Mr. Wilmot, solicitor, of Salisbury; had been 36 years in the Company's service in India, and had arranged his affairs for returning to England in January next, when he was to retire with the full approbation of the government of India, and a liberal stipend for his services. He was much respected by his brother officers, and greatly beloved in his regiment.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

July 20, 1806, to August 23, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

AUNGIER, R. Kent-road, distiller (Evans, Kennington-cross). Arcangeloz, E. Crispin-street, Spitalfields, merchant (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Ambler, J. Leeds, timber-merchant (Wood, Leeds).

Bedale, J. and T. Salford, Lancashire, cotton-spinners (Halstead and Co. Manchester). Booker, T. Birmingham, button-maker (Parker, Birmingham). Brown, T. Birchill's Mill, Staffordshire, miller (Heeley, Walsall). Blease, J. Manchester, innholder (Jones and Co. Manchester). Baird, J. Liverpool, merchant (Otred, Liverpool). Bernal, J. Prescot-street, merchant, (Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apostle). Brook, C. Well-street, St. James's, feather-manufacturer (Follett, Temple). Bloore, T. Caldon Mill, Staffordshire, corn-factor (Goodwin, Ashborne). Bore, J. Bishop's Castle, Salop, plumber (Davis, Essex-street, Strand). Boulden, J. Strand, cheesemonger (Mills, Ely-place).

Cheatle, A. Oxford-street, butcher (Bennett, Wormwood-street). Cowburn, J. Preston, Lancashire, calico-manufacturer (Aspden and Co. Preston). Crosby, E. Liverpool, merchant (Cuckit, Liverpool). Coatsworth, J. Wapping, victualler (Withy, Buckingham-street, Strand). Cole, R. late of Lambeth-road, haberdasher (Meadowcroft and Co. Gray's-inn).

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Dowling, W. junior, Henstridge, Somerset, dealer (Bird, Henstridge). Donathan, T. Liverpool, block-maker (Parr and Co. Liverpool). Dudds, J. Crown-street, Newington Butts (Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-garden).

Elliot, H. Chippenham, Wilts, clothier (Bigg, Bristol). Enock, R. Oxford-street, tailor (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street). Elliott, R. Burnley, cotton-manufacturer (Lee, Leeds). Elliott, M. Chatham, shopkeeper (Broad, Borough).

Fearnhead, S. Manchester, alehouse-keeper (Law, Manchester). Fell, H. Basinghall-street, warehouseman (Atkinson, Castle-street).

Harris, G. Manchester, alehouse-keeper (Law, Manchester). Harding, J. Abingdon, Berks, bookseller (Morland, Abingdon). Hamilton, A. and D. Haliburton, Oxford-street, linen-draper (Wordsworth, Staple's-inn). Hobbs, S. Bath, grocer (Welch, Printing-house Square, Blackfriars). Horn, W. and R. Jackson, Red-cross-street, Southwark, distillers (Martin, Vintner's-hall, Thames-street). Hara, J. O' Ilford, Essex, linen-draper (Wright and Co. Temple). Hartill, W. Bilston, Staffordshire, japanner (Smith, Wolverhampton). Hart, W. and S. Turner, junior, Lothbury, warehousemen (Hillyard, Copthall Court).

Kew, T. Nottingham, dealer (Jamson and Co. Nottingham).

Levy, L. Commercial-road, merchant (Adams, Old Jewry). Lythgoe, S. timber-merchant (Williamson, Liverpool). Lees, H. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Nabb, Manchester) Lowe, T. Mottram in Longdendale, Cheshire, cotton-spinner (Robinson, Manchester). Lowe, J. Liverpool, coach proprietor (Ascroft, Liverpool). Leith, W. Rochester, Kent, rope-maker (Nelson, Falcgrave place, Temple-bar).

Mordecai, S. Leaman-street, merchant (Adams, Old Jewry). Moss, R. Liverpool, merchant (Clements, Liverpool). Moore, J. H. Little Tower-hill, chart-seller (Pasmore, Old Broad-street). Morris, G. Dorking, Surrey, upholsterer (Hurle, Cloak-Lane). Midghall, A. Liverpool, joiner (Wiatt, Liverpool). Macculoch, G. P. Eastcheap, merchant (Mills, Elyplace).

Noble, J. Coggershall, Essex, worsted manufacturer (Field, Friday-street).

O'Meagher, J. Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, provision-merchant (Hurd, Temple). Oliphant, J. Fleet-street, tailor (Hurd, Temple) Osburn, F. G. Pontefract, Yorkshire, liquorice-merchant (Mitton, Pontefract).

Purdie, S. St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, jeweller (Davies, Warwick-street, Golden-square). Percy, J. Liverpool, block-maker (Parr and Co. Liverpool).

Pilcher, T. Canterbury, wheel-wright (Mount, Canterbury). Partington, J. Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, broker (Hurd, Temple). Parker, J. Oxford-street, goldsmith (Hilditch, Holborn).

Ragg, G. Nottingham, hosier (Cutts and Co. Nottingham). Raymond, J. Fowey, Cornwall, sail maker (White, Yeovil, Somerset). Robinson, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer (Harvey, of ditto).

Sherman, W. Pentonville, shoemaker (Denton, Gray's-inn). Stacey, G. R and R. Dearman, carpenters, Bread-street, Cheapside (Edmunds and Co. Lincoln's-inn). Stear, W. Margate, linen-draper (Bell and Co. Cheapside). Smith, T. Margaret-street, Cavendish square, hardwareman (Sunman, Golden-square). Sheardown, R. junior, Louth, Lincolnshire, stationer (Morris and Co. Louth).

Thomas, J. Carlisle, dyer (Blow, Carlisle). Thornley, T. Manchester, tallow-chandler (Foulkes and Co. Manchester).

Wilson, W. Colchester, merchant (Sperling, Colchester). Wright, J. Matlock, Derby, butcher (Woolley, Matlock). Waterworth, E. Newport, Isle of Wight, stationer (Gilbert, Newport). Watson, W. Ordford, Kent, miller (Evitt and Co. Haydon-square). Wetford, N. Exeter, haberdasher (Short and Co. Exeter).

DIVIDENDS.

Aldridge, R. Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, August 29. Alpine, W. Mac, Aldersgate-street, merchant, October 14.

Barker, H. Bristol, tailor, August 27. Bexon, W. Gosport, hawker, August 30. Burton, J. and J. Hirst, Manchester, timber-merchant, Aug. 27. Berriman, J. Brewer's-street, Pimlico, florist, Sept. 12. Brewer, J. Richmond-hill, victualler, October 25. Brown, T. late of Mill-end, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, Nov. 15. Bradbury, S. Aldersgate-street, banker, Oct. 14. Bate, F. Vigo-lane, printseller, Aug. 26. Broughall, S. Yeaton, Salop, miller, Sept. 22. Belcher, J. Lamb's Conduit-street, merchant. Sept. 27. Bell, M. York, oil-merchant, Aug. 23. Byrne, G. Exeter-street, Chelsea, hat-maker, Aug. 16. Bond, R. Worcester, patten-maker, August 26. Brettell, E. Birmingham, hosier, Aug. 25. Brandon, A. Castle-street, Tabernacle-walk, mustard-manufacturer, Aug. 26, Oct. 23 and 28. Boulden, G. Charing-cross, coach proprietor, Aug. 26. Brookes, W. Bideford, Devonshire, shopkeeper, Aug. 21. Biggs, B. Charter-house, Hinton, Somersetshire, shopkeeper, Aug. 22. Brown, J. and J. Tregent, Birmingham, factors, Aug. 26. Bacon, J. Liverpool, corn-merchant, Sept. 1. Brewer, J. Essex-street, tailor, Oct. 18.

Canning, E. junior, Henley in Arden,

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Warwickshire, thread-manufacturer, Aug. 26. Cattermole, J. Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's-inn-lane, victualler, August 29. Cockeril, W. Ludgate-hill, linen-draper, August 26. and Sept. 16. Crane, J. Whaplod Lincolnshire, grocer, Sept. 3. Clarkson, E. widow, and R. Dove, South Audley-street, oil-dealers and wine-merchants, Sept. 27. Cape, H. Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, mercer, Oct. 22.

Dowie, G. Whitechapel-road, victualler, Sept. 2. Dickenson, W. senior, T. Goodhall, and W. Dickenson, junior, Poultry, bankers, Oct. 4. Danson, G. Lancaster, merchant, Sept. 10. Dodd, W. Oxford-street, carver and gilder, Oct. 23.

Easterby, G. and W. Macfarlane, Canada-wharf, Rotherhithe, merchants, August 26. Ellis, J. Worcester, flax-dresser, Aug. 27. England, W. Little Walsingham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, Sept 8.

Francis, R. junior, Bread-street, warehouseman, Sept. 16.

Gibson, G. L. Colchester, tailor, Aug. 19. Griffiths, F. Threadneedle-street, apothecary, Aug. 16. Gill, S. Horbury, Yorkshire, tallow-chandler, Aug. 20. Golden, J. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, draper, Aug. 25. Gell, W. S. St. Ives, Huntingdon, draper, Aug. 30. Gilbert, C. St. George's-fields, back-maker, Nov. 8. Gamson, J. Kingsland-road, flax-dresser, Oct. 25. Graham, J. Stoke-next-Nayland, Suffolk, hair-merchant, Sept. 12. Griffiths, T. Spitalfields, silk-weaver, Sept. 16.

Hart, S. Chatham, baker, August 12. Haseldine, J. Bridgenorth, Salop, iron-founder, Aug. 18. Hallen, W. and G. linen and worsted yarn manufacturers, Aug. 18. Hesselwood, R. junior, Scarborough, ship-owner, Aug. 15. Hall, R. Upper Thames-street, merchant, Aug. 23. Harding, M. and J. Swanbourne, Bucks, dealers, Aug. 19. Hagan, G. O', late of Buckingham, wine-merchant, Aug. 30. Holland, J. Gray's-inn-lane, oilman, Aug. 26. Harris, F. and S. Grove, Bristol, merchants, Sept. 8. Hughes, M. Warrington, Lancashire, shopkeeper, Sept. 2. Hayley, J. L. Wolverhampton, linen-draper, Sept. 4. Henning, A. Poole, linen-draper, Sept. 6. Holmes, W. Pudsey, York, drysalter, Sept. 15. Hardy, J. Sheffield, grocer, Sept. 18.

Jones, J. Hereford, plumber, Aug. 25. Jones, R. S. Mark-lane, corn-dealer, Nov. 3. Jenkins, D. Solva, Pembrokeshire, linen-draper, Aug. 21. Jones, T. Gloucester, horse-dealer, Sept. 5. Ivemey, W. Salisbury, linen-draper, Sept. 16. Johnson, T. St. Martin's-court, umbrella-maker, September 13.

Kendell, W. Manchester-street, builder, Oct. 4. Knight, G. Liverpool, glass-manufacturer, Sept. 5.

Larkin, E. Sheffield, Bedfordshire, shopkeeper, Aug. 25. Lord, J. Eyke, Suffolk, grocer, Sept. 12. Lucas, N. and C. Bethe, Pancras-lane, merchants, Sept. 9. Lewis, A. Banbury, Oxfordshire, mercer, Sept. 3, and 13. Ludlam, J. Stoke-Bevera, Northamptonshire, victualler, Sept. 5, and 15. Lewin, J. Gosport, dealer, Sept. 8.

Main, T. Brook-street, St. Pancras, stone-mason, August 21. Macdonald, D. Threadneedle-street, merchant, August 19. Milner, J. Nottingham, hosier, Sept. 2. Mackenzie, M. Fleet-street, vintner, Aug. 10. Marr, R. Lancaster, merchant, Sept. 9. Moses, J. Newmarket-street, Wapping, slopseller, Sept. 6.

Neale, E. Grantham, Lincolnshire, mercer, Aug. 18. Noyes, R. Bristol, merchant, Aug. 21. Nixon, J. Lawrence-lane, merchant, Sept 13.

Price, S. Northumberland-street, money-scrivener, Aug. 23. Pierce, J. Bread-street, warehouseman, Aug. 2. Paine, G. Brompton, Kent, butcher, Aug. 26. Perkins, J. Huntingdon, banker, August 29. Partridge, W. and W. Rose, Bow-bridge, Gloucestershire, dyers, Aug. 29. Pinfold, S. Rodborough, Gloucestershire, clothier, August 30. Platt, T. Digglee in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant, Sept. 3. Pourtales, A. P. and A. G. Broad-street-buildings, merchants, Nov. 8.

Rush, J. Sackville-street, wine-merchant, Aug. 19. Richings, S. and S. Oxford, breeches-makers, August 12. Rennell, W. junior, Teignmouth, hopkeeper, Sept. 15. Reynolds, C. Norwich, woollen-draper, Sept. 27. Roughsedge, W Liverpool, factor, Sept. 8. Rhodes, J. and J. Jastamond, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, Sept 30.

Scougall, G. Blackheath, Kent, merchant, August 26. Scott, A. B. Pitton, R. Bowker, R. Butterworth, and R. Hartley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, Sept 13.

Thomas, J. Broad-street-buildings, merchant, Sept. 16. Teasdale, C. and W. Upper Thames-street, brokers, Nov. 8. Tullock, J. junior, Savage-gardens, October 11.

Uther, W. J. Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwel, victualler, Sept. 30.

Vaughan, H. and R. Liverpool, grocers, Sept. 2.

Wicks, W. Oxford-street, tailor, Aug. 12. White, G. Whitechapel-road, grocer, Aug. 19. Woodward, R. Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 16. White, T. Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, Kent, shipbuilder, Nov. 15. Werinck, J. G. Plymouth, merchant, Sept. 16. Waddington, S. F. Southwark, hop-merchant, Oct. 11. Wilson, C. Manchester, woollen-draper, Sept. 22.

Yates, S. Wood-street, merchant, September 27.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JULY, 1806.

	H	Baro.	T.out.	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain 5.30
1	7	30.18	57.5	62.5	56	3	W 2		
	2	30.22	62.5	64	52	4	WNW 2	. more or less cloudy at times	
2	7	30.38	55.5	61	56	4	NW 1		
	2	30.37	65	64	52	3	NW 1	. cloudy and calm eve.	
3	7	30.29	62	63	56	5	WNW 0	: fine	
	2	30.33	70.5	67	52	2	WNW 1	. cloudy night: little rain	
4	7	30.09	61.5	65	62	h	ENE 1	little rain . fair : fine	
	2	30.09	66.5	65	58	4	E 1	. clear night	
5	7	30.12	57.5	63	59	1	E 1		
	2	30.11	70.5	65	51	2	SE 1	. cloudy night : little gentle rain	
6	7	30.04	60	64	58	5	ENE 1	chiefly gentle rain	
	2	30.03	60.5	63.5	59	5	N 1	little rain . fine . cloudy	
7	7	29.87	56	62	57	5	NW 1	. gentle rain at times.	
	2	29.73	59.5	63	60	4	S 1	. chiefly fine	
8	7	29.81	57	62	59	2	W 1	. cloudy at times	
	2	29.83	66	65	54	5	SSW 2	. little rain at times . fair night	
9	7	30.00	63	65	62	5	SW 2	. fine : chiefly cloudy	
	2	30.15	71	67.5	57	5	SW 2	. little rain . fine	
10	7	30.32	61.5	65.5	60	2	SW 1		
	2	30 30	77.5	69.5	52	3	SSW 2	. lightning in w at night clear	
11	7	30.16	70	69.5	57	2	SE 1	. much rain and thunder from s w : find and wind	
	2	30.09	70.5	69.5	67	5	S 1	[s E. cloudy	
12	7	30.18	60.5	66.5	59	2	WSW 2		
	2	30.24	71	69	50	3	W 2	. cloudy eve : little rain	
13	7	30.09	62	66	60	4	SSW 2	. fine	
	2	30.07	74	71	57	3	SSW 2	. cloudy eve and little rain : more wind and little	
14	7	29.92	65	68	60	4	SSW 2	. chiefly rain but fine at times [rain . fine	
	2	29.85	66	68	60	5	WSW 2	. showers . fine	
15	7	30.02	58.5	62	60	2	WSW 1	: more cloudy	
16	2	30.00	67	66.5	54	4	SW 1	. more cloudy eve : fine	
17	7	29.82	59	64	58	1	WSW 2	: little rain	
	2	29.81	66.5	66.5	52	4	WSW 3	little rain . fine . shower . fine	
18	7	29 86	57.5	63	58	1	WSW 2	cloudy and rainy : thunder-showers	
	2	29.86	61.5	64	56	2	SW 2	. meteor in s w at 8h moving from s E to N W	
19	7	29.91	57	62	58	3	SSW 1	. chiefly cloudy and rainy	
	2	29.93	68.5	63	56	5	W 1	. fine at times . rainy night	
20	7	29 83	55.5	61	59	4	W 1	. fine . little rain at times	
	2	30.04	64	63.5	54	2	WSW 1	. chiefly cloudy and little wet at times	
21	7	30.08	55	61	57	5	NNW 1	. chiefly cloudy	
	2	30.11	64	63.5	52	5	WSW 1	. less cloudy at times : little rain	
22	7	30.03	58	62	58	3	WSW 1	. shower	
	2	29.97	64	63.5	55	3	SW 2	. showers	
23	7	29.97	54.5	60	60	f	WSW 1	sun visible . fine	
	2	29.96	67	63.5	52	3	SSE 1	. cloudy night : much gentle rain	
24	7	29.72	59.5	63	62	5	ESE 1	chiefly gentle rain : fine	
	2	29.66	65	64	67	3	ESE 1	. cloudy . heavy shower	
25	7	29.77	60.5	63.5	68	4	E 1	. more cloudy : rain [night : rain	
	2	29.77	65	65.5	65	6	S 1	. thunder hail and rain . brighter but rainy , fine	
26	7	29.79	60	63.5	69	h	ENE 1	. wind N and fine . little wet at times	
	2	29.80	66	65	60	3	N 1	. cloudy . little rain at night : fine	
27	7	29.78	57	62.5	61	2	W 1	hazy	
	2	29.78	68	65.5	55	2	W 2	. clear night	
28	7	29.81	56	62	62	4	W 1	. foggy . fine : cloudy	
	2	29.81	66.5	65	56	5	WSW 1	. little rain . less cloudy and wet at times	
29	7	29.77	61	64	67	3	WSW 1	foggy . more cloudy . rain : chiefly fair	
	2	29.77	68	66	60	3	S 1	hazy	
30	7	29 82	61	64.5	64	2	S 1	hazy . wind s E and bright	
	2	29.86	70.5	67.5	57	4	E 1	. showers . fine night : cloudy	
31	7	29.99	60.5	64.5	61	5	NE 1	hazy . fine : cloudy and shower from W	
F 1	2	30.01	67.5	67	57	4	W 2	gentle rain and little thunder . fine . hazy	
2	7	29.90	60.5	64.5	64	5	SSW 2	. little wet at times . fine eve . cloudy : rain	
	2	29.98	70	67	54	2	W 1		

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended August 16, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat. s.	d.	Rye. s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.
Middlex	78	8	43	0	37	1	35	6
Surrey	83	8	38	0	37	8	33	8
Hertford	72	2	41	0	36	0	27	4
Bedford	72	3	44	10	36	0	28	4
Huntin.	67	11	——		32	6	24	6
Northa	74	8	50	9	36	3	29	9
Rutland	76	9	——		39	0	——	
Leice tr.	80	9	——		35	8	28	5
Notting.	86	5	53	0	42	6	29	7
Derby	90	0	——		——		30	8
Stafford	84	11	——		42	7	32	7
Salop	90	0	64	0	51	0	31	5
Herefor.	85	7	51	2	38	2	29	0
Wor'str.	85	1	43	4	45	6	35	6
Warwic.	87	8	——		43	0	35	7
Wilts	74	0	——		38	0	31	10
Berks	78	7	——		31	6	32	10
Oxford	78	2	——		39	4	31	11
Bucks.	75	8	——		35	0	33	3
Brecon	91	2	54	4	42	11	24	0
Montgo	92	8	——		——		26	5
Radnor	89	5	——		40	2	26	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat. s.	d.	Rye. s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.
Essex	80	8	39	0	37	0	37	6
Kent	84	0	41	0	36	0	38	0
Sussex	77	0	——		——		40	1
Suffolk	73	2	40	0	37	2	33	6
Cambridge	73	2	——		38	0	21	4
Norfolk	69	2	44	0	33	9	24	0
Lincoln	77	11	50	6	30	7	23	10
York	75	7	50	8	34	10	26	11
Durham	80	0	——		——		30	5
Northumberland	78	8	49	7	34	10	31	10
Cumberland	80	2	59	7	48	5	34	4
Westmorland	88	7	62	2	49	4	34	10
Lancaster	83	0	——		39	1	30	7
Chester	79	0	——		——		25	4
Flint	None bought for Sale							
Denbigh	87	8	——		55	10	28	9
Anglesea	80	0	——		36	0	21	0
Carnarvon	80	4	——		43	0	28	0
Merioneth	88	4	68	0	64	0	32	0
Cardigan	80	0	——		——		——	
Pembroke	76	8	——		35	8	——	
Carmarthen	93	10	——		48	8	——	
Glamorgan	83	6	——		40	0	28	0
Gloucester	84	0	——		41	2	30	3
Somerset	86	11	——		41	0	26	2
Monmouth	100	2	——		——		——	
Devon	86	11	——		30	9	31	1
Cornwall	87	2	——		35	10	26	8
Dorset	77	5	——		32	0	37	6
Hants	77	4	——		38	0	35	0

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 81s. 7d.; Rye 49s. 4d.; Barley 39s. 9d.; Oats 30s. 2d.; Beans 45s. 2d.; Pease 44s 9d; Oatmeal 46s. 6d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats are generally harvested and got in, throughout the best parts of England; the oats and barley follow; the pease are no where a good crop, in many parts very bad; beans promise well. Harvest for all kinds is much forwarder than we expected, indeed, is quite finished, beans excepted, in many parts of South Britain. In the Northern and Western districts, the present may be deemed a forward season. Labourers are in plenty throughout, and the wages of labour upon much the same scale as last year. The old stocks of corn on hand are very sufficient.

On reference to our reports in the spring months, it will be found, that we announced what we then witnessed—a general blight, which continued, little or much, through the summer, until the commencement of the rains; after a fine and genial interval, it recommenced about ten days since, and affected vegetation for several days. The wheats in various quarters have been severely hurt, and particularly in Essex and Kent, part of Suffolk, and to the Westward, in Surry, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Herts, and Middlesex. There will be in consequence, much smutty and withered wheat this year, yet the quantity in gross promises to be large. Oats have been perhaps more affected by the blight than the wheats, and the former shell or scatter much in the field. The late storms and heavy rains having not done so much damage as might have been expected, from the shortness of the straw this season. Turnips and grasses very luxurient. Potatoes and roots in general promise a good crop. Hops will be a fair average crop, but perhaps the quality will not be very high. Wool generally down in price: the inferior sorts considerably so, indeed, nearly unsaleable.

Lean stock cheaper, store pigs excepted, which continue very dear. Good horses dear, inferior sorts unsaleable. Milch cows dear. Beef in Smithfield Market, 4s. to 5s. per stone, of 8lb. sinking the offal.—mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s.—veal 4s. to 6s.—lamb ditto,—pork 4s. 6d.—bacon 6s. to 6s. 8d.—Irish ditto 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

Middlesex, August 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JULY 22, to AUG. 26, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	865	1701	Males	770	1451
Females	830		Femal.	681	

Whereof have died under two years old 519

Between

2 and 5	151	60 and 70	101
5 and 10	65	70 and 80	55
10 and 20	63	80 and 90	34
20 and 30	98	90 and 100	6
30 and 40	115		
40 and 50	124		
50 and 60	117		

Peck Loaf 4s 5d, 4s 5d, 4s 5d. 4s 2d. 4s. 3d. — Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

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PRICE OF STOCKS from JULY 25, to AUGUST 24, 1806, both inclusive.

By Messrs. Swift and Co. Stock Brokers, Old State Lottery Office, No. 11, Poultry.

N. B. The highest Price of the Day is marked in each Stock, except the Consols, and there the highest and lowest.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 p. Ct. Navy.	5 p.Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns. 1778 1779	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish 5p.Ct.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchcq. Bills.	Omnium loan, 1806
1806															
July															
26	—	62⅞	62⅝ 61⅞	81⅛	94⅞	—	17 15-16ths	—	—	87-16ths	—	—	1 dis.	Prem.	Prem.
28	—	63⅛	62⅜	81⅛	95⅛	—	18⅛	8½	—	—	—	—	Do.	Do.	Do.
29	212	63⅜	62⅝	81⅞	95⅛	—	18 1-16ths	—	—	8½	93	186	Do.	Do.	Do.
30	—	64	63⅛	82⅛	95⅝	—	18 3-16ths	—	63⅛	87-16ths	—	—	Do.	Do.	Do.
31	—	64⅛	63⅜	82⅛	95⅞	—	18⅜	—	63½	87-16ths	93½	—	Do.	2 prem.	8½ pm.
Aug. 1	212½	64⅞	63⅞ 64⅛	83⅛	96⅛	—	18⅛	—	63⅜	89-16ths	—	187¾	Do.	Prem.	Prem.
2	—	65⅛	64⅛ 7	84⅛	97⅛	—	18⅜	—	—	89-16ths	94½	—	Do.	2 prem.	11⅛
4	214	66⅞	65⅛ 6⅛	85⅛	99⅛	—	18 15-16ths	—	—	8⅝	—	—	Do.	3 prem.	12⅛
5	215	66⅛	66 5	85⅛	99⅛	—	19	—	—	89-16ths	—	193½	Do.	Do.	12⅜
6	214	66⅜	65⅛ 6⅛	85⅛	99⅛	—	18 15-16ths	—	—	8⅝	—	—	Do.	Do.	12⅜
7	—	65⅛	64⅛ 5	84⅛	98⅛	—	18 9-16ths	—	—	89-16ths	94⅛	—	Do.	2 prem.	11½
8	212½	64⅞	64⅛ 3⅞	83⅛	96⅛	—	18⅛	—	63⅜	89-16ths	—	187⅝	Do.	Do.	9¾
9	—	64⅛	63⅜	82⅛	95⅜	—	18⅛	—	63½	8½	93½	—	Do.	Do.	8½
11	214⅛	65	64⅛ 3⅛	83⅛	97⅜	—	18⅜	—	63⅝	—	—	—	Do.	1 prem	10
13	215	64⅛	64⅛ 3⅛	83⅛	97⅛	—	18⅛	—	63⅝	—	—	188½	Do.	Do.	9½
14	—	65⅛	64⅞ 3	83⅛	97⅛	—	18 7-16ths	1½	64⅛	8⅝	—	189¼	Do.	Do.	10⅜
15	214½	63⅛	63 1⅞	81⅛	95½	—	18	—	62⅛	—	93	—	Do.	Do.	8
16	—	63⅛	62⅜ 1⅜	80⅞	94⅝	—	18	1½	—	—	—	—	Do.	Par.	6¾
18	214⅛	62⅛	62 1⅛	80⅞	944	—	17⅞	—	61⅞	—	92½	—	Do.	Do.	6 pm.
19	214	62⅛	62⅛	81⅛	94⅞	—	17 15-16ths	1 7-16ths	—	8⅝	—	—	2 dis.	Do.	6½ pm.
20	—	62⅜	62⅛ 1⅞	80⅛	94⅜	—	17⅝	1 7-16ths	61½	8⅝	—	—	1 dis.	Do.	6 pm.
21	214	62⅛	61⅞	80⅛	94⅝	—	17⅝	—	—	8⅛	—	183⅛	Do.	Do.	5½ pm.
22	214½	62⅛	61⅝	80⅛	94⅝	—	17⅝	—	61⅞	8⅞	—	183½	Do.	1 prem.	Par.
23	—	62⅛	61⅝ 2⅛	81⅛	95⅛	—	17 15-16ths	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Do.	7¼ pm.

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Engrav'd for the Universal Magazine, by H.R. Cook.

Sir T. M. Hardy.

KNT.

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SKETCH OF THE PROFESSIONAL LIFE OF SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY, BART. CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

IT is observable that the leading traits of the human character are almost as various as the features of the visage. Lavater has endeavoured, and in the opinion of some, with much reason on his side, to conjoin or pair the semblance of the visage with the characteristic of the mind. Without pretending to any skill in physiognomy, those among us who profess the least observation in matters of this sort, will perhaps not unaptly point out the hero and the coward, the generous and the depraved man.

The different shades or traits of feature in the mind, if we may be allowed the expression, have greater variety than those of the visage itself. Every single character becomes divided and subdivided into innumerable shades, each differing from the other, though the original character be still the same. The mind of the miser for instance—behold his countenance—what is the leading trait or character marked in his visage? The physiognomist will immediately answer, avarice! True, avarice is the leading feature of his visage as well as of his mind, but avarice in its inward working on the soul, branches forth and assumes a myriad of different forms. One man may be extremely parsimonious in respect to himself, and wonderfully profuse in regard to others: —still that man is a miser. Reverse his conduct—a character very often found in the paths of human life, and nobody will deny he is a miser. A third will refuse himself, perhaps, the common necessaries of life, and at the same time be extremely ostentatious in his stud, or in some other appointment, whether vanity, folly, or any other passion you please to name, may direct his propensity. Still will the character of miser be indelibly stamped on these men to the end of the chapter and catalogue.

So is it also with men whose generous emulous spirit urging them to valorous acts, have caused the universal suffrage of their countrymen to confer on them the appellation of heroes. The shades and distinctions of character in this immortal class of beings are as various as in that we have before noticed, or indeed as any other in existence. Some are fond of having their feats and actions constantly trumpeted forth to the world in so loud a strain, that their eagerness incurs, though perhaps utterly undeserving, the appellation of vanity, which is certainly not indicative of a great mind. Others display various features, and shades of features, which unfortunately appear on some occasions as an alloy to their great spirit, while on the contrary, in many, very many instances, the value of that noble spirit is materially enhanced by the dignity, or other peculiar qualities which attend it. Some there are who appear only anxious to conceal those deeds from the general knowledge of the world, as if through a timidity and diffidence of their consequence, and as if fearing that reputation which they had in fact so honestly gained, would suffer by a promulgation of those noble means by which it was acquired. This trait of character, though universally, and with the greatest truth considered amiable, is nevertheless in some measure censurable. The spirit of emulation suffers materially from such conduct, and the fear of incurring a charge of ostentation or vanity, should never be allowed a just plea for withholding from the world a perfect knowledge of those acts which may stimulate heroes yet unborn, to hardy enterprise and deeds of renown, or teach them the means by which that renown may be acquired.

In this latter class of heroes, and in some degree subject to these friendly and mild animadversions, we are sorry to class the subject of the present memoir. Diffident in the extreme, this gentleman has appeared through life anxious only in one material point, that his acts, however honourable to himself and advantageous to his country, should, together with his name, be passed over in silence. It becomes, however, the duty of the biographer and the historian to drag him by force from his wished-for obscurity, and to

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unmask his virtues to the world. What we have already said will perhaps be considered in some measure a good and sufficent excuse for any breach in continuous information, which might otherwise be imputed to us as a matter of omission or of neglect. Of the earlier part of his service, as frequently has been the case with the greatest men, owing principally to their modesty and their dislike to public notice, we are utterly ignorant. To say the truth, except on some very rare occasions, little or no opportunity offers for a young man by which he shall so peculiarly distinguish himself as to be held forth to public notice previous to his obtaining the rank of lieutenant; even in this advanced situation, the acquisition of such pre-eminent notice is by no means easy, and few there are who, even after a service of many years, are fortunate enough to obtain it. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant in 1796, and, as though fortune had predestined to render him all the aid in her power, by placing him under the immediate eye of the greatest man whom England ever saw, by whom his own natural courage might be warmed by example, and those principles of naval education which he had already received matured to perfection under so unequalled a master, he was appointed to the Minerva frigate, the ship on board which the immortal Nelson immediately afterwards hoisted his broad pendant, as commander of a light detachment from the main fleet. From hence arose that intimacy which ended not but with the life of the friend, the preceptor, and the patron. Nothing could reflect greater honour on Captain Hardy than this unwearied attachment of his noble friend; and on the other hand, let us also be permitted to say, that the subsequent conduct of this gentleman reflects the greatest credit on the just discrimination and choice of character in friendship adopted by the immortal patron.

Scarcely had Mr. Hardy entered into his new appointment, when a distinguished opportunity of signalizing himself, immediately under the eye of his patron, fortunately presented itself; it were needless almost to say, Commodore Nelson suffered not the merit of his young friend to pass away unpromulged; the official account of this transaction is so extremely concise, that it would be perhaps more satisfactory to the public, to relate the fact in the words of the commodore himself, rather than marr a noble story by any inadequate or injudicious relation of our own concerning it. "Last night, at 10 o'clock, I saw two Spanish frigates, and directed Captain Cockburne, in the Minerva, to attack the ship which carried a poop light, the Blanche bore down to attack the other. I have not yet received from Captain Preston an account of this action, but as I saw the Blanche this morning to the windward, with every sail set, I presume she had not suffered much damage. Capt. Cockburne brought his ship to close action at twenty minutes before eleven, which continued without intermission till half past one, when La Sabina, of 40 guns, 28 eighteen-pounders on her main deck, and 286 men. Captain Don Jacoba Stuart, having lost her mizen mast, (as she had after the action), main, and fore masts, 164 men killed and wounded, struck her colours.

"You are, Sir, so thoroughly acquainted with the merits of Captain Cockburne, that it is needless for me to express them; but the discipline of the Minerva does the highest credit to her captains and lieutenants, and I wish fully to express the sense I entertain of their judgment and gallantry; Lieutenant Culverhouse, the first lieutenant, is an old officer of very distinguished merit; Lieutenants Hardy, Gage, and Noble, deserve every praise which gallantry and zeal justly entitle them to, as do every officer and man in the ship. You will observe Sir, I am sure with regret, amongst the wounded, Lieutenant James Noble, who quitted the Captain to serve with me, and whose merits and repeated wounds received in fighting the enemies of our country, entitle him to every reward which a grateful nation can bestow. The Minerva's opponent being commanded by a gallant officer, was well defended, which has caused her list of killed and wounded to be great, as also her masts, sails, and rigging, to be much damaged. I have the honour to be, (Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

"*Sir John Jervis, admiral commander in chief, &c. &c. Dec. 20th, 1796.*"

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SECOND.

"In addition to my letter of this morning, I have to acquaint you that Lieutenants Culverhouse and Hardy, with a proper number of men, being put in charge of the Sabina, and she taken in tow at four A. M. a frigate was seen coming up, which, by her signals, was known to be Spanish; at half past four she came to action with the Minerva, who cast off the prize, and Lieutenant Culverhouse was directed to stand to the southward; after a trial of strength of more than half an hour, she wore and hauled off, or I am confident she would have shared the fate of her companion. At this time three other ships were seen standing for the Minerva; hope was alive, they were only frigates, and also that the Blanche was one of them; but when the day dawned, it was mortifying to see they were two Spanish ships of the line, and two frigates, and the Blanche far to the windward. In this situation, the enemy frequently within shot by bringing up the breeze, it required all the skill of Capt. Cockburne, which he eminently displayed to get off with a crippled ship; and here I must also do justice to Lieutenants Culverhouse and *Hardy*, and express my tribute of praise in their management of the prize; a frigate repeatedly fired into her without effect, and at last the Spanish admiral quitted the pursuit of the Minerva, for that of La Sabina, who was steering a different course, evidently with the intention of attracting the notice of the admiral, as English colours were hoisted over the Spanish. The Sabina's main and foremast fell over board before she surrendered. This is, Sir, an unpleasant tale; but the merits of every officer and man in the Minerva and her prize, were eminently conspicuous through the whole of this arduous day. The enemy quitted pursuit of the Minerva, at dark.

"(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

"*Admiral Sir John Jervis, commander in chief, &c. &c. 20th Dec.* 1796."

The gallantry displayed by Mr. Hardy, on the preceding occasion, appeared as the fore-runner of still greater enterprise; continuing in the Minerva, which remained on the Mediterranean or Cadiz station, and was principally employed as a cruizer, he met with a singular opportunity of distinguishing himself in the month of May following; his gallantry noticed, as it was by Captain Hallowell, who commanded the little detachment, was re-echoed in the loudest strains of approbation by the Earl of St. Vincent, the commander in chief; his letter, together with that of Capt. Hallowell, will serve as the best account of the transaction.

"June 16th, 1797.

"SIR,—I desire you will acquaint the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that Lieutenant Hardy, in the French republican corvette La Mutine, cut out of the Bay of Santa Cruz, by the boats of his majesty's ships Lively and La Minerva, has this moment joined.

"The gallantry of this action, recited in the public and private letters of Captains Hallowell and Cockburne, has prompted me to take La Mutine into his majesty's service, and to appoint Lieutenant Hardy to the command of her. A measure so necessary to encourage a continuance of daring enterprise, I am confident will merit the approbation of their lordships.

"Lively, off S. W. end of Teneriffe, May 31st, 1796.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that on standing into the Bay of Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, on the afternoon of the 28th, in company with La Minerva, I discovered an armed brig lying in the Road, which, on our near approach, hoisted French colours. Capt. Cockburne agreeing with myself in opinion, that she might be taken from her anchors, I ordered all the boats of the two ships, with a Lieutenant in each, to bring her out. Lieutenant Hardy, of La Minerva, being the senior officer, the command fell on him. At about half past two in the afternoon, he made a most resolute attack, in which he was gallantly supported by Lieuts. Bland, Hopkins, and Bushby, and Lieut. Bulkeley, of the marines, in the Lively's boat, and Lieuts. Gage and Maling in La Minerva's boats, and, under a smart fire of musquetry from the brig, boarded and carried her almost immediately. This gave an alarm to the town, and a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry was opened

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from every part of the garrison, and from a large ship lying in the road, immediately, which continued without intermission for near an hour, during which time they were very much exposed in getting the brig under weigh, and towing her out, there being very little wind; and a little before four o'clock, they had got out of the reach of the batteries, with La Mutine French national corvette, of twelve 6-pounders and two 36-pounder carronades, and one hundred and thirty five men; one hundred and thirteen of whom were on board at the time, commanded by Citizen Xavier, Paumier Capitain de Frigate. She sailed from Brest on the 8th, for L'Isle de France, and had put into the Bay of Santa Cruz, three days before she was captured, to take in water. The captain was on shore the time she was cut out.

"Lieut. Hardy having commanded the boats on this expedition, I have sent him in with the prize, and cannot recommend him, or the officers and seamen employed with him, in too strong terms. Inclosed is a list of the wounded belonging to both ships.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"BEN. HALLOWELL."

List of the petty officers and seamen belonging to his majesty's ship Lively, who were wounded on the 29th May, in taking La Mutine French national corvette, so as to render them incapable of doing their duty for the present.

Mr. Ralph Standish, master's mate.

William Allen, quarter master.

Peter Lawrence, Glenville Newberry, seamen.

Return of officers and men belonging to his majesty's ship Minerva, wounded on the 29th May, 1797, taking the national brig La Mutine.

Lieutenant Hardy.

Warrant officer.—Mr. J. Coulson, gunner.

Petty officers.—Mr. Eagar, midshipman. Mr Carpenter, ditto, dangerously. Matthew Vessey, gunner's mate. Davis Lewis, second master's mate. Robert Stoper, cockswain.

Seamen.—Anthony Hule, dangerously.

Soldiers of the 11th regiment.—James Dunlap, corporal John Milton, Samuel Clark, privates. - Total, eleven.

GEORGE COCKBURN.

It is needless to say the measure and the recommendation were most warmly and expeditiously attended to by the Admiralty Board.

The Mutine was retained in his majesty's service, and Mr. Hardy continued her commander. In this station he became attached to the expedition sent to Egypt, under the orders of his former friend and patron, Sir Horatio Nelson, and was consequently present with him at the memorable encounter in the Bay of Aboukir. His diligence and attention, qualities so peculiarly necessary and valuable in such a service, and in such a remarkably critical period of service, were in the highest degree conspicuous. The Mutine scowered the Mediterranean, and Mr. Hardy was indefatigable in his exertions to procure information from the Tiber to the Nile. Every port where information could be procured was carefully visited, and no means left untried to discover the tract which the French marauders had pursued; the result is known to all, and we cannot withhold a very considerable portion of praise from the person who assisted in guiding the efforts of our victorious squadron, any more than we can deny the merits of those who ultimately directed such efforts. In consequence of this action, our hero was promoted to the rank of post captain, and appointed to the command of the Vanguard of 74 guns, at that time the flag ship of Sir Horatio Nelson; nor could any circumstances ever have reflected greater honour on him, than those which immediately accompanied this appointment. In the most correct account that has ever yet appeared of the several circumstances which led to the action, as well as those which took place during the encounter itself; the following short notice is taken of this appointment. In speaking of the conduct of Sir Horatio Nelson, immediately after receiving that wound in his head which was at first considered mortal, it informs us, that supposing himself to be at the last extremity, he employed himself in delivering some confidential messages to his various friends, and more particularly one, which he wished to be conveyed to Lady Nelson, by the chaplain.

Nor did he forget what he esteemed his duty, but as the last beneficial office he should be able to perform, he appointed Captain Hardy of the Mutine, to be Captain of the Vanguard. The destruction of all power of material of-

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fence on the part of France, ceasing, with the victory just mentioned, no further opportunity was offered to Captain Hardy of adding to that reputation which he had already so deservedly acquired, he continued Captain of the Vanguard, but having returned to England with that ship in the year 1799, in consequence as well of Lord Nelson having shifted his flag on board the Foudryant, as of the former needing material repairs, Captain Hardy struck his pendant and continued out of commission till the return of his noble patron to England, in the month of November 1800. The arrival of his lordship was, as it may be well remembered, the immediate fore-runner of his appointment to a naval command; the St. Joseph, a first rate, one of the two ships captured by himself, off Cape St. Vincents, was ordered to be fitted for the purpose of receiving his flag, and with the utmost promptitude he again selected Mr. Hardy, as a well tried and ever valued friend, to be his captain. As the St. Joseph was not in sufficient forward state of equipment to receive his lordship, Captain Hardy, ad interim, hoisted his pendant on board the Namur of 98 guns, from which ship he removed early in the ensuing month into the St. Joseph. The northern confederacy, and the apprehension of a rupture with Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, as well as the other states and kingdoms in that quarter, rendered it necessary, almost immediately afterwards, that the command before conferred on his lordship, and the direction of his services, should be changed, he was in consequence appointed second in command of the formidable Armament, ordered to be equipped for the Baltic, under the orders of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker. The St. Joseph being too heavy a ship for such a species of service, his lordship immediately removed his flag into the St. George of 98 guns, selecting for the third time, Mr. Hardy for his captain. He accompanied him to the Baltic, and on his lordship's return, after the fortunate termination of that expedition, he repaired to London also. When the expedition was projected against Boulonge in the month of August following, Captain Hardy was appointed to command the Isis of 50 guns, one of the ships employed on that occasion. The cessation of hostilities which presently afterwards succeeded, occasioned a short cessation in the naval service of Captain Hardy.

At the commencement of the present war, he commanded the Amphion of 32 guns, but in the month of March, 1803, was promoted from that ship, to the Culloden of 74 guns. This command was, however, temporary, and he only received it in consequence of the indisposition of Captain Ottway, who commanded that ship. On that gentleman's recovery, Captain Hardy returned to the Amphion, and repaired to the Mediterranean as an attendant on the fleet, sent thither under the orders of the ever to be revered Lord Viscount Nelson. In this command he continued till an opportunity offered to his lordship of selecting him, for the fourth time, his captain; the remainder of the detail is too melancholy, too glorious, and too recent to require any farther relation from us. We shall content ourselves with simply pointing out, that Captain Hardy stands as a solitary instance of acting singly as captain to an admiral commanding so extensive a fleet. It has always been customary, and for a series of years uniformly practised, that admirals commanding twenty ships of the line, should be allowed two captains, the first of whom is called the captain of the fleet, and bears the rank of a flag officer. Notwithstanding the unequalled importance of this command, and the immoderate pressure it must necessarily cause on the mind of the admiral in chief, his lordship, the gallant officer who was to have acted as the first captain being indisposed, when the Victory for the last time quitted Spithead, did not hesitate putting to sea, having no other officer of that rank under him but Captain Hardy, as though confident his abilities and his exertions were equal to meet every exigency of the service.

Captain Hardy was the only officer bearing that rank on board the Victory, at the time of the battle off Trafalgar. This circumstance renders all eulogium and comment unnecessary.

His services have not been passed over, neglected, or unrewarded. In the gazette of the 29th of January last, being that in which it was notified, that the Earl of Northesk, and Sir Richard Strachan were created knights

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of the Bath, it was also announced that his majesty had been pleased to confer the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdoms, on Captain Hardy. In the month of March, he was appointed to the Sampson of 64 guns.

MR. BURDON'S STATEMENT OF HIS OPINIONS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

* A young man to whom I have shewn some kindness, having grossly misrepresented me in giving an account of himself, I am desirous to state what I am, and wherein he has mistaken me. I am not a sceptic, for a sceptic is one that doubts of every thing, and particularly of revealed religion. I am too old to doubt of any thing so important, for being now in my forty-second year, I have formed my opinions on most things of consequence; I will therefore, with that openness and sincerity which I trust have ever distinguished me, declare what I believe; and what I do not believe, I will leave to my readers to find out, for there is no necessity to state a negative. I believe that I exist, in a world formed of matter, peopled with rational beings, to whom I am related by our common nature, and to whom it is my duty to do all the good in my power, to my friends first, and then to the rest of society, but when they come in competition, the latter is to be preferred. I believe that all religions are of human origin, and that there never was, nor ever will be, a divine revelation. I believe that the state of man in society, will never be a state of complete happiness, but that it is capable of almost unlimited improvement, and infinitely preferable to a state of nature. I believe that reason being the same in all men, is equally capable of being cultivated, though not to an equal extent, nor would it be useful to be so cultivated. I believe that utility is the surest test of virtue, and that virtue and knowledge are the greatest goods of man, though money is not to be despised till men know how to do without it. I believe that whatever has been, could not have been otherwise, and whatever is to be, cannot be prevented; and I submit to this disposition of things with all the resignation in my power, from my belief of its inevitable necessity. I believe that it is the nature of man to love power, and that is the great cause of contention, which reason only can moderate. I believe that the passions neither can, nor ought to be wholly subdued, though they may be restrained. I believe that reason is fully sufficient to remedy most of the evils of the world, and to make it happier than it has ever yet been. I believe that the system of the world is a system of destruction, and reproduction, and that man is equal to overcome most of the evils of nature, and this is my belief on most things of importance. I once believed a great deal more than I do now, but by the severest exercise of my reason, and a determination to fear nothing in the search after truth, I have arrived at that state of belief, which many who believe every thing they are taught, will consider no belief at all; I envy them not, for though I have offered many sacrifices to truth, I have been amply repaid, by that tranquillity of mind which doubt or difficulty can now no longer disturb.

If the firmness with which I adhere to opinions formed neither lightly nor hastily, can be called obstinacy, I am at a loss to know what is meant by conviction; so that I am not called a sceptic, men may call me any thing they please; and so that they do not accuse me of mere obstinacy, they may accuse me of any thing that does not offend against the law; an obstinate man, one that will neither hear reason nor seek truth, I despise, and after having employed seven years in dispassionate inquiry on every subject of religious, moral, and political importance, it is rather hard to be called obstinate, by a youth who has hardly had time to look about him in this world of wonders. Let my talents or my knowledge be denied, it matters not to

* Mr. Hewson Clarke, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, who has lately published a second edition of the Saunterer, in a short prefatory account of his life, calls me "a Sceptic, with all the obstinacy of his sect," and he applies to me, Johnson's Character of Walmsley, of which I am equally undeserving. Thus is he doubly unfortunate in his censure and his praise.

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me, for I boast of neither, but let not my motives be disputed, my opinions reviled, nor my desire to do good, ever called in question. In my zeal for human improvement I will yield to no man, nor in my freedom from all prejudice, partiality, and self-interest—by these only do I wish to be known.

If my name ever reaches posterity, I am of no sect or party, for all sects blindly follow a leader, and I follow no one but my own reason; I have had little intercourse with the world, for I lived seventeen years of my life in a college, but I am not ignorant of mankind, for the leading propensities of human nature are, and ever have been the same, though differently modified; and though I despise the emptiness and frivolity of the multitude, yet there are individuals whom I must consider as the delight of their friends, and the greatest ornaments of society, and tho' few in number, their merits and utility are almost infinite.

I remain, &c. &c.

W. Bordon.

Hartford, near Morpeth, Aug. 30, 1806.

For the Universal Magazine.

12 *Sept.* 1806.

To the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of London and its neighbourhood, who adopted the Declaration which was read at the public Meeting, on the Royal Exchange, on the 20th July, 1803.

Gentlemen,

YOU will shortly have an opportunity of showing the world the sincerity of your declaration in favour of liberty and detestation of slavery, by promoting as much as lies in your power, the abolition of the slave-trade, a measure which will be very soon before parliament. You say the "Safety, the liberty, the life of every man in the kingdom are at stake," and that the events, perhaps of a few months, are to determine whether you and your children are to continue "Freemen," or whether you are to be "Slaves." You farther say, "We fight for our laws and our liberties, to defend the dearest hopes of our children, to preserve the honour and existence of the country which gave us birth; we fight to preserve the whole earth from military despotism; we fight for the independence of all nations, even of those who are the most indifferent to our fate." You declare that upon your "efforts will depend the triumph of liberty over despotism," and of civilization itself over barbarity; "that you will rather perish together, than live to see the honour of the British name tarnished, or that noble inheritance of greatness, glory, and liberty destroyed, which has descended to you from your fore-fathers, and which you are determined to transmit to your posterity."

Surely you who were so alarmed for your own safety, your liberty, and your lives, should also be alarmed for the safety, liberty, and the lives of our oppressed brothers the Africans. Recollect that a few months perhaps may determine, whether or no, thousands of them and their children are to continue slaves of cruel oppressors. If you were determined to fight for your laws and your liberties, to preserve the honour of the country, now strive (not by fighting, nor by risking your perishing together) to obtain the abolition of the slave-trade. This is one way to preserve the honour of the country, and ultimately bring liberty to thousands of our fellow-creatures. If you really were desirous to preserve the whole earth from despotism, and to promote the independance of all nations, now assist by your votes in parliament, and by such other means as are in your power, to preserve a large portion of the earth from the worst of despotism, and finally to bring about freedom to a large nation; on your efforts in a great degree will depend what you term the triumph of liberty over despotism, and of civilization over barbarity. If you would rather "perish" than live to see the honour of the British name tarnished, consider well how that name will continue to be tarnished, until this foul stain (the slave-trade) is wiped off, which so long has disgraced this country. Shew to surrounding nations your love of liberty, and detestation of slavery, by your steady perseverence in relieving Africa from the horrors of the slave-trade, cause the appearance of British ships on the coast, no longer to be dreaded, as vultures, hovering about to prey on human flesh and blood!!

Mercator Londinensis.

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ANECDOTE OF A COUNTRY GIRL.

BEING a single man, I most commonly take upon myself the office of giving my tradesmen orders for my different domestic articles. It happened a few days ago, that I called at my tallow-chandler's to give orders for my winter stock of candles, when I was entertained by the following curious circumstance.

A very neat country girl came into the shop and addressed a young man (who was then behind the counter) as follows: "Pray, Sir, does the same person keep this shop that kept it about two years ago;" she was answered in the affirmative. "Is the gentleman at home?"—"Yes Ma'am"—"Can I speak to him?"—"By all means Ma'am, I'll call him out immediately," which he did, and on Mr. ——'s entering the shop, she addressed him thus: "Sir, I bought three pounds of candles here about two years ago, at ninepence halfpenny per pound, which is just two shillings and four pence halfpenny, for the three pounds. I also changed a one pound note, and through the great hurry I was in, I did not take particular notice of my change, as I ought to have done. But on returning home (which is about 21 miles from town) I discovered I had eighteen shillings and six-pence, instead of seventeen shillings and seven pence halfpenny, my change, which was just ten pence halfpenny more than my due. I have never been in town since till now, therefore I take this opportunity of calling, to return to you the money which is your due." Mr. —— thanked her for her kindness and honesty, saying he knew nothing of the circumstance, and was not of course entitled to the money. The girl made a very polite curtsey, and withdrew.

Holborn Hill, W. N.
Sept. 11, 1806.

BUENOS AYRES.

THIS possession, which has lately been ceded to British enterprise and valour, is situated on the celebrated Rio de la Plata, a river of an amazing width, but whose navigation is rendered precarious by large sand banks. Buenos Ayres is about fifty miles from the mouth of this river, and is the capital of a province on the east coast of South America. The country for many hundred miles round, is a mountainous plain, very deficient in native woods. The city is the seat of a viceroy; it contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is renowned for its affluence.

The waters, however, of Rio de la Plata deposit a fertilizing sediment on the adjacent shores; they are also artificially distributed among the gardens and cultivated grounds; they contain abundance of the gold-fish; and their banks are frequented by humming-birds and parrots and monkeys.

Buenos Ayres is of considerable political importance. It is a magazine, in which all the vessels from old Spain deposit their outward-bound cargoes whence they are exported coastways, in small crafts, to Mexico and Peru, where they take in specie, or other commodities, such as hides and tallow, and cocoa and wrought plate, the materials which compose the cargoes of the register ships, or (as they are vulgarly called) Spanish galleons. Buenos Ayres is almost in a right line, directly opposite the Cape of Good Hope (already in our possession), from which port it may, at any time, receive assistance; and it insures the success of an attack on South America!

Various interesting remarks are suggested by these countries, particularly as to the tyrannical deportment of the Spaniards, and the facility with which Paraguay (or Chili) might be wrested from its present masters, and the miserable natives restored to a comfortable existence.

The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are described as abandoned to pleasure, superstition, dirt, and laziness!!!

COLMAN AND GARRICK.—I remember, (says Cowper,) in a letter to the Rev. Wm. Unwin, having been told by (the late Mr.) Colman, that when he once dined with Garrick, he repeatedly pressed him to eat more of a certain dish, that he was known to be particularly fond of: Colman as often refused; and at last declared he could not. "But could not you," said Garrick, "if you was in a dark closet by yourself?"

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For the Universal Mag.

ON FORTIFICATIONS.
*Letter II**.

EVERY true Englishman, who, during the administration of the late Mr. Pitt, was branded with the illiberal epithets of *croaker, alarmist, Jacobine, abettor of French principles,* and an *enemy to his king*; by a host of spies, contractors, tax-gatherers, place-men, and needy expectants, who were ready to dispose of themselves, in the cant phrase of the day, *to the saviour of their country and the preserver of Europe*; each, and every true Englishman, I say, have reason to congratulate each other, that the system of low-cunning, alarm and terror, are now dying away like the roaring of the sea, at the subsiding of the tempest; although they were the leading and the prominent features in his plans, who is said to have weathered the storm.

Many of those who were so active under the late administration, in terrifying the minds of the timid with a French invasion, and in censuring those who would not join with them in the cry, that we had better part with one half than lose the whole of our property, they, now the golden harvest is no longer to be gathered into their barn, begin to complain of heavy burdens, and to ask, whether the present ministers can lighten them; and what they can do for us? It is not only hoped, but expected, that they will do many things as soon as they can find time to look into those irregularities and abuses, which were practised under the heaven-born minister, and which are not to be paralleled in the annals of any civilized nation; nor will the pen of any future historian ever have an opportunity of recording such a wanton dissipation of public money again. As this is such a singular occurrence, the University of Cambridge have raised upwards of seven thousand pounds, to erect a statue to perpetuate the fame of their chancellor, for having burdened the nation with a debt of four hundred millions sterling.

If Mr. Pitt, by his abortive schemes, hath given up all the southern parts of Europe into the hands of an ambitious and unprincipled tyrant, who hath shut up all their ports to our merchants, the present administration are not to be charged with it. If Mr. Pitt hath not left them any thing to do abroad, it is obvious to every thinking person, that he hath left sufficient to engage their attention at home.

They may restrain that phrensy for building barracks, and fortifying hills and vallies, which hath for some years been carried to such extremes. They may demand regular accompts of the directors of public works. They can examine whether the plans which have been formed for a twenty years job, might have been dispensed with, or considerably contracted, without endangering the safety of the country. They can inquire, whether the millions which have been raised have been laid out with prudence and economy.

There are two points which in times like the present, ought to be attended to, and as the master-general of the ordnance can review the different works on the coasts of Kent and Essex, with a military eye; it remains to examine whether the fortifications and buildings might not have been omitted entirely, or considerably contracted, so as to have answered every purpose of defence, for one third of the money which they have cost.

If grand depots are necessary in every district for the reception of ordnance stores, and materials of various kinds, it remains to inquire, whether a considerable sum may not be saved in the article of carriage, by drawing such things immediately to the place where they are used. To those who have not been accustomed to see business carried on upon a very extensive scale, it seems a very indirect method, when bricks are made near the building, to draw them some miles beyond the place of their destination to the depots to be taken into store, and then to be drawn back again. This appears, in the common method of transacting busi-

* See Universal Magazine, for August, 1805.

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ness, a very extraordinary waste of expense, time and labour.

If there can be a doubt remaining on this question, it may easily be determined, by measuring and valuing any pile of buildings erected at the public expense under Mr. Pitt's administration; and taking it from the sum which was really paid for workmanship and materials.

It remains for the present administration to inquire, whether the demolishing the old castle built by King Henry the Eighth, at Sandgate, will not make a curious article in an economical system, if the number of men, the time they were employed in this job, and the sums paid for their labour, were all exhibited to public view. After all the sums which have been squandered there, it may be doubted whether there might not have been guns mounted in the old castle, which would have done as much execution against the enemy's flotilla, as from a martello tower, which hath been erected near the scite of the old fortress.

Martello towers are now becoming fashionable, and they are to be continued from Dymechurch in Kent, on the shores of Romney Marsh, and Pevensey Level, in Sussex; if bricks can be procured to erect them, as report says, forty thousand have been buried in one course, in the largest of them.

If so many as nineteen of these towers, are judged necessary for the defence of the coast, in the short distance of eleven miles, and we are to continue this system of fortifying with unabated vigour, it will soon cost us more millions to prepare for a threatened invasion, with a fleet of rotten boats, which dare not quit the range of the shot of the cannon from their own batteries, than it will cost the tyrant of Gaul, and the scourge of Europe, thousands to build them.

It is expected by some, and feared by others, that they will inquire into the number of labourers, artificers, and miners, employed on the coast, and how many colonels, captains, lieutenants, and overseers, there are to superintend them; and whether some of them are not employed in executing curious workmanship in mahogany and marble, and whether one third of them might not do more work than the whole, if employed by task; and what occasion there can be for colonels, captains and lieutenants, over working miners.—They may inquire whether the number of horses, men, and officers, which are kept in different districts, at a very heavy expense, are absolutely necessary; and whether they cannot be many times more usefully employed than they are, when troops are removing from one station to another? The using them for drawing the regimental baggage for a stage, would ease the parochial rates, and what is of more consequence, it would prevent the farmer from being so often impeded in sowing his seed and getting in his harvest, which is not only of considerable consequence to himself, but to the public: as many thousands of quarters of wheat may be spoiled by his horses being taken off two or three fine days.

If camps should be again deemed expedient, they may certainly inquire whether the sending of their equipage from town by land-carriage to their grand depot on the coast, to be drawn over a circuitous road of forty miles, to the furthest part of the district, be an economical system? and whether it would not be cheaper to send all such articles by water, when there are ordnance vessels unemployed in the river?

It may be thought that this will be risking the dangers of the sea and the hazard of meeting the enemy's cruisers, as they have been suffered to come within the range of the shot of our cannon, and to return unmolested, when there hath been from fourscore to one hundred pendants flying in the Downs, but not one ready to pursue them. It must be expected that different people will have different opinions on the subject of fortifying, and the building of barracks. Some will be influenced by their interest, and others by their fears, but are we to be guided by such partial and timid counsellors? Every prudent precaution ought to be taken to guard against such marauders as Bonaparte, his ministers, and generals; as he hath threatened to erase our name from the list of nations, to

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abolish our language, and to send us to people his distant colonies, but, are these blustering threats a sufficient reason for us to increase our expenses, in a duplicate ratio, as our dangers decrease? Invention hath hitherto been racked, and put to the torture to invent impediments to check the progress of an hostile enemy; and ditches and canals have been dug at an immense expense, and as long as they remain they will be a disgrace to the nation, if it ever should be known to a Frenchman for what purpose they were intended. Can it be supposed, that armies which have been accustomed to pass the rapid rivers in Italy and Germany could be stopped by a stagnant canal, which hath neither breadth nor depth sufficient to retard their progress five minutes?

Admitting all the works which are intended were completed, the next question is, can we defend them? It is said, that it will require one hundred and fifty thousand men to secure the long curtains, the bastions, tete du ponts, and the many irregular and nameless parts of the great preparations on the heights, and on the Castle-hill, at Dover; and after all the skill in constructing, and expense in raising, they can be of no more real use in annoying an invading enemy, unless they land under their batteries, than a bull tied down by the horns. Their cannon might roar from their bastions, while the road to the capital would be open and defenceless, by placing so many men behind ramparts, and leaving the country to be desolated by a rapacious foe.

If such extensive works are left unguarded, or only partially defended, then there is a place ready for the enemy to nestle in, and there they may protect themselves with your own cannon and ammunition, till they can receive further supplies from the continent; and, perhaps, it does not require any great skill in military tactics, to say, that such works may be detrimental when there is hardly any probability of their being useful. Are we departing from our national character, and distrusting the courage of our countrymen, that we are wishing to hide them behind ramparts, and to shut them up in towers?

If this system of fortifying is to be continued with unabated vigour, it is high time to think of adopting a more economical method of conducting the works. Plans should be drawn, and estimates made, of every part, and number of the intended works; and the necessity and use of each pointed out, and the whole completed by public contract, under the inspection of competent judges, as it is notoriously known that there is more done in less time by this than by any other method.

It may be thought by those who move the complicated machine of the state, that the adopting such narrow systems will be clogging the wheels of government, cramping invention, and preventing improvements, additions, and alterations, as the works advance, and it would be depriving many of the directors of the emoluments to be gleaned with a little contrivance under the present system.

The inhabitants on the sea-coast will have every thing to fear if a check be not speedily put to such extensive projects. There will not be an acre of land left for a meadow, or a garden within the vicinity of a town or a village; nor can they be sure of enjoying their habitations, for if an engineer conceives it will be necessary to make a new road, or to have a passage to a shaft, or to erect a martello tower on the scite of them, neither the inconvenience, nor the ruin of a few individuals, are to stand in competition with the projects of scientific men.

It hath been the suffering of different boards to proceed with their extravagant plans, without ever rendering any account of the money they expended, which made them so loud in their praise of the deceased minister; and to cry, 'Great is our financier! Great is our heaven-born minister, in providing us money to the extent of our wishes!'

If abuses have taken deep root under a man, who never could stoop to think of expense, they ought, like noxious plants, to be rooted up with all possible expedition, for it is hundreds and thousands which make mil-

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lions, and form that enormous debt which was not considered as a speck in the capacious mind of the late minister, though the whole nation is bending under it.

It is said, that the fortifications are not to be extended, and they are only to finish what they have begun; and even this, as they are going on, will prove an incalculable expense; for it hath been computed that every brick which is laid costs sixpence, and probably this estimate is not much over-rated, when it is considered how many there are to superintend, and how few there are laid in a week by the working masons.

A TRAVELLER.

GRAY'S "OTU, SEVERI RELIGIO LOCI."

OUR readers, we are persuaded, will see with pleasure a translation of G—y's Alcaics, written on his visit to the Grande Chartreuse, and addressed to his friend Mr. West. It is here transcribed from "Miscellaneous Poetical Translations, &c. By the Rev. Francis Howes, A.M." and is executed with considerable felicity.

Hail, Genius of these shades severe!
Whatever name delight thine ear:
For sure some spirit, o'er this ground
Breathing a holy calm around,
Well pleas'd with Nature's rugged grandeur, roves
About these hallow'd streams and aged groves.

'Mid ragged cliffs and rocks that frown,
And torrents tumbling headlong down,
And the dark horror of the wood,
More we discern the present god
Than when beneath the citron dome he stands
In golden radiance wrought by Phidian hands.

Oh hail! and, if with honour due,
Genius, thy sacred name I woo,
Attend a suppliant youth's request,
And soothe his weary soul to rest;
Hence let me lose the world and all its woes
In calm oblivion and obscure repose.

But if stern Fate's decree denies
To early youth the sober joys
Of silent peaceful solitude,—
Joys worthy of the wise and good;
And, where the tide of life impetuous sweeps,
Bears me reluctant down the troubled deeps;—
Father! at least in life's decline
Be sweet retirement's blessings mine;
Far from the rabble's foolish rage
Be the still evening of my age:
There give me in some calm retreat, like this,
To wait resign'd the dawn of heavenly bliss!

VINDICATION OF ELOQUENCE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

WHAT your correspondent has said upon the subject of Eloquence is too general to admit of so full an answer as the topic might otherwise have demanded: and as it is little better than meer declamation; his production stands a melancholy example that the best faculties of the mind may be *abused*; but surely, Sir, you are not so injudicious as to suppose that such abuse can justify any argument that might be urged against their proper application. It is an objection which may be made against every blessing we possess; riches, for example, with the knowledge of military tactics, may be employed for evil purposes as well as good; but what could you think of a man who should endeavour to prove their absolute inutility from such piteous documents as these? Fearing, however, that nothing which I can alledge will carry with it much authority, permit me to address Mr. Rowland in the words of Aristotle: and by the way allow me to observe, that your correspondent cannot claim the praise of novelty in what he has asserted to the disparagement of Eloquence, for he will find, in the following extract, that his objections on the abuses of Rhetoric were urged in the days of Aristotle; he will also find (what is much more to our present purpose) that this philosopher saw the futility of them, and knew how to answer his opponents. "Ει δε, ὁτι μεγαλα βλαψειεν αν ο χρωμενος αδικως τη τοιαυτη δυναμει των λογων, τουτο τε κοινον εστι κατα παντων των αγαθων, πλην αρετης, καὶ μαλιστα κατα των χρησιμωτατων, οιον ισχυος, υγιειας, πλουτου, στρατηγιας· τοιουτοις γαρ αν τις ωφελησειε τα μεγιστα, χρωμενος δικαιως· καὶ βλαψειεν, αδικως." ARIST. Rh. b. 1. c. 1.

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I have thought it necessary, Sir, to dwell at some length upon this point, because it is the great fundamental basis upon which Mr. R. has placed the whole train of his arguments. He has evinced, indeed, no small portion of ingenuity in his arrangement of the subject, for he begins with asserting that "*the benefits derived even from a proper application*, of Eloquence" are preponderated by the evils which it is calculated to produce;" and then, after some intervening matter, he goes on to talk about some "rules and arts to maintain an improper cause," and descants upon the nature of persuasive language, stating, that "it is the endeavour of an individual to cloud instead of enlighten the understanding of his fellow-creature. *He* (observe he is speaking of persuasive language), "*he* wishes to impose upon *him* (upon whom?) what he does not himself believe." Now by this artful disposition your correspondent wishes us to infer, that these are uniformly and invariably the attendants upon eloquence, *whether properly applied or not*; whereas they are base perversions only of that noble faculty, and form a part of those abuses to which rhetoric, in common with every thing else, is confessed to be liable; and therefore Mr. R. has not at all proved his first assertion, which he must be fully aware that he ought to establish, or his reasoning can carry with it no meaning whatever: for if it be his object to shew the bad tendencies of *perverted* eloquence, he is labouring to prove what has never been disputed. We all allow that eloquence may be abused, but we contend, under the sanction of Aristotle, that *no argument can be drawn from the abuse of a faculty against its proper application*. Hence it is that Mr. R. has adopted such a subtil and bewildering arrangement, by first stating that rhetoric, even properly used, was productive of evil, and then making a long catalogue of the bad effects of it when perverted, wishing us to suppose that they arose from eloquence *properly used*. But he appears to have had some apprehensions that this sophistry might be discovered, and therefore, to ward off all danger from that quarter, he *endeavours* to prove that no "benefits resulted from the orators of ancient times," though they employed their gifts of speech to promote the interests of mankind: he asks, whether "the thunderbolts of Demosthenes were able to regenerate the expiring energy of Athens?" To this question I shall not make an answer, but hope that Mr. R. will permit me to remind (I do not presume to inform) him of that famous saying of Philip, when he declared that *he feared the eloquence of Demosthenes more than the sword of Athens:* If the powers of rhetoric were able to draw this confession from so great a warrior, my readers will find it a very easy task to solve the question of your correspondent. "Cicero could not expel a Cæsar:" true—but are we thence to conclude that no good whatever resulted from the rhetorical powers of that statesman? Are we to suppose that that father of his country never produced any advantage at all to the world, because he happened to be unsuccessful in this single attempt? It is worse than ridiculous, Sir—it is childish to argue, that because the application of eloquence did not succeed in one individual attempt, *therefore* it never had, and never could produce any good effects at some future period; nay more, that it had always been attended with evil!!!

Further, Sir, Mr. R. appears to have no very distinct idea of the nature of rhetoric; he supposes that eloquence and "manly argument have no connexion, but are rather contradictory to each other;" for he says that the one will disappear from before the other, "like the dews of the morning opposed to the first rays of the sun." Perhaps Mr. R. may not be aware that this beautiful illustration, which he has adopted by way of enforcing his position, is itself a rhetorical flourish; and in this instance I am ready enough to confess that every appearance of "manly argument" has fled by its approach. To pursue my point. If Mr. R. will condescend to read Aristotle's definition of rhetoric, he will probably be surprized to find, that the *only object* which this faculty aims at, is to discover the persuasive argument of any

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subject; nay, Mr. R. himself has said, that the end of eloquence is to persuade, and how can such persuasion be effected but by means of argument?—"ὁπερ ἐστι σωμα τῆς πιστεως?" Now, Sir, I would ask, what sort of thing your correspondent's rhetoric must be, which rejects all appearance of manly argument, in direct opposition to the authority of Aristotle? The case, Sir, is simply this:—Mr. R. has argued all along upon the wrong side of the question, and has confined his attention to something which is clearly not entitled to the name of eloquence, or at least it is eloquence *perverted* to evil purposes, which, I must again observe, has nothing to do with the question, as regarding that faculty when properly applied.

Again, Mr. Rowland asserts, that "a train of argument, if properly enforced, would produce an effect superior to that of the sublimest strains of eloquence;" but a train of argument properly enforced, is the very idea that we entertain of eloquence. Where then is the use of making distinctions without a difference? The narration from Rousseau stands in direct opposition to Mr. R.'s hypothesis, for it tends to prove that eloquence is superior to the common hacknied old woman-like method of haranguing, and that it did shew itself capable of making these men endeavour to procure their freedom. And, what then? Was there any harm in making the attempt? If they failed, they were exactly in the same situation as before; and yet this is adduced as an instance of the bad effects which eloquence has upon the mind. No, says Mr. R. it shews that this faculty of speech may lead men to actions, "without any conviction of the understanding," and therefore it may be used to persuade men to the commission of what is morally wrong. Now, Sir, only observe how this argument shall be turned against himself; for if eloquence, when abused is able to produce such effects, of what advantage must it not be when applied to laudable purposes? If it can persuade men to vice, what efficacy must it not have, when directed by the hand of virtue? In addition to this, Mr. R. has said, that an orator must assume the garb of hypocrisy: but he will recollect that if such orator wishes to accomplish the proper end of "rhetoric, his hypocrisy must be on the side of virtue; and therefore should that hypocritical character remain" (to use his own words), though the limited period of its toleration may have expired, so far the consequences would be highly beneficial; whence it must be apparent, that this objection possesses no solidity.

One word more, Sir, and I have done. What can be the meaning of Mr. R. in this sentence, I do not presume to determine; he says, that "the dominion of eloquence, where freedom has displayed her banners, and its exclusion from the seats of slavery and despotism are become proverbial." If this be intended as no censure of rhetoric, it is inconsistent with the context; and if it be urged as an objection, I can only say, that I wish Mr. R. would contrive to bring forward *such objections ad infinitum*.

Should you deem the contents of this paper worthy of being inserted in your useful Magazine, the appearance of it in your next will highly gratify Your's sincerely,

PHILORHETORICUS.

CONFESSION BY TORTURE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I SEND you an account of the severity exercised, in order to extort information, by the *High Courts of Secret Justice*, instituted in Sweden, about the year 1756. The particulars are taken from "The Military, Historical, and Political Memoirs of the Count de Hordt," a Swedish nobleman who narrowly escaped the ordeal he describes, and which at least equals the cruelties inflicted by the tribunals of the Popish Inquisition.

Your's, AMICUS.

"Let the reader," say's the Count de Hordt, "represent to himself a hole, dug deep in a subterranean dungeon, and filled with a swampy and infectious mire, wherein the wretched victim is fixed up to his neck. The coldness of the water is intolerable: swarms of insects and reptiles fasten themselves to, and gnaw every part

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of his body! Add to this dreadful representation, the impenetrable gloom of the deep dungeon itself; you can still conceive but a faint image of this unnatural mode of punishment. I was speaking with a countryman of mine, who had been plunged into one of these horrid pools: he assured me, that there could not be devised any thing more excruciatingly painful."—*August*, 1806.

DR. BEATTIE'S ROYAL AUDIENCE.

SIR WILLIAM FORBES, in his "Account of the Life and Writings of James Beattie, L.L. D." &c. &c. has given, from the "Diary" of that author, the following very interesting narrative of the doctor's interview with their present Majesties. His pension, the deserved recompense for his "Essay on Truth," had been already awarded to Beattie; he had also previously attended the Levee at St. James's, where he was presented by Lord Dartmouth, and graciously received by the monarch.

Set out, writes (Dr. Beattie,) for Dr. Majendie's at Kew-Green. The doctor told me that he had not seen the king yesterday, but had left a note in writing, to intimate that I was to be at his house to-day; and that one of the king's pages had come to him this morning, to say, "that his majesty would see me a little after twelve." At twelve, the doctor and I went to the king's house at Kew. We had been only a few minutes in the hall, when the king and queen came in from an airing, and as they passed through the hall the king called to me by name, and asked how long it was since I came from town. I answered, about an hour. "I shall see you," says he, "in a little." The doctor and I waited a considerable time, (for the king was busy) and then we were called into a large room, furnished as a library, where the king was walking about, and the queen sitting in a chair. We were received in the most gracious manner possible, by both their majesties. I had the honour of a conversation with them, (nobody else being present, but Dr. Majendie) for upwards of an hour, on a great variety of topics, in which both the king and queen joined, with a degree of cheerfulness, affability, and ease, that was to me surprising, and soon dissipated the embarrassment which I felt, at the beginning of the conference. They both complimented me, in the highest terms, on my "Essay," which, they said, was a book they always kept by them; and the king said he had one copy of it at Kew, and another in town, and immediately went and took it down from the shelf. I found it was the second edition. "I never stole a book but one," said his majesty, "and that was your's; (speaking to me) I stole it from the queen, to give it to Lord Hertford to read." He had heard that the sale of "Hume's Essays" had failed, since my book was published; and I told him what Mr. Strahan had told me, in regard to that matter. He had even heard of my being at Edinburgh, last summer, and how Mr. Hume was offended on the score of my book. He asked many questions about the second part of the "Essay," and when it would be ready for the press. I gave him, in a short speech, an account of the plan of it; and said, my health was so precarious, I could not tell when it might be ready, as I had many books to consult before I could finish it; but, that if my health were good, I thought I might bring it to a conclusion in two or three years. He asked how long I had been composing my "Essay?" praised the caution with which it was written; and said, he did not wonder that it had employed me five or six years. He asked about my poems. I said, there was only one poem of my own, on which I set any value, (meaning the "Minstrell") and that it was first published about the same time with the "Essay." My other poems, I said, were incorrect, being but juvenile pieces, and of little consequence, even in my own opinion. We had much conversation on moral subjects; from which both their majesties let it appear, that they were warm friends to Christianity; and so little inclined to infidelity, that they could hardly believe that any thinking man could really be an atheist, unless he could bring himself to believe that he made himself; a thought which pleased the king exceedingly: and he repeated it several times to the queen. He asked

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whether any thing had been written against me. I spoke of the late pamphlet, of which I gave him an account, telling him, that I had never met with any man who had read it, except one Quaker. This brought on some discourse about the Quakers, whose moderation, and mild behaviour, the king and queen commended. I was asked many questions about the Scots universities, the revenues of the Scots clergy, their mode of praying and preaching, the medical college of Edinburgh, Dr. Gregory, (of whom I gave a particular character) and Dr. Cullen, the length of our vacation at Aberdeen, and the closeness of our attendance during the winter, the number of students that attend my lectures, my mode of lecturing, whether from notes, or completely written lectures; about Mr. Hume, and Dr. Robertson, and Lord Kinnoull, and the Archbishop of York, &c. &c. &c. His majesty asked what I thought of my new acquaintance, Lord Dartmouth? I said, there was something in his air and manner, which I thought not only agreeable, but enchanting, and that he seemed to me one of the best of men; a sentiment in which both their majesties heartily joined. "They say that Lord Dartmouth is an enthusiast," said the king, "but surely he says nothing on the subject of religion, but what every Christian may, and ought to say." He asked, whether I did not think the English language on the decline at present? I answered in the affirmative; and the king agreed, and named the "Spectator" as one of the best standards of the language. When I told him that the Scots clergy sometimes prayed a quarter, or even half-an-hour, at a time, he asked, whether that did not lead them into repetitions? I said it often did. "That," said he, "I don't like in prayers: and excellent as our liturgy is, I think it somewhat faulty in that respect." "Your majesty knows," said I, "that three services are joined in one, in the ordinary church-service, which is one cause of those repetitions." "True," he replied, "and that circumstance also makes that service too long." From this, he took occasion to speak of the composition of the church liturgy; on which he very justly bestowed the highest commendation. "Observe," his majesty said, "how flat those occasional prayers are, that are now composed, in comparison with the old ones." When I mentioned the smallness of the church-livings in Scotland, he said, "he wondered how men of liberal education would chuse to become clergymen there," and asked, "whether in the remote parts of the country, the clergy, in general, were not very ignorant?" I answered, "No, for that education was very cheap in Scotland, and that the clergy, in general, were men of good sense, and competent learning." He asked, whether we had any good preachers in Aberdeen? I said, "Yes," and named Campbell and Gerrard, with whose names, however, I did not find that he was acquainted. Dr. Majendie mentioned Dr. Oswald's "Appeal," with commendation; I praised it too; and the queen took down the name, with a view to send for it. I was asked, whether I knew Dr. Oswald? I answered, I did not; and said, that my book was published before I read his; that Dr. O. was well known to Lord Kinnoull, who had often proposed to make us acquainted. We discussed a great many other topics; for the conversation, as before observed, lasted for upwards of an hour, without any intermission. The queen bore a large share in it. Both the king and her majesty shewed a great deal of good sense, acuteness, and knowledge, as well as of good nature and affability. At last, the king took out his watch, (for it was now almost three o'clock, his hour of dinner) which Dr. Majendie and I took as a signal to withdraw. We accordingly bowed to their majesties, and I addressed the king in these words:—"I hope, Sir, your majesty will pardon me, if I take this opportunity to return you my humble and most grateful acknowledgments, for the honour you have been pleased to confer upon me." He immediately answered, "I think I could do no less for a man, who has done so much service to the cause of Christianity. I shall be always glad of an opportunity to shew the good opinion I have of you." The queen sate all the while, and the king stood, sometimes walking about a little. Her majesty speaks the English language with surprising ele-

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gance, and little or nothing of a foreign accent. There is something wonderfully captivating in her manner, so that if she were only of the rank of a private gentlewoman, one could not help taking notice of her, as one of the most agreeable women in the world. Her face is much more pleasing than any of her pictures; and in the expression of her eyes, and in her smile, there is something peculiarly engaging. When the doctor and I came out, "Pray," said I, "how did I behave? Tell me honestly, for I am not accustomed to conversations of this kind." "Why, perfectly well," answered he, "and just as you ought to do."—"Are you sure of that?" said I.—"As sure," he replied, "as of my own existence: and you may be assured of it too, when I tell you, that if there had been any thing in your manner or conversation, which was not perfectly agreeable, your conference would have been at an end in eight or ten minutes at most." The doctor afterwards told me, that it was a most uncommon thing for a private man, and a commoner, to be honoured with so long an audience. I dined with Dr. and Mrs. Majendie, and their family, and returned to town in the evening, very much pleased with the occurrences of the day.

THE FEMALE WANDERER,
A Tale.

IT was in the month of July; the evening was uncommonly serene and beautiful; sweet breezes gaily fanned the face of nature: the birds melodiously warbled around me, and every bush might be said to produce a song. No wonder delights like these should draw a contemplative man beyond the usual limits of his walk. My thoughts were awakened to the tenderest sensations, and my whole soul absorbed in deep reflection on the wondrous works of the Creator.

I had been enjoying myself at the top of a hill which seemed most inviting to the beauties of the setting sun, when, casting my eyes westward, to bid the retiring orb of light a last adieu, I perceived a poor woman approach me, who seemed almost fainting under a heavy burden. Two infants hung at her breasts—at her back was suspended a child, moaning in a most piteous manner; it cried for bread, but the unhappy mother was unable to satisfy its wants. I hastened to the woman, who begged charity in a voice at once the most plaintive and melodious I ever heard; unacquainted with the canting tone of a beggar, she sued in a language that bespoke her birth to be greatly superior to her present situation. I begged that she would attend me to the cottage which stood at the foot of the hill. Having relieved her of her eldest child, a fine boy about four years old, which before hung at her back, she regained strength. I appeased the little sufferer's cries with a biscuit which I had in my pocket. The mother attained the bottom of the hill with more ease than I could have supposed, for she presented the image of death.

On our entering the cottage, (for the door stood wide open) an elderly woman, who had been sitting at the window spinning, arose and received us with true rustic hospitality. Seeing the distress of the poor woman I brought in with me, she instantly laid a clean napkin on the table, and set before her all the house afforded, modestly observing, "This is all I have, but, thank God, when that is gone I can get more."

After "The Female Wanderer" had finished her meal, I assured her that she might look upon me as directed by Providence to assist her and her little helpless children, and that I considered it a trust of so serious a nature, that I should fear the just vengeance of the Almighty if I failed in my duty.

She gazed with fixed astonishment on my face, and then, as if recollecting herself, modestly dropt her eyes on her two infants, and kissed their pallid cheeks. Having recovered herself a little, she sighing said, "Heaven, at last, has had compassion on a wretch who had dared to upbraid the justice of her Maker. My eldest boy, there (who was sitting on my knee) has borne his sufferings like an angel; could I have thought (kissing him) that sympathy for thy unhappy mother had so sweetly influenced thy little breast!

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Whole nights have we mingled our tears together, while unconscious of our fate or their own, the babes of my breast were rocked in a soft sweet sleep, which hunger denied to their mother and their brother. Yes, Sir, believe me, nothing for this week past has entered our lips but what the hedges have afforded us, and now and then a turnip, plucked with fear from the fields we have passed through. The clear water of the spring has slaked our thirst—we drank without fear, for no one could deny us that. Tired, borne down with my sufferings, my heart long since would have ceased to beat, but that, when fainting within me, the sight of my smiling cherubs, the thought that rushed across my mind in my solicitude for their preservation, made it throb with double force; but nature deprived of sustenance, must decay; 'tis satisfied, indeed, with little, when comfort digests that little; but misery, and all its mournful train, so long has pressed upon my wearied body, that, but for you, Sir——Oh! what shall I call you! Alas! how can I return so great an obligation—how convince you of my gratitude? I have not words to express myself, and my eyes are too dim to be the reflectors of my heart."

I wept, and eagerly seizing her hands, which I thought were supplicating Heaven in my behalf, my tears bedewed them, and I emphatically cried, "The gratitude of innocence is more delightful to sensibility than all the studied eloquence of hypocrisy;" then turning to the woman of the house, (at the same time throwing my purse into her lap,) I bade her get every thing to comfort the afflicted parent. "I will take nothing, Sir," said she, "but the reward my conscience will bestow."

My poor wanderer consented to retire to rest—the whole house was in tears; I almost flew out of it:—My heart was full, and I made a promise to return on the morrow. My thoughts were dead to every thing but pity; in my breast there was a perfect calm; there is no sensation so sweet, so permanent, as pity; he that is possessed of it can never say he has not tasted happiness; and he that has it not is below the beasts of the field. Curiosity to hear the story of the forlorn unknown, restrained my eyes from sleep during the whole night, which was spent in meditating on the happiness I should confer on a little family, whose chief delight would be to express their gratitude.

No sooner had the morning sun greeted my chamber window than I arose, and I must confess that I never left my house with such precipitancy, never tasted the sweets of the morn with so exquisite an appetite. When I arrived at the cottage, the woman of the house informed me that my poor wanderer had had a charming night—that she was yet asleep—and she thought it would be imprudent to disturb her. In about an hour afterwards, however, she came down; the pale wan face that yesterday melted my heart with pity, now glowed with gratitude; the roses faintly revisited her cheeks; the tempest of adversity no more depressed her brow; but a sweet calmness overspread her features, which at once endeared her to me, because it sprung from a reliance on my integrity, and named her the child of virtue.

Breakfast being finished, she anticipated my wishes, by saying,—"My story, Sir, though replete with misfortune, since you have so kindly interested yourself in my fate, will, perhaps, remove any doubts that may have arisen from the melancholy situation whence you so kindly relieved me." I thanked her, and she proceeded.

"I was the only child of respectable parents, in the north of England. My mother died before I had sense enough to feel such a loss; my father loved me with the tenderest affection, and I returned that affection with the most assiduous attention that love and duty could bestow. I had nearly attained my eighteenth year, when a young gentleman, who had long before professed the most exalted friendship, declared a tender passion for me, and solicited my father's consent to our marriage. He, good man, happy in the present, looked not to the future, and freely gave his consent; since, as he said, he

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thus made his child happy, and added a double portion of bliss to his own situation.

"My husband's family had, from our infancy, been on a friendly footing with mine; as much so, indeed, as a fancied superiority would allow. During the life of his parents he had never ventured beyond the bounds of friendship, but their bodies were but a short time deposited in the silent tomb, when he laid aside the friend, and commenced the lover; and after waiting the usual period set apart for mourning, we were married. My fortune was small in comparison to what, as he said, he had a right to expect; 'but love,' said he, 'my dearest Matilda, has too much influence in my heart to suffer pecuniary considerations to engage my attention for a moment; I have enough to insure happiness to us both, while we observe economy, which will always be productive of contentment.'

"His great attention to my father, his easy manner, and apparently happy disposition, easily imposed upon us; and our knowledge of the respectability his family had ever maintained, laid a prohibition against every inquiry that otherwise might have had due weight in our breasts.

"My poor father, willing, as much as possible, to make amends for the deficiency of fortune on my side, requested that we would quit our own house and live intirely with him. Nearly three years passed comfortably, if not happily, away, till death clouded the serenity of our dwelling, by depriving us of my father. By this fatal dissolution our stock was much increased, and I fancied my husband's love increased with it; but, a short time after his death, that blow which the tender anxious father, while he lived, had warded from his daughter, reduced me, in one short hour, to the most wretched being that ever existed." Tears stopped her utterance, and it was sometime before she could proceed.

"I was amusing myself one day with the innocent prattle of my eldest boy, when a loud rap at the door startled me; an ill-looking man entered the parlour, and asked me if my husband was at home. On hearing that he was not, he threw a letter on the table, exclaiming with an oath, 'The sooner you clean the pistols the better.'

"Pistols!" cried I, incoherently. 'Aye, pistols,' said he, emphatically; "and he was gone in a moment. I was quite insensible with astonishment, till roused from my reverie by hearing my husband's knock. On my giving him the letter his expressive eyes were wildly fixed on my face: 'If I knew that you had opened this note!' said he, darting a look in which suspicion and horror were but too perceptible. He flew up stairs for his pistols, and was gone before I had time to speak; and, in less than half an hour was laid dead at my feet. I fainted on his body—the cries of my children brought my bewildered senses back to misery. Without mercy, without pity, several men were removing the little furniture my house contained. How died my husband? cried I.—Was he killed?—Who killed him?—Answer me, for God's sake! Then collecting a little courage, and without waiting for an answer, I demanded by what authority they took possession of my goods. 'By the authority of the law:' was the answer, from a man who held an inventory in his hand, and a letter of my husband's writing. Why am I so abused? again exclaimed I; surely common humanity would induce you to wait till this poor corpse (now scarcely cold) was interred. There is no law that can protect the wretch who would injure the unhappy widow, and precipitate the ruin of defenceless orphans.—'Come, come, madam,' repeated the same voice, 'this house is no more a house for you or your children; I have been your protector too long already, to my irreparable loss. Your husband married you to keep my mouth shut, forsooth with promises. Your father was a good kind of man; he did, poor soul, what he could; but when a bucket is full of holes you know it will hold no water.' I heard little more; but as he proceeded, his abuse became so intolerable, that madness (for it was real madness,) drove me from the house in which I first

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drew breath, and in which I first experienced that misery which had nearly ended in despair.

"I wandered from the place of my nativity, in hopes that pity would befriend me. Hunger, which inures the breast to bear contempt, had no influence over mine. Could I have returned and begged protection of those who, perhaps, were the murderers of my husband? No, never! though, poor soul, of how he died, what he suffered, or the penitence of his departing soul, I am utterly uninformed. If I had returned I had no friend to plead for me—innocence was all my portion, and a poor support is that against the power of an hypocrite."

"Drive every thought of grief from your mind," said I; "happiness holds out her friendly hand to your assistance. I will be a husband to you, and a father to your children."

W. A.

ANECDOTES AND SKETCHES.

DR. JOHNSON was a man (observes the "Monthly Review,") good by nature, and great by genius, but his fame, as a writer, was the result of compulsion. "The variety we find in his writings," adds Mr. Cumberland, "was not the variety of choice, arising from the impulse of his proper genius, but tasks imposed upon him by the dealers in ink, and contracts on his part submitted to in satisfaction of the pressing calls of hungry want; for (painful as it is to relate!) *I* have heard that illustrious scholar assert, that *he subsisted himself, for a considerable space of time, upon the scanty pittance of four-pence halfpenny per day*.... Less, much less (adds Mr. C.) than *Master Betty* has earned in one night, would have cheered the mighty mind, and maintained the athletic body of SAMUEL JOHNSON in comfort and abundance for a twelvemonth!" It is grateful, after what has been asserted, over and over again, as to the temper of Johnson, to transcribe what follows.

"I knew him (Dr. Johnson) well," continues Mr. Cumberland, "respected him highly, loved him sincerely. It was never my chance to see him in those moments of moroseness and ill-humour which are imputed to him, perhaps with truth, for who would slander him? But I am not warranted, by any experience of those humours, to speak of him otherwise than of a friend, who always met me with kindness, and from whom I never separated without regret."

PRINCIPAL CAMPBELL.—The closing scenes of the life of this illustrious professor of learning, are thus recorded by Dr. Beattie, in a letter to Sir W. Forbes. "At a time," says he, "when Dr. Campbell seemed to be just expiring, and had told his wife and niece that it was so, a cordial happened unexpectedly to give him relief. As soon as he was able to speak, he said that he wondered to see their countenances so melancholy, and covered with tears, in the apprehension of his departure.—'At that instant (said he) I felt my mind in such a state, in the thoughts of my immediate dissolution, that *I* can express my feelings in no other way than by saying that *I was in a rapture!*' The feelings of such a mind as Dr. Campbell's (adds Dr. Beattie) in such an awful moment, when he certainly retained the full use of his faculties, deserve to be attended to. When will an infidel die such a death?"

There is something, (observes a periodical critic, commenting on the above passage,) in the concluding part of this letter, so consolatory to the weakness of human nature, and so awfully satisfactory, that we could wish it published by the trumpet of an archangel, from one end of the earth to the other.

"A SEDUCER," according to a modern lexicographer, "is a wretch that *swindles a young woman out of her heart*." This definition appears at once comprehensive and just.

STATE OF MANNERS IN EDINBURGH.—"The luxury of the table," observes Mr. Stark, in his 'Picture of Edinburgh,' "and the late hours of dinner and amusements, have much increased since 1783. By the more opulent tradesmen and merchants, business is little attended to in the afternoon; and the variety of

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delicacies at their tables is, perhaps, equal to what the first circles had in 1763. The company of the ladies is much neglected, the bottle being preferred to the amusements of the drawing-room!

Visiting and catechising parishioners, by the clergy, is almost intirely given up. People of fashion do not frequent the church, so often as a few years ago; and the number of fines for natural children (usually producing about 600l. per annum) has not decreased in the hands of the present Kirk-treasurer. The number of prostitutes, however, has not augmented, if, indeed, it be not diminished!

SINGULAR DECOY, AND MARRIAGE. About twenty years ago, a party of the Hietans, or Comanches, [a numerous and hardy race, occupying the greatest part of the intermediate country between Louisiana and New Mexico,] passed over the river Grand to Chewawa, the residence of the governor-general of the Five Internal Provinces. After laying some time in ambush for that purpose, they surprised the governor's daughter, as she was proceeding in a coach to mass, and brought her off. Her father reclaimed her, but she refused to return; alleging that she had been *tattooed*, and given in marriage to a young Indian, who treated her kindly. She still lives with her husband, by whom she has three children.—Eclectic Review, August, 1806.

THE WINDHAMS.—This family, very ancient in Norfolk, has long been settled at Felbrig, about three miles from Cromer, and twenty-two miles from Norwich. Here it is a sort of provincial proverb—"Never was a Windham known to be poor!"—Belle Assemblée, August, 1806.

THE TWO ALBINOS.—We are informed by Mr. Lemaistre, in his "Travels after the Peace of Amiens," that he found the Two Albinos, who were formerly exhibited at the corner of the Haymarket, comfortably settled in the valley of Chamouin, in Switzerland, and living on the money they had acquired in London.

REV. MR. JOB ORTON.—"He took pains," observes Mr. S. Palmer, speaking of this minister, "to make his sentences short, though in some measure to the injury of his style; and he carefully avoided *hard words*, that he might be understood by the most illiterate of his hearers. The following occurrence he himself related to me, as having led him to attend the more to this matter. After preaching once concerning the *primitive* Christians, some poor people, meeting his maid servant the next day, asked her—Who those Christians were, of whom her master spoke so much in his sermon?—Being unable to inform them, when she came home, she asked him the question. He told her, they were the *first* Christians; and from that time resolved to use the latter term instead of the former; and he adopted this as a maxim—*Never use a hard word in a sermon, when an easy one can be found which as well expresses the meaning.* This he often recommended to his younger brethren, who (he said) were seldom sufficiently aware what a degree of plainness the lower classes of mankind required."

ECCENTRIC BIOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I AM about to solicit your attention to one of the most singular performances that has appeared in this age of wonders. The book to which I thus direct you, and your numerous readers, is now before me, and is entitled, "The Life, Pedestrian Excursions, and singular Opinions, of J. H. Prince, bookseller, Old North Street, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London; Member of several Literary Societies; late Public Orator at the Westminster and London Forums; late Minister of Bethesda Chapel; Author of numerous Publications; Editor of the Annual Visitor and of the Censor; and Secretary to the Union Society. Also, for near twenty years, Clerk to several Attornies in London; and recently Head-Manager of the Conveyancing Department at Skinner's Hall. Containing a circumstantial and faithful Narrative of the first thirty-six Years of the Existence, and an Account of the Literary Career, of that most ec-

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centric Character." Written by himself. "Including Biographical Sketches and Interesting Anecdotes, of many singular Persons, with whom he has been acquainted; and a long epistolary Correspondence."

"Let a man be never so modest," says the experienced Fielding, in his novel of Tom Jones," the account of his own conduct will, in spite of himself, be so very favourable, that his vices will come purified through his lips, and, like foul liquors well strained, will leave all their foulness behind. For though the facts themselves may appear, yet so different will be the motives, circumstances, and consequences, when a man tells his own story, and when his enemy tells it, that we can scarce recognise the facts to be one and the same." Perhaps it is not very material to inquire, in this stage of the investigation, how far MR. PRINCE has, in the narrative of his life, exemplified and confirmed these observations of the sagacious Fielding.—He is, however, "a man who tells his own story;" and who, judging by the reflections made by him towards the conclusion of his tale, does not seem to be very willing that "his enemy should tell it," for him.

It is to be regretted, on account of the moral welfare of society, that some Protestant authors were not of the Popish persuasion; that they were thus disabled from pouring into the ears of confessors, those secrets which they have unblushingly communicated to the world. Some men, indeed, seem anxious only to make known the inconsistencies of their conduct and the perversities of their minds. They are for publishing that on "the house-top," which ought never to transpire beyond the closet; and of them it may with a mournful emphasis be said, "that *their works do go before them to judgment!*" With an effrontery at once amazing and disgusting, they challenge the condemnation of mankind, and even assume to themselves honour for having explained and exposed their errors, their incapacity, and their vices. It is one thing to be ignorant, but it is another thing to rest satisfied and confident in ignorance. It is one thing, through the infirmity of our nature, to transgress the dictates of conscience and reason; but it is quite another thing, to glory in immorality and licentiousness. A weak head and a profane heart are allied much oftener than good persons seem to imagine.

These animadversions are not to be understood as applying immediately and exclusively to the individual whose performance has called them forth on this occasion. They attach to a long train of preceding writers; they are the common property of a mob of self-confessionists and self-memorialists and self-apologists, from the days of Jean Jacques Rousseau, to the days of John Henry Prince.

What miseries have been inflicted on mankind, by the eagerness of some men in the pursuit after publicity or notoriety! The lust of fame, that universal passion, or rather demon, to what flagitiousness has it not impelled numbers of human beings! Mr. Prince, however, is among the humbler votaries of distinction. His ambition is neither of the highest, nor most fearful kind. He has printed some tracts, which in his present work he commends to a more general perusal than it seems his labours have yet obtained; and his principal wish appears to consist in his being remembered, when he shall have transmigrated into some new and unknown form of existence, as a sort of under-conveyancer, a manufacturer or writer of pamphlets and paragraphs, a methodist preacher, an eccentric frequenter of public-houses; and, above all, as a speaker in the debating societies of the metropolis, or, not to detract from the dignity of his own style, a "public orator!"

All this is tolerable; it is decent, and not very aspiring: nor would such modest demands been now noticed by me, had not this "Life" contained statements rather of an uncommon character, and had it not broached sentiments which require exposition.

Though our "Orator" professes no veneration for ancestorial pretensions, it is by no means clear that he would consider himself gratified, were something like to the facetious epi-

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taph of Prior, chisseled on his own tombstone.—

"Nobles and heralds! by your leave,
Here lie the bones of Matthew Prior,
A son of Adam and of Eve;
Let Bourbon or Nassau go higher."

No: gratuitously assuming the fact, after all that he thunders against the claims of an established aristocracy, our "Orator" proceeds to entertain us with a brilliant declamation on the antiquity and celebrity of his forefathers, triumphantly declaring himself to be a *Prince**, and, of course, descended from the very loins of royalty! Without pausing to explore the validity of his statement on this head, I shall hasten to set before my readers what is advanced as to the immediate parentage of this Prince, a topic on which he delights to expatiate. There is here no want of information; no acuteness of remark is withheld. I shall follow his own chronology.

The volume, however, of whose contents I am about to give some account, is oddly enough dedicated to a society, entitled "The Eccentrics," a club which assembles nightly in the purlieus of Covent-Garden, for the purpose of a little pot-house discussion. Of this association it is some boast to Mr. Prince, that he has long been a distinguished member. If the reader may be desirous of knowing what constitutes, (or rather, what does *not* constitute) an eccentric, he will accept of Mr. Prince's definition of eccentricity. "It is not necessary," see Dedication, page 4, "that he should be a consistent character; the more inconsistent he is, the better. The more he deviates from common rules, from common maxims, from common conduct, of course the more uncommon he must be, and, of consequence, the more ECCENTRIC." Our author's syllogystic powers, so satisfactorily explained in this passage of his work, remind me of some notable observations I once heard on the subject of knavery. "Do you know why a man is a knave?" interrogated this wiseacre. "I will tell you," continued he: "it is because he is not honest." My ears, nothing appeased by this piece of information, were itching with curiosity, when my companion gravely added—"But!" resumed he, with such an emphasis on that little *but*, "do you know why a man is not honest? I will tell you, it is because he is a knave!" So Mr. Prince, with his characteristic penetration, discovers that an uncommon man is not a common man, and that he who is a most uncommon man is, of course, an eccentric man.

Happy is it for Mr. Prince, and his fraternity of Eccentrics, that there is no longer a "hue and cry" against associations of their description. It might, a few years ago, have become the subject of legislative consideration, that there existed, in the very heart of our metropolis, a numerous body of men, who convened for the express purpose of encouraging each other to "*deviate from common rules, from common maxims, and from common conduct*;" who defied the established order of human affairs, and whose chief merit seems to have consisted in their "doing those things which they ought not to do, and leaving undone those things which they ought to have done." But this cannot affect Mr. Prince, who, probably anticipating as much, declares—"I HAVE EVER HAD, AND STILL HAVE, A SOVEREIGN CONTEMPT FOR THE OPINION OF MANKIND*."

* J. H. Prince seems partial to this punning on his surname. During a debate, a few weeks since, at a society held in Piccadilly, under the appellation of The British Forum, Orator Prince, having said rather too much against H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as to his conduct respecting Mr. Jefferys, publicly exclaimed, in exculpation of himself, "Sir, (addressing the president,) why *I* am a *Prince*!" His auditors, however, not understanding the quibble, really took poor Prince for a confirmed lunatic!!

* Mr. Prince is not the only Prince who entertains a "*sovereign* contempt for the opinion of mankind." The present Sovereign of France appears, in this particular, to sympathise *heartily* with the Prince of Old North Street, Red Lion Square.

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He then proceeds to enumerate those considerations by which he was induced to become his own biographer. Some persons had feared, that his bad qualities would not be otherwise so well known; he reflected also, that no man could know so much of another as a man must know of himself; he was fearful of being misrepresented by any other pen than his own; he felt he could do more ample justice to the history and virtues of his wife! than any other individual could do; and he was "*conscious that the world would naturally be inquisitive after the private as public life of a man who had made such a noise in it, and who had for such a considerable time displayed his eccentricities and uncommon talents.*" To these patriotic and disinterested motives we owe, unless we refuse credit to the author, the publication of the Life, Pedestrian Excursions, and Singular Opinions of J. H. Prince.

[*To be continued.*]

PALEYANA AND PORTESIANA.

By the Author of 'Anecdotes of Paley.'

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I AM very much obliged by the letter of your correspondent X. C. who has spoken in so handsome a manner of my anecdotes of Dr. Paley; on which, however, I will not animadvert at present, but confine myself to the attack, which he seems to me to have made very injudiciously against the dissenters. He reprimands my cavalier mode of speaking on the articles of the Church of England, and on that account runs into a long tirade against the dissenters; but what have the dissenters to do with my attack? Why should they be attacked? Why should this high-churchman presume to insinuate an attack upon their privileges, because an individual or two has spoken lightly of his sentiments, or inveighed against the impudence of those men who obtrude their ridiculous articles on the minds of unsuspicious youth.

To convince Mr. X. C. of the impropriety of his conduct, an occurrence has taken place since my last, which sets it in the clearest light. It is by no means necessary, that a person should be a dissenter to attack the articles on the faith of the Church of England. I have heard both attacked several times in the Church of the University of Cambridge; for the eighth of last July it was done in the completest manner, by a reverend clergyman, in a reverend assembly of divines of the Church of England, before whom he was called to preach by the Rev. Dr. William Gratton, archdeacon of Essex, and head, I believe, of a college at Cambridge.

Your readers may not all know, that there are meetings of the clergy of the Church of England, which go under the name of visitations; those visitations being holden by the bishop or archdeacon of the diocese. At those meetings a clergyman appointed by the bishop from amongst those who live in his diocese, or by the archdeacon, from amongst those who live in his archdeaconry, preaches a discourse suited to the occasion; and this clergyman is selected from those who are the most distinguished in the diocese or archdeaconry. The archdeacon of Essex selected for his visitation, the rector of Cold Norton, in Essex, a man, I understand, of great learning and irreproachable manners, and who is a man of very long standing in the church.

The name of this gentleman is Francis Stone, M. A. F. S. A. I shall ever revere him for the part he has taken, and hold him up to the imitation of X. C. and his brethren. Mr. Stone, on being appointed by the archdeacon to preach, evidently turned his thoughts very deeply to that subject, and was determined to use the opportunity for the benefit of his reverend hearers. His sermon is now before me in forty-eight octavo pages, and it is intitled "Jewish Prophecy the sole Criterion to distinguish between genuine and spurious Christian Scripture; or an humble Attempt to remove the grand and hitherto insurmountable obstacles to the conversion of Jews and Deists, to the Christian Faith, affectionately submitted to their serious consideration."

In this discourse the reverend preacher submits to the serious consideration of his brethren, the following points. 1st. Certain forgeries in the book of the New Testament, which are passed upon the unlearned

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Christian as realities. I am not very anxious to determine whether the reverend preacher is right in every part of this head, though I am clearly of opinion, that that sentence, which now stands in the first Epistle of John, the fifth chapter, and the seventh verse, is one of the most impudent, that ever stood its ground against the united efforts of learning and science. This verse says, that There are three, that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are One. Sir Isaac Newton, Emlyn, Griesbach, Marsh, Porson, and many others, have incontrovertibly shewn that this passage is a forgery; and the work of Professor Porson upon this subject is such, that every one, who is fond of criticism, must lose a very great treat, if he does not read it. This forgery is, however, likely to keep its ground, for the dissenters are just as tenacious of every thing in King James's bible as the Church of England; and they put as implicit a faith in this mixty maxty translation, as if our Saviour and his twelve apostles, and before them Moses and the prophets, had spoken in the king's English.

2dly. From the forgeries of the Scriptures the reverend preacher comes to certain doctrines of the Church of England, such as that, "in Christ two natures were united—the divine and the human," which he calls "a species of spiritual legerdemain, making two Christs out of one, and monstrous figments and incredible errors of men." The Arian trinity is called "that absurd hypothesis, which ended in the establishment of that most senseless doctrine of human invention, the Athanasian trinity in unity, both originating not in Jewish prophecy and genuine Christian Scripture, but in the interpolations and misinterpretations of the latter, by the perverse disputing Christian sophists of the Platonic school of Alexandria." The progress of these sophists is well described; and it is justly observed by the reverend preacher, that "after so great a progress made in sophistical and mystical fiction, it was no difficult matter to swell the Arian trinity into that monster of error and absurdity, the Athanasian trinity in unity."

I could quote many more similar passages from this excellent discourse, which I hope had the effect on the reverend archdeacon and his brethren, to make them inquire, whether these things were really so or not, and upon an accurate examination they will take such decisive steps as may free their church from error. But whether they do so or not, it is sufficient for my purpose, that I have shewn to Mr. X. C. that it is not "to the writings of the enemies of our establishment," he must look for abuse and ridicule of its doctrines;" he may find it in the church itself; in the sanctuary of the University; in the solemn meetings of an archdeaconry. No, Sir, they are not the enemies of the establishment who point out its errors: they are enemies who resist all inquiry; who would prop up every figment of idolatrous superstition, and buttress every error. Mr. Stone is, I doubt not, a far greater friend to the establishment, than Mr. X. C. though he may shock his prejudices: and, if the church will never be induced to remit its prerogatives or relax its discipline, because its prejudices are shocked, the ruin that must befal it will meet with little compassion.

Mr. X. C. must not expect from me that I shall be led away by his appeal to the antiquity of the church, which with him is such an object of veneration, for what is its antiquity? Not three hundred years. Its venerable parent, the church of Rome was upwards of a thousand years old, when she was kicked out of doors, and yet no one now-a-days has pity upon the grey hairs of this hoary-headed impostor This cant will not do in the present times.—Antiquity is no apology for error.

But Mr. X. C. wishes to frighten us with the terrors of the church. Alas for him! poor man! he dreams that the church of England is in a state to command our obedience. He forgets that we live in a kingdom whose sovereign has, in his cominions, four established religions.—The heathenish or idolatrous, established in India; the popish, established in Canada, flourishing in Ireland, and considerable in Great Britain; the church of England, esta-

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blished in England and Ireland; and the church of Scotland established in Scotland. Of the established religions the heathens are the most numerous; then come the papists; thirdly, the members of the church of England; lastly, the members of the church of Scotland. The church of England stands only in the third place, and in one part of the united kingdom in Ireland the protestants of a different denomination out-number it; and in England, there is great reason to believe that its members do not equal, in number, those of a different persuasion.

In such a situation, Sir, of the poor church of England, we are not to be dragooned by its terrors. We wish it well, if it will attend to the monitions of such persons as Bishop Law, Archdeacon Paley, and Mr. Stone: but we do not dread its censures, nor regard its threats. Mr. X. C. has made a great mistake; he does not sufficiently understand the use of terms. For example, he would call me a dissenter, because I have spoken as freely of the articles of the church as Archdeacon Paley; but would he call Dr. Paley a dissenter? Every one, who dissents from the church in any article of its faith, is a dissenter: but, if we try the supposed members of the church of England by this rule, I do not know where the real members are to be found. Born as I was in the bosom of the church, educated at college, and unacquainted with dissenters till I had finished my studies, I may be supposed to be in a tolerably good situation to judge of the faith of the church; but I protest, that in the course of my experience, I have not yet met with man or woman who has arrived at years of discretion, that can properly be called a true member of the church of England.

Most people go to church because their fathers and mothers have done so before them. They repeat the creeds, because it is part of the ceremony; the children gabble a catechism, because it is the custom; but thanks be to heaven, the nonsense of the five points never enters their heads, and the trinity is pretty well sent to Coventry in most companies, as well as clerical discourses. The dissenters, however, as they are called, are more rigid on these heads. They adhere more strictly to the ancient mumpsimus: and they are, in general, far more intolerant and bigotted to their opinions than churchmen. I should be sorry if they received an injury through my writings, as they would be unwilling to embrace, as a brother, one who despises their Assembly's Catechism and their confessions of faith, as much as he does the nonsense of Athanasius; one who regards the substitutions of human traditions for articles of faith, as equally repugnant to the subjection we owe to the author of our faith, whether the traditions are upheld by the church of Rome, the church of England, or an Assembly of dissenting Divines, distributing or receiving the regium donum.

I trust, Sir, that your correspondent X. C. will, upon this representation of the subject, feel his anger cooled against the dissenters. Their faith differs so little from that of the church, except in matters of discipline, that the difference is scarcely worthy of notice. Both parties would feel an equal shock to their prejudices when I told them—Bundle up your articles, your creeds, your confessions of faith, your Assembly's Catechism, &c. &c.—fling them all into the fire—make the Scripture your rule of faith, and leaving every one to his own opinion, endeavour to convert him to yours by argument, not by the impudence of authorative decision. They will neither of them hear so humble an individual as myself, no more than they would the fishermen of Galilee, who would not be a little surprised to see into what sort of rules their words had been twisted by the arts of sophistry, and the cunning tricks of fortune-making divines.

But I leave Mr. X. C. to ruminate upon these opinions, and this shock to his prejudices; and as my Payleyana are pretty well worn out, I must crave a place in your excellent Magazine for my Portesiana; for I perceive, that the same correspondent, who gave you an account of Paley, has furnished you with a biographical memoir on the present Bishop of London. The bishop was of our college, not so distinguished, indeed,

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as Paley, but by his progress in life, making himself of more consequence in the church. His academical and his clerical, and his courtly and his political life, seem to have been but little known to your correspondent, who ekes out his meagre memoir with a dull detail of the bishop's writings. I shall be glad to give a little spur to his industry, and to rectify some of his mistakes. If I am right in my conjectures concerning your correspondent himself, I can find great reason for panegyric on his other writings, in which he has done great service to the religious world; but, when he attempts the life of an academic, he seems to be out of his road, and not to know the way to those inquiries which belong to his subject. But more of this hereafter. For the present, I remain, Sir,

Your constant reader,

A CHRISTIAN.

For the Universal Magazine.

HARRY HOLYDAY.

HARRY HOLYDAY is an honest tradesman, who has a constant dread of being thought unlike other people. His ambition, on club-night, consists in being noticed as a hearty fellow. After the usual liquor-money is spent, he is the first who moves for clubbing their sixpences for punch; as they need not be niggardly who only meet *once a month*. If any one moves for the annual supper, he rises to improve the motion, and hopes there will be a dinner likewise, because two meals are better than one, and it only comes *once a year*. After taking his Saturday night's pint at the Chequers, he recollects that he can afford himself another, as it only comes *once a week*. On Christmas-day he swallows as much provision as would serve him moderately for three days; the next day, as he is "rather queer," he takes a walk out, meets some acquaintance, and keeps it up till next morning; for what does it signify, when it only comes *once a year?* On Easter, Whitsuntide, &c. it is not enjoying himself—he sees no life, in having only a single sober holiday; and the time he loses, or the money he spends, cannot ruin him, as it only comes *once a year!*

JOHN MORRIS FLINDALL.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE, &c.

THE establishment of the institution called "The Refuge for the Destitute," near Narrow-wall, Lambeth, naturally suggests the following enquiries, which it is hoped some of your correspondents may be kind enough to answer. What were the purposes for which Bridewell was founded? and how far are those purposes answered? The same questions are likewise asked respecting the London Workhouse in Bishopsgate-street. The present state of both those foundations is particularly requested. It appears that the "Refuge for the Destitute" embraces, in some measure, the objects of both, and which, if properly conducted and ably supported, cannot fail to be one of the most humane and beneficial hospitals in this metropolis.

Aug. 4, 1806. AN INQUIRER.

REVIEW OF THE CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

FEELING persuaded that a review of the various events which have connected this country with its Hibernian neighbour must prove gratifying to your readers, I with much pleasure dedicate a few leisure hours to the task.

The history of this connexion may be reduced to three divisions. The first, occupying two hundred years, reaches from the Conquest to the reign of Richard II.; the second, embracing 240 years, from Richard II. to James I.; and the third from the days of that monarch down to the present times.

During those wars with France in which England was perpetually engaged, immediately subsequent to the Norman Conquest, Ireland remained alike unexplored and unenvied. The term barbarous may without fastidiousness be bestowed on Ireland at this early period of its annals. Rapine and violence held imperious dominion. Divided into five pro-

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vinces, or petty monarchies, each subdivided into smaller independent jurisdictions, no regular code of civil laws was enforced. Superior strength claimed precedence of right among the chieftains; while their dependents had few inducements to virtue and good order, since the most heinous crimes (except that of treachery to the leader) demanded no other retribution than a fine of money or cattle.

The dissentions among the Irish prompted one of their chiefs to solicit, with fatal imprudence, the assistance of some Welsh lords, in the year 1166. Henry II. then involved in a dangerous war with France, gave permission likewise to many of his English subjects, by letters patent, to join the Welsh adventurers in this novel enterprise. The confederates spread the terror of their arms with such rapidity, that Henry, with jealous policy, forbade his subjects for the present any farther prosecution of the quarrel. In the mean time he obtained a sanction from Rome for his ambitious intentions: the Pope's bull added the blessings of the cross to the banners of invasion, and the King of England prepared to destroy all the Irish who resisted his sovereignty—for the good of their souls!

With a very considerable armament he appeared before Waterford in 1172. The military tactics of the unsuspecting Irish appear to have been of the rudest nature. Though perpetually embroiled in domestic wars, they had scarcely any other missile weapon than stones. They rushed into combat in a regular body, armed with a Danish axe and two short lances. Against such an opposition, the regular disposition of the English forces was inevitably successful. The reputation of Henry indeed effected more than his sword, and he received the allegiance of nearly all the chiefs, except Roderic, the nominal monarch of Ireland; who shortly, however, tendered his submission, and thus removed the last obstacle to the accomplishment of Henry's designs.

The king remained in Ireland five months, during which period he applied himself actively to the restoration of peace and good order. He divided the land into counties; erected courts of justice; and introduced, as far as attainable, the laws of England. Still the Irish chiefs were suffered to retain their ancient jurisdiction over their peculiar dependants, and vassals. A council of the clergy, in conformance to his Catholic professions, was convened—but the reverend assembly seems to have separated without effecting any thing farther toward a reformation in the religious canons, than the issue of an edict, by which priests were exempted from taxes, and from contributing their portion of fines levied for compensation of misdemeanors.

When Henry quitted Ireland, he left behind him no force whatever to secure his conquests. As might be expected, therefore, the Irish chiefs soon renounced their allegiance, and shewed the world how totally ideal was the usurped dominion of the English. Unable to repair personally to the subjugation of the revolters, he now stimulated the most powerful of his subjects to the enterprise, by a grant of immense tracts of conquered land—in case they could substantiate their title to the royal donation; and, to add popularity to the project, he assumed into a share of the sovereignty of Ireland his son John.

In the year 1185 John first visited his delegated territories, when he gave an early instance of his peculiar weakness by treating the native chieftains with indecent ridicule, on account of their dress! An insult is well known to inflict a more rancourous sting than an injury; the Irish, armed against the power of their new governor, and, after repeatedly defeating him in the field, compelled him to abandon the island in disgrace. *Curcy*, a man of talents and bravery, was now appointed deputy, and succeeded in colonizing the ferocious Irish—precisely as far as the rigour of his arms extended.

Thus we find that a precarious and imperfect footing was all which the first invader obtained in the course of a long and important reign. A circumstance to be entirely attributed to the contests in which he was engaged with France; since Henry wanted neither prudence nor valour, and the natives were in that state of internal distraction that promised the most de-

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sirable success to an attack made with consistency and spirit.

From the death of Henry to the year 1210, no fresh troops were sent to the assistance of the small power stationed in Ireland. Still, from the interested friendship of various aggrieved chiefs, the ascendancy of the English seems, during that period, to have gained some ground. On the accession of John to the crown, the English lords, resident on the Irish lands granted by Henry, endeavoured to effect an independence with regard to the parent country. On the approach of the king, however, in 1210, they fled to France, and John received the voluntary submissions of many of the chief Irish leaders. The king now turned his attention to the introduction of a code of laws. This the islanders accepted with apparent readiness, and a bond of union was resolved on between the two nations. He likewise more accurately realised his predecessor's plan, relative to a division of the country into determinate counties. But still so limited was the power of the invaders, that two-thirds of the island were exempted from the lines of this division—the chiefs of which districts refused to acknowledge the English supremacy, and rejected the new code of laws. Though the conduct of John, in respect to Ireland, was not without instances of his wonted pusillanimity, yet the regulations he adopted were mild and salutary. Finally, however, he surrendered Ireland into the hands of the Pope, consenting to pay annually three hundred marks, as a testimony of his submission.

During the minority of Henry III. the Irish demanded, and obtained, a charter of liberty similar to that granted by King John to the English, under the name of *Magna Charta*. The urbane sentiments of the English administration at this juncture toward the defenceless Irish, are entitled to remark and commendation. What, indeed, could be more obviously politic than to grant the same immunities to both countries, when considerable advantages were expected to result from their friendship, and a deluge of blood alone could be expected from their quarrels?

The English planters counteracted the clement endeavours of the ministry. Emulating the independence of the native chiefs, their oppressive conduct renewed those civil broils that were only transiently appeased. The executive power was likewise found too weak for effectual interposition; and the lieutenant, often an inhabitant of Ireland, frequently rather stimulated than soothed petty animosities, from which his countrymen were likely to be gainers. To remedy this evil, Henry first named the deputies solely from Englishmen of rank; and afterwards transferred the government of Ireland to his son Edward. As in the instance of John, this settlement amounted to no more than a temporary provision for the household of the prince; though the island was then denominated in this country "The Land of the Lord Edward."

The wars of France and Palestine soon presented a field more alluring to the ardent temper of Edward; and Henry, engaged in domestic troubles and intrigues, seems to have paid little attention to the affairs of the wretched Irish. By a letter, in the twelfth year of his reign, he commands the chief inhabitants of the different counties to assemble and hear read the laws of King John; and by a second letter, in the thirtieth year of his reign, he enjoins the barons to permit those laws to be carried into execution. Unable, however, to govern with efficacy the districts already overran, Henry refrained from all attempts at further conquests, and left Ireland at his death one scene of anarchy and tumult.

The Welsh and the Scots found too ample employment for Edward I. to permit his bestowing much attention on his western subjects. During the years in which he sat on the throne, the affairs of Ireland were indeed cruelly neglected. Every petition of the suffering natives was treated with unconcern, except a pecuniary consideration could be promised for the royal favour. No other participation in the laws of England fell to their lot, than such as might be advantageous to the deputies appointed to rule them. In the latter parts of his reign, when his necessi-

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ties compelled him to demand military assistance from the Irish, as an effort at popularity, he proposed to reform the civil government, and convened accordingly the first assembly which can deserve the character of a parliament. But the acts of this convention appeared to have extended little beyond the exigency of the hour.

The feeble administration of Edward the Second naturally prompted rebellions and disorders. The Scots not contented with reassuming their own independence, undertook a formidable expedition into Ireland.—Their designs were favoured by the greater part of the Irish chiefs. Edward Bruce conducted the enterprise, and, for three years, Ireland exhibited one of the most deplorable scenes of bloodshed which imagination (or history, more fertile in images of horror) can present. When the English nobles at length exterminated these northern invaders; they shook off the authority of that government which had so feebly supported them. They established no less than nine counties palatine, in which they exercised every royal jurisdiction. They bestowed titles, and made peace and war on their own foundation.

No sooner had Edward III. attained the full exercise of his regal authority, than he directed his attention to the forlorn state of his Irish subjects. He arrested the usurping lords, and brought one to the block. He then resumed the exorbitant grants which had been made during his minority, and summoned a parliament to meet at Dublin. The chiefs at the same time audaciously convened a parliament of their own nominating, at Kilkenney. Had not the king projected the invasion of France at this juncture, he would undoubtedly have crushed this self-constituted authority. He now, however, assumed a milder tone, and promised his friendship on condition of Ireland furnishing him military assistance in his intended enterprise. This she accordingly did; and remained quiet till an attempt was made for the first time to raise money by means of parliament; to which such violent opposition was made, that the design was dropped. Edward gradually ameliorated the condition of the Irish, hitherto so utterly disregarded. He prescribed their direct rights to the parliamentary representatives, and was careful to appoint deputies of integrity and talents. He married Clarence, his son, to a daughter of the Earl of Ulster; and at length nominated him viceroy, with every power requisite to the high station. The English laws were now more generally administered, and the licentiousness of the chiefs proportionably diminished. The benefits of the Duke of Clarence's administration were so considerable, that it is to be lamented one-third of Ireland alone acknowledged his title. The continual dissentions between the native chiefs and the English, rendered this small portion of the island a province of too burthensome a tenure to admit the propriety at this juncture of any fresh encroachments.

On the accession of Richard II. the government of Ireland was found so expensive to this country, that that weak monarch actually transferred the sovereignty of the island to his favourite, the Earl of Oxford; reserving only leige homage to the crown of England. But Oxford was prevented from taking possession of his kingdom. With a very considerable army Richard repaired in person to Ireland; but, after a number of illusory regulations, he left the country precisely as he found it. He added not one acre to the English territories, nor issued one edict that was carried into effect. A second expedition was impeded by the invasion of the Duke of Lancaster, and Richard shortly expiated all his errors by a melancholy death.

Thus we find the efforts of two hundred years to have subdued no more than one third of the island; nor shall we wonder at this circumstance when we recollect that our western possessions, so far from affording a profitable resourse, were a continual and heavy expense to the English government. Commerce was still too much in its infancy to unfold those important advantages, which after-ages have shewn attainable by a reciprocation of friendly offices.

Though Henry undertook the subjugation of Ireland on religious pre-

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tences, modes of faith appear to have been the last objects for which the invaders contended. In one instance only was a meeting of the clergy convened, and in that instance nothing important was proposed or performed. The conduct of the priests during these turbulent periods will be found to point uniformly in one direction—towards their own interest. When Edward I. solicited a subsidy, the clergy only were refractory; and when Edward III. first demanded assistance through the legal medium of a parliament, the clergy threatened with excommunication every incumbent, and lay-tenant on church lands, who should pay the tax. Still they refrained from political intrigue, and it must be mentioned to their honour that, through the patriotic zeal of two ecclesiastics, the University was founded in Dublin, which flourished so highly, in a subsequent age, under the auspices of Queen Elizabeth.

(*To be continued.*)

HOWARD, THE PHILANTHROPIST.

A GENTLEMAN, apparently residing near Shrewsbury, having thought proper particularly to animadvert on a passage in our article entitled "Anecdotes and Sketches," we transmitted his observations to the writer of the paragraph in question. We now submit to our readers the pleadings both of plaintiff and defendant, allowing, as in the due course of things, precedence to the former.

MR. JOHN LEE, *versus* A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I HAVE been of late equally grieved and concerned at the tendency of your publication, the object of which is, doubtless, to propagate in religion and morals those sentiments which are destitute of both. Your many shameless attacks on the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and your sneaking, mean, and false insinuations against the best interests of religion (which you dare not attack with the fair weapon of reason) are such as have convinced many sober-minded persons of the desperate nature of your designs. But your unprincipled aspersions on one of the most virtuous and excellent men that ever lived, appears to me to outrage all your former virulence, and I therefore request the favour of your inserting, by way of antidote, in your next Magazine, the paper on the other side, and this letter, if you chuse. I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

Wem, July 18, 1806. JOHN LEE.

"*What a pharasaical brute does not this man appear really to have been!*" See Universal Magazine for May, page 425.

He devoted his time, his strength, his fortune, and finally sacrificed his life, in the pursuits of humanity.—He (to adopt the expressive words of Mr. Burke *) visited all Europe (and the East) *not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces*, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals, or to collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depth of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and of pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected; to visit the forsaken; and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries.—His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It is a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity; and already the benefit of his labour is felt more or less in every country. See Encyclopædia Britannica, art Howard,—"*What a pharasaical brute!*"

Thus far Mr. Lee, in crimination. Let us now attend to what may be urged on the part of the

DEFENDANT.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE lately received from you a letter, purporting to be written by Mr. John Lee, of Wem, near Shrewsbury, and containing various animad-

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* Speech at Guildhall in Bristol, 1780.

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versions on your valuable periodical publication. So little do I consider the work to be affected by this gentleman's strictures, that I would recommend to you to publish them entire, in one of your succeeding numbers, accompanied, if you please, by the following remarks.

I do not know, however, that I am required to exculpate your pages from the charge of "propagating in religion and morals those sentiments which are 'destructive of both;" as little am I bound to defend what are now represented to be "your many shameless attacks on the Society for the Suppression of Vice." These accusations, if I remember what lately you reported to me, attach to a person who has undertaken to vindicate his own cause, and whose ability, I believe, is thought equal to the responsibility he has incurred. What I have to do is with the idol of Mr. Lee's philanthropic adoration.

Though the heart of man is not within the reach of human investigation, and the motives by which men are actuated, therefore, frequently elude the strictest scrutiny, there happen circumstances in which such an inquiry may be successfully pursued, and the result of it satisfactorily established. There are transactions which speak for themselves. I greatly err, as an observer of mankind, if the anecdote related of Howard, at page 425 of your Magazine for May, 1806, on the authority of the Rev. Mr. Tooke's Life of Catherine the Second, of Russia, is not exactly of the nature I have just described. This conduct, on the part of the renowned Philanthropist, notwithstanding the splendid rhetorical eulogium passed upon his character by the eloquent Edmund Burke, I must still think to have been unchristianlike and ungentlemanly and unpatriotic!!!

My antagonist, indeed, does not attempt to efface the impression naturally made on the mind of any one who reads with discrimination the account, as related by the historian already named, of Howard's behaviour. This he would discover to be a task not quite so easy on his part, as the practice of simply quoting, in support of his own opinion, encomiums written by another.

The conduct of Howard was, on this occasion, unchristianlike. "Tell her (the empress) that I come not to visit palaces, but prisons!"—Such language, in such circumstances, appears to me not only to have savoured much of a vaunting or pharisaical spirit of charity, but, as it approached the solemn retort of the Saviour of Men—"I came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance"—it almost partook of blasphemy.

The conduct of Howard was, on this occasion, ungentlemanly. Here it may be enough to observe, that Howard acted as no man who had the least pretension to good manners, or politeness, could have acted. What gentleman would not only disregard the most courtly invitation from a princess, but contrive, in framing the refusal, to insult the august personage into whose residence he had been honourably invited to enter?

The conduct of Howard was, on this occasion, unpatriotic. I take patriotism in its extensive import—an active desire to do all possible good to mankind, of whatever nation, and however circumstanced. As a philanthropist, the character for which alone he was solicitous to be distinguished, his admirers will not easily exonerate him from *this* third head of accusation.

Catherine the Second, notwithstanding the magnitude of her faults, was an illustrious potentate, and, to her own subjects, an enlightened and beneficent sovereign. She uniformly consulted the interests and happiness of her people. It cannot be believed to have been merely a visit of curiosity with which she requested to be favoured by Howard. Those who have considered her disposition, will do her the justice to think that her views, in seeking such an interview, were principally of a public nature; that she was anxious to converse with him on the subjects to which his attention had been so eminently directed, and, by the information so acquired, to regulate her conduct in the affairs of her empire. What an

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opportunity, therefore, did Howard reject for advancing the very object he professed to have solely at heart! "He came to visit prisons."—Where, however, had been the sin of visiting "palaces" also; especially after he had visited prisons, and when the business of his visit to the palace was to have ameliorated the condition of the prison?

But, my dear Sir, one word at parting, and that word to MR. LEE. While he affirms that you propagate "principles destructive of morals," and that you are assiduously labouring the "desperate design" of overturning "the best interests of religion," he yet declares that (what so he is pleased to call) *my "unprincipled aspersions" on the late Mr. Howard "outrage all your former virulence."*—Now, I almost suspect the orthodoxy of my assailant. So, Mr. Lee, *you* pronounce it a more heinous offence, to have said that Howard, the philanthropist, was "a pharasaical brute," than to have propagated principles destructive of morals, and laboured to subvert the best interests of religion!—!!

A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.

Sept. 1806.

PORTRAITS OF CHARACTER.

No. I.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I NOW and then amuse myself by slightly sketching the characters of some among those with whose history I am not wholly unacquainted. Of these descriptive portraits, I send you the following, which the partiality of friendship has pronounced to be a tolerably authentic delineation of a celebrated living personage, and which, if inserted in your next Magazine, will, in all probability, be speedily followed by other productions of this kind, from

Sept. 6. LEO.

It was with no common satisfaction that I lately read, in page 101, of your Magazine for August last, Sir William Jones's strictures on the character of AN AMBITIOUS JUDGE! Such a character (as he, himself an illustrious judge, justly asserts) is indeed very dangerous to public justice.

IMAGINE the man, (I would say,) it is not difficult to imagine such a one, recently but a bustling solicitor, whose effrontery has been his principal recommendation to advancement, and who, therefore, conceives that an unprecedented display of arrogance and self-sufficiency are necessary for the establishment of that reputation to which he has been indebted for his elevation. It is no paradox to those who have investigated human nature, if such a man respect nothing that is respectable in others; if he contemn ancestry and birth; if, feeling how unmerited are his own honours, he despise the high distinctions of society; if, accommodating himself to the level of vulgar ambition, he takes all occasions of reviling the accumulated learning and wisdom of past ages, as lumber and trumpery and trash. Perhaps there is something in the narrow chicanery of law, that indisposes its professor to elevated conceptions and honourable actions.

INQUIRIES?

To the Editor of the Universal Mag:

SIR,

PERMIT me to request the attention of your readers to the following questions; which, notwithstanding their novelty, will not, I hope, be found unentertaining.

What connexion has penmanship, or the art of writing, with the fine arts?

Is there any public encouragement given to those who excel in penmanship? If there is, by whom, and where?

Who are those, at present, that particularly excel in it?

Are there any regular exhibitions thereof in London; where, and in what manner?

SCRIPSIT.

ON THE COURAGE OF THE BRITISH.

Fly then ye cowards, and desert your chief;
Yet single, here, my falchion shall oppose
The might of thousands.

GLOVER'S "LEONIDAS."

WHILST heroism kindles the soul to great and noble daring, so long will thy invincible patriotism,

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bravest of men, Leonidas! emulate the heart to glory, freedom, and victory. In all ages courage has exalted a nation. It ennobled the Grecians, gave power and empire to the Romans, influence to the Macedonians,—and whilst the Persians were brave, their country flourished. It is, therefore, with no common sentiments of exultation that we trace this spirit to the British bosom, where it has existed from the first: It was courage which bade our naked ancestors oppose the inroads of the Romans, and stem their unbounded ambition. Though then our only fort was the British heart—it was a citadel firm and determined. Witness a Cæsar, intrepid as he was, compelled to seek Pharsalian wreaths, and to acknowledge, that "the barbarians fought like freemen; nought but death could stem their impetuosity." It is our sacred duty to view these valiant and hardy struggles, with the utmost gratitude. We ought even to call to mind thy name Caractacus! and venerate thy ashes. Fame ceases not to preserve thy illustrious deeds in her proudest archives! Thy intrepid councils inspired the ancient Briton with patriotism, and with ardour he inhaled the refreshing spirit. From this epoch, we clearly date the germ of our native courage; and, to this day, contemplate its effects with affectionate solicitude and pride.

See now, the brave Belgic Britons mingle with the Saxons, a fierce race, and mighty in spirit. See, then, the bloody conflict with the hardy Dane, in battle terrible. Ye sons of Britain! call to remembrance the name of Alfred; and be it your pride and glory to protect and exalt that empire to which his god-like genius gave liberty, well-poised by law.—Look back, my countrymen! to that awful conflict at Hastings, when our freeborn forefathers struggled, in all the grandeur of heroism; to their latest breath opposing the invincible strength of the Normans, and the more insurmountable decrees of fate. But even "here the rich tide of English blood grew full," and, in due time cemented that intrepid league which gave to us our great Charter of Liberties. Hence that legislature, formed to check, redress, exalt; that system which exacts the admiration of the world, and which forms the blest asylum of true greatness.

If that our enemies yet dare to bring in question our courage or our success in arms—we need only remind them of Poictiers, Cressey, and Agincourt. Then were we irresistible in battle. So, alas! were we too, when a ferocious and kindred rage devoured a manly race, under the sanguinary banners of York and Lancaster!

From this unfortunate period of our history, let us hasten to contemplate the more auspicious reign of William the Third, and with joy behold the many salutary laws then enacted. This may be looked upon as the brightest era of our country! Freedom now irrevocably fixed her residence amongst us, and bade our empire flourish in literature, in science and in commerce; bade Englishmen venerate themselves, and as nobly protect the rights of mankind.

Our practical freedom far surpasses that of any other people. No polity that ever existed can be adduced as superior to our own: not even the Roman, nor Grecian, in its utmost purity. Envy dares not to tarnish our justice and magnanimity. Our laws are admirably cemented, and wisely administered: Religion, too, animates and protects us with her charitable mantle. In fine, nought but freedom accords with our exalted feelings; fanaticism and tyranny cannot exist in our high-destined isles. We have long flourished, a bright example to the world; and, if we can prove impervious to luxury, we are unconquerable! Luxury is the only enemy we have to dread. Banish but corruption and indolence from our shores, and we live eternal: the scourge of tyrants, the adoration of the wise. Assisted by the Omnipotent, we are yet destined to great achievements. Our country is now exalted, and will rise yet more majestic. The career of glory is unbounded. Our greatness is our *own*. Let us then nobly and manfully preserve it, free from corruption, and unstained by cowardice.

O blest Britannia! in thy presence blest,
Thou guardian of mankind! where spring alone

All human grandeur, happiness and fame;
For toil, by thee protected, feels no pain;
The poor man's lot with milk and honey flows;
And gilded in thy rays, e'en death looks gay.
Let other lands the potent blessing boast
Of more exalting suns. Let Asia's woods
Untended yield the vegetable fleece,
And let the little insect artist form,
On higher life intent, its silken tomb;
Let wondering rocks, in radiant birth disclose
The various tinctured children of the sun;
From the prone beam, let more delicious fruits
A flavour drink that in our piercing taste
Bids each combine; let Gallic vineyards burst
With floods of joy; with mild balsamic juice
The Tuscan olive: let Arabia breathe
The spicy gales her vital gums distil;
Turbid with gold, let southern rivers flow,
And orient floods draw soft o'er pearls their maze;
Let Afric vaunt her treasures; let Peru
Deep in her bowels her own ruin breed,
The yellow traitor, that her bliss betrayed—
Unequall'd bliss, and too unequall'd rage!
Yet nor the generous East, nor golden South,
Nor in full prime that new discover'd world,
Where flames the falling day in wealth and praise,
Shall with Britannia vie, while, goddess*! she
Derives her praise from Thee!

THOMSON'S "LIBERTY."

If unity amongst ourselves can give us strength, we certainly are strong. Scotland and Ireland and England, are now one empire, firm and cordial and effectual. Each powerful in themselves; all pre eminently distinguished. Happy and generous unions! giving security, honour, and additional glory. Though our strength is thus augmented by union and numbers, yet the real strength of Britain consists not in numbers alone; it lays more particularly in the native courage and energy of her sons. To this fact history bears ample testimony. Whenever Britons have been led to the field of battle, by brave and skillful commanders, they never yet have ceased to conquer. Look to many celebrated battles:—Such were those of Poictiers, Cressey, Agincourt, and the wars of Marlborough—such our triumphs in Egypt, in India—such our recent victory in Calabria; such the battles of the Nile, Camperdown, and Trafalgar. Never yet, in the annals of history, is it either asserted or proved that the English belied their native courage. On the contrary, it is universally admitted that their valour is great, untarnished, and perhaps unrivalled.

Gracious God! have we not marched from one province, even of France, to another?—compelled numerous armies to surrender, assumed the sovereign title, received the people's submission—and this we have done with a very handful of veteran English! Shame, then, on the British isles, if their martial spirit cannot, in the present age, rise in majestic vengeance, and bid France again tremble to her basis!

On the ocean we ride triumphant. Every sailor is a Briton:—So will be every soldier, when the soldier's character is honoured and respected. We are bound strenuously to vindicate our honour. Commerce must be subservient to military fame. The dangers that threaten us demand it. The duties we owe to society, to our country, to ourselves, and to our ancestors, bid us unite as soldiers, and as patriots. The storms of war will not then terrify our aged parents—our prattling children—our beauteous fair. The din of war will only rouse the noblest feelings: Our bold and experienced commanders will lead our veterans to glory, and vindicate the honour of their country.

How eminently then does it behove Britons justly to appreciate their own dignity, and to maintain firmly those principles of freedom, handed down to them by the most sacred signature—*the blood and character of brave men!* Weighing these interesting objects as we ought, let us disregard alike the voice of faction and sophistry; and, as Britons, support each other; ever bearing in mind the valourous achievements of our ancestors—and, like them, bequeathing to our children a country great in strength and in renown! Heaven, too, will befriend us so long as we are true to ourselves! The generous

* Goddess of Liberty.

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efforts of the truly brave are not forgotten by the Omnipotent. Fostered by liberty, valour exalts a nation: and the GREAT DISPOSER OF EVENTS is ever a shield of safety to those whose virtue and nobleness of mind direct to the paths of glory and security.

CARRUTH.

Pentonville, Sept. 8, 1806.

NOVELTIES OF LITERATURE.

IT is intended to devote a portion of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE to the selection of interesting passages, chiefly from Contemporary Periodical Publications. Our readers will, we trust, perceive both the novelty and utility of the experiment; and do us the justice to acknowledge the assiduity with which we shall perform this part of our undertaking. We cannot better commence this article, than with the following important observations on the first.

PROMULGATION OF CHRISTIANITY.—It appears, from the little that we certainly know of its early history, that Polytheism was very widely diffused among the most ancient nations of which we have any authentic records. This is not the place to say any thing of its origin, which has been, and perhaps may be properly, attributed to various causes. It is enough for us to observe, that the harmony and unity, which shew themselves in the scheme of nature, would probably soon bring irresistible testimony against the plurality of gods, to those men, who, as society became more refined, had leisure to study the magnificent and orderly system of the universe. We may, however, consider it as not less probable, that those who governed states, and influenced popular opinion, would fear to propose too rapid and too extensive a change in the religious sentiments of mankind. They would have recourse to allegory, to fable and to metaphor; would involve a simple religion in all the obscurity of mysterious symbols; and would reserve for a few the knowledge of their real doctrines. That the sages of antiquity followed such a course, will not appear unlikely, if we consider their institutions at Eleusis and other places; the explanations which they gave of their fables; and the decided testimony which many of them have left of their pure and exalted notions of the Deity. While, however, they where fearful of shocking popular belief, by too plain an avowal of their sentiments, they might have been labouring gradually to introduce a religion, which appeared to them to be consonant with truth and nature. The plan of the ancient mythology, accordingly, appears to have been contrived with great skill and beauty. It was a system of nature, concealed under the veil of allegory. A thousand fanciful fables contained a secret and mystic meaning. The history of the revolutions of the physical world was interwoven with the fictions of the imagination; and the gods of the people, were considered by the statesman and the philosopher as symbols, emblems, or personifications which were indicative, or illustrative of the system of nature and the universe, as well as of the powers and attributes of that supreme Being who governs all things. The writings of some of the ancient philosophers, and especially of the later Platonists, fully develope and explain the beautiful system of the Greek mythology. But this plan, however simple it might appear to enlightened and educated men, was only a scene of confusion for the illiterate, and, consequently, much the greater portion of mankind. The meaning of the fable was overlooked, and the fable itself was religiously believed. History was lost in mythology; the marvellous was blended with every thing; and popular superstition then, as always, was incapable of being sufficiently glutted with improbabilities. The poets, too, lent all the charms of their art, to the delusions, the tales, and the fictions, which misled the people. They embellished the allegories, which concealed the systems of philosophers; but they rendered the religion of the populace only the more monstrous by their fanciful decorations.

Whatever, then, might have been the intentions of those legislators and

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philosophers, who first formed and constituted this allegorical religion, it is obvious, that all hopes of rendering it generally intelligible to the people must have been soon abandoned, if such hopes were really ever entertained. The religious errors of the multitude were confirmed by their civil institutions; were connected with the practice and cultivation of the most delightful of the arts, with poetry, painting, and sculpture; and seemed to be sanctioned by the general voice of mankind, the Greek and the barbarian, the philosopher and the peasant. It might, then, be deemed inexpedient to disturb the repose of the world, by an exposition of the absurdities which were apparently revered by all, and which, in fact, were only ridiculed by a few. Enlightened men might consider, that the progress of refinement would gradually produce, what it appears to have produced, a general indifference to the ancient superstitions. After the learning of Greece was cultivated by the Romans, more liberal notions were rapidly diffused among that warlike but incurious people; and it must be confessed, that, during the most flourishing period of the empire, the Pagan philosopher might justly vaunt a freedom of speculative opinion, which has been unknown to succeeding ages. The contempt, which men of education felt, and frequently expressed for the vulgar creed, seems to have been gradually extended to all ranks. Even the people themselves were already almost laughed out of their belief of Jupiter, Mercury, and Apollo, in the wars and the amours of their fabulous Gods, and in the lying oracles of Delphos and Dodona. But mankind in general are too prone to superstition to endure its absence long; and the doctrine of pure monotheism was too subtile and refined for the ignorant and untaught multitude. The Romans became indifferent to the religion of their ancestors, and yet were not the less ready to become dupes to new impostures. A lucrative trade was carried on by pretended magicians, fortune-tellers, and astrologers; by Chaldeans and Egyptians, who frequently attracted the attention of the magistrates, by their impositions and extortions. It is even not impossible, that the writings of Moses, and perhaps the Gospel itself, were consulted by the same fanatics, who were accustomed to sound the cymbal, and to shake the sistrum in the midnight orgies of Cybele and Isis. While the ancient fabric of Paganism was thus insensibly melting away, any foreign God was yet welcomed to the Pantheon, and every kind of heathen worship was at once received and ridiculed at Rome.

Such was the state of the capital of the empire, when it was first illumined by the light of Christianity. That this divine religion was eagerly embraced by many, cannot be a matter of surprise to those who admit the accuracy of the statement which we have just made. Human nature is ever prompt to inquire into subjects which are inscrutable to the limited understanding of man; and those, who found that their whole faith was founded on the fables of poets, or the conjectures of philosophers, may well be supposed impatient to adopt a new creed, recommended by the sanctity of those who professed it, by the important information which it revealed to the world, and by the miracles which accompanied its annunciation. The opposition which was made to the progress of Christianity, proceeded from principles that were feeble, indeed, when compared with the ardour and enthusiasm which animated its disciples. What could the wavering and inconsistent faith of the Pagans oppose to the resolute determination of men, whose zeal was ever ready to brave the terrors of death and torments, and whose conviction was not to be shaken by the contempt or the rage of their adversaries? The Christians were indefatigable in gaining proselytes. They astonished the multitude by the history of prodigies; dazzled many by their descriptions of celestial enjoyments; alarmed more by the denunciation of eternal tortures; and probably amazed all by the confidence with which they proclaimed the approaching dissolution of nature, and the coming of the kingdom of Heaven. The Pagan philosophers long overlooked, or affected to overlook, the dissemination of the new principles;

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and when they engaged in the controversy, it was difficult for them to defend the ancient religion. To have maintained, that the polytheism of the people could be reconciled to truth, or even to probability, would have been to expose themselves to the just reproaches of their enemies, and to furnish them with weapons against them. To have admitted, that the existence of the popular gods of Greece and Rome was a fiction of the imagination; to have sunk them into emblems of the physical elements; to have resolved them into mere abstractions; or to have denominated them symbols of the various attributes of a sole and omnipotent Deity, would have been, in the eyes of the people, to have abandoned the cause of Paganism. Those writers, who undertook to maintain the cause of the ancient religion, were, in fact, reduced to this dilemma. Paganism, as it was explained by philosophers, was unintelligible to the vulgar;—as it was understood by the vulgar, it appeared ridiculous to philosophers. In such a case, the struggle could not have been long, if the persecutions, which the Christians so often suffered, had not retarded their success. When, from all the causes which we have stated, the prejudices of the people in favour of their ancient superstitions began to relax, it was, perhaps, already too late to attempt to revive their expiring veneration for the gods of Olympus. It was much too late, after Christianity had become the religion of the bulk of the people, and after it had been once established by imperial authority. Persecution could then only tend to inflame zeal, and exasperate pride. To attempt to defend the absurdities of the vulgar creed, was now become a sure way of exposing them the more. We may, indeed, wonder, that the philosophic Julian should have chosen this mode of opposing Christianity; and inasmuch as he endeavoured in his writings to vindicate the exploded superstitions of the people, it is probable, that he only thereby confirmed them the more in their attachment to their new religion.

Edinburgh Review, July, 1806.

HUMAN HAPPINESS.—Though the improvement of the understanding be attended with genuine gratification and with signal advantages, these are not to be put in competition with the not less pure and the much more exalted pleasures which flow from the exercise of the social and benevolent affections. Talents, genius, and scientific leisure may be the portion only of a few; but, as light and air in the physical world are distributed with an unsparing hand, so, in the moral world, the delights of self-approbation, and the endearments of friendship and of love, have been felt and enjoyed in every country, in every age, by the learned and the unlearned, by the prince and the mechanic. No individual can command the gifts of fortune: but all carry within themselves the sources of that peace of mind, of which neither fortune nor the world can deprive them. If, from weakness or pride, we reject the boon, and allow ourselves to wander in the paths of ambition, or listen to the invitation of vicious pleasures, we have no reason to repine because anxiety, and disappointment, and vexation of spirit should be our reward.

Still the pleasures and delights which centre in the individual, are of a very inferior description to those which embrace in their range the feelings and the interests of society; which are animated and exalted by love and gratitude to the benevolent Father of the Universe! By some rare combination of circumstances, the votary of selfish pleasure may pass his days without experiencing much bodily pain, or poverty, or sorrow; but he cannot be reckoned happy, at least in comparison with him who places his supreme good in the steady and honourable discharge of the various duties attached to his condition. No wonder, then, that they who prosecute happiness on the most contracted scale, or on an erroneous view of the subject, should stand less high, in the estimation of the wise, than they who uniformly study to derive it from the sources of both truth and nature.

Human happiness is not unmixed; and we all know, that calamity may visit the dwelling of the good; but we also know that virtue is certainly not more exposed to evil than vice,

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that it can much better resist its pressure, and that chosen spirits are often formed and trained in the school of adversity.

Monthly Review, July 1806.

Regular Education is unfavourable to vigour or originality of understanding. Like civilization, it makes society more intelligent and agreeable, but it levels the distinctions of nature. It strengthens and assists the feeble: but it deprives the strong of his triumph, and casts down the hopes of the aspiring. It accomplishes this, not only by training up the mind in an habitual reverance for authorities, but by leading us to bestow a disproportionate degree of attention upon studies, that are only valuable as keys or instruments for the understanding, but come at last to be regarded as ultimate objects of pursuit; and the means of education are absurdly mistaken for its end. How many powerful understandings have been lost in the dialectics of Aristotle! and of how much good philosophy are we daily defrauded by the preposterous error of taking a knowledge of prosody for useful learning! The mind of a man who has escaped this training, will at least have fair play. Whatever other errors he may fall into, he will be safe at least from these infatuations.

Edinburgh Review, July 1806.

Commercial America. — The Americans are the modern Jews, possesing all the qualities of the ancients, under different masks. They pervade every country on the face of the earth, and with the phrases of liberty, morality, and religion, they deceive the most wary and hypocritical. Mr. Fox has had ample experience of the tribes of Israel; let him beware of the refined and complicated cunning of that race, whose Adam and Eve emigrated from Newgate.

We do not mean to affirm that America has not produced, or does not contain wise, great, and excellent men; but the general character of an American (and that character pervades its government) is avaricious selfishness and unprincipled cunning. During the various events of the French Revolution, the Americans have been the tools of all powers and all factions; and by holding the language of liberty, and serving the purposes of depotism, they have loaded themselves with the plunder of fools, and are spreading revolutionary riches for the cultivation of their native land.—*Critical Review, July*, 1806.

Personal Respect.—No man is at all times great. The man of the highest endowments does many things like the man of the lowest. Even in those respects in which he excels, even in his thoughts and expressions, he has many intervals of remission and carelessness, when he both speaks and writes like those who are greatly his inferiors. The truly enlightened judge of his conduct is qualified to make the proper allowance for these inequalities, and estimates the powers of the man not by his worst but his best exertions. The world at large, however, is incapable of this rational decision. Whenever it finds a great man acting and thinking like a little man, it marks him down as a little man immediately. It has been remarked, that no man appears great to his valet-de-chambre: it may be added, that it is only to his valet-de-chambre that a great man does not appear great. A man of understanding would not misinterpret those occasions of remission when the powers of the great man are not exerted. He would know, that still he was able to exert them; and that, when the occasion required, he would certainly do so. It is for this reason, probably, that Swift was accustomed to say, he felt no concern in writing a letter, however careless, to a man of sense; but was always at pains to write very correctly, upon addressing himself to a fool!—*Literary Journal, July*, 1806.

Duties of Women.—The precepts, moral or religious, in which the fair sex are *principally* concerned, we apprehend to be very few; and of those which concern them *only*, we know of none. Modern manners have introduced some supposed distinctions, but moral conduct and moral truth are of no sex.

Literary Journal, Ditto.

Self-Biography.—A man who voluntarily offers himself to the notice of the public, in the character of his own biographer, will

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incur the imputation of vanity, and probably with some reason; since it must have been a certain degree of self-estimation, which induced him to form the project of writing his own memoirs. With vanity, however, better ingredients may be combined; and, instead of judging illiberally respecting the motives of such undertakings, or cherishing any vulgar prejudices against those who make themselves the hero of their tale, we would rather encourage individuals of cultivated minds, and of active varied lives, to present us with the details of their mental progress, with the fruits of their experience, and with the results of their matured reflections. An intellectual and moral portrait of this kind, if executed with skill and fidelity, becomes as much a *study* for the philosopher, as any production of the mimic art can be for the painter.

It will be objected, indeed, that we can give no person credit for being perfectly open and generous when his character, and reputation with posterity, depend on his own recitals. What temptation (it will be said) is here afforded to concealment on one part, and to exaggeration on another! Who, in such a predicament, can display that fortitude and greatness of mind which are necessary to annihilate *self*, in the love of honesty and truth? who, moreover, let his intention be ever so pure, is altogether exempt from the influence of self-deception? That the *egotistic* biographer should be perused with caution and allowance, no one will dispute: yet it must not be forgotten, that there are points of view in which his report is peculiarly desirable. He alone can develope the state of his own feelings and sentiments; and to his contemporaries it must be extremely curious to compare his estimate of himself with that which, from external observation, they have formed of him.—*Monthly Review, July* 1806.

CRITICISM.

RAYMOND'S LIFE OF DERMODY.

[*Continued from Page* 134.]

DERMODY soon betrayed symptoms of that petulant irritability which unhappily characterized his conduct through life. Relating some literary conversations between himself and Dermody,

" I discovered in his constitution," adds Dr. Houlton," a spark of impatience under gentle rebuke; and an occurrence which took place a few days subsequent to this conversation, tended to confirm the opinion I had formed. The matter was this: The chief deficiency to be found in his Latin classical attainments, was now and then a false pronunciation of a word in point of quantity; and this I intimated to him one day while he was reading an Ode of Horace. I instantly perceived a momentary scowl on his brow; but quickly dispersing it, he said, that the great variety of measures which the odes of Horace displayed, occasioned him perhaps to make the slip.'—' Come, come, my friend,' cried I, ' honestly confess, that in your rapid pursuit of learning, you sometimes overleapt your *Prosodia* and *Gradus*.' The scowl returned; and he replied, somewhat peevishly I thought, ' Well, Sir; I don't think that I am too old to amend my error.'—' Certainly not, my dear friend: but excuse me; for I am really anxious to see the utmost correctness in all points, in a genius of such early and great promise.'

His proficiency in the Latin classics was soon after ascertained by Mr. French, " an excellent classical scholar," and the friend of Dr. Houlton.

" Mr. French called," says Dr. H. " while Dermody had gone to take a walk in the College-park. He brought with him a Horace of the small Elzevir edition, and seemed much disappointed at not meeting our young hero within. In a few moments, however, Dermody returned; and I presented him to Mr. French. On seeing a lad of so extremely youthful an aspect; of a delicate make, and small size, and with a little frilled shirt-collar open; in short, of an appearance, in every external point of view, almost infantine; my friend said to me in a low voice, ' Pshaw! it is impossible.'—' Try him,' cried I. Mr. French took out his little Horace; and addressing Dermody, told him that ' he had an acquaintance of his, as he understood, in his hand.' Dermody, noticing the small size of

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he book, whispered me, that he fancied the gentleman was going to exercise him in the Latin Accidence. But when my friend handed him the book, and he perceived it was Horace, it is not possible to describe the animation of the boy's countenance. Scarcely conceiving that so diminutive a volume could contain all Horace's works, his eyes and fingers were equally rapid in turning to the different parts of the book. At length, finding it complete, he exclaimed to Mr. French, 'Bless me, Sir! this is *multum in parvo* indeed; but it is without notes, I perceive.'—'By the accounts I have received,' answered Mr French, 'you do not stand in need of notes.' Dermody made him a bow for the compliment.

"Mr. French, eager to satisfy his curiosity, now asked him to construe any ode he liked. Dermody closed the book, returned it to Mr. French, and begged that he himself would fix on an ode. He then opened the volume, and presented Dermody with the eleventh ode of the first book; observing to him that it was a very short one. 'The more suitable, Sir,' answered Dermody with a smile, 'to a little scholar.' Our young hero, seeing pen, ink and paper on the table, added, that, 'with the gentleman's permission, he would *write* a translation of the ode.' Mr. French approved; when I desired Dermody to let it be not a close, but a free translation. The boy seated himself at the table, with the ode before him; and Mr. French and myself took a book to amuse us while he was employed, as well as to have an opportunity of observing him. I desired my friend to look at his watch: he did so: and in nine minutes Dermody came and presented him with the translation; which we found, to our agreeable surprise, to be a poetical one."

Mr. French, having warmly expressed his admiration of Dermody's talents and acquirements, which, in the course of a long conversation on the subject of his translation, he found justified the patronage bestowed by his friend, took his leave of Dermody, to whom he presented the small edition of Horace, "to go into one of his breeches-pockets," and "a handful of silver to occupy the other."

"Shortly after this occurrence" continues Dr. Houlton, "Dermody having noticed a chest of old books in an upper room, asked my permission to go and inspect them. 'Aye,' cried I; 'go, and rummage as much as you please.' He set off with as much pleasure to examine the chest, as many boys feel in laying by the books for the Christmas holidays. In a few minutes he came down stairs, ran into the parlour, and exclaimed, 'Oh Sir! I have found a book which I have long wished to see; a sweet writer I am told: it is Anacreon.' He hardly gave me time to express my satisfaction, before he was seated by the fire; and so intent on reading the Greek bard in the original text, as to appear insensible to every thing around him. I addressed him two or three times; but I might as well have spoken to one in a profound sleep. At length, after having been amused with his motions for some minutes, I took him by the shoulders, roused him from his delicious trance, and told him that as I was engaged out to dinner, I would leave him to dine with his new acquaintance Anacreon; whom he would find not only a beautiful writer, but a merry jolly fellow, too fond perhaps of love and a bottle. 'Ah!' cried he, with one of his inexpressible looks, 'it was very hard that a lover of wine should have been choked with a grape-stone; which, from the Latin preface, I see was his fate.' I have mentioned before in this letter, an indescribable archness of countenance that this boy had when he was about to convey a sly insinuation, or to make a droll observation. In general his physiognomy was as serious as the face of a judge, and tinctured with a dash of melancholy; but when he now observed to me that 'it was a pity a *lover of wine* should be choked with a *grape-stone*,' he spoke it in so dry and arch a manner, that my risible muscles were irresistibly called into action.

"On my return home in the evening, to convince me how delighted he had been with Anacreon, he shewed me a poetical version of the first three odes, which he had executed during my absence. To say that I was pleased with them, would but ill express my admiration: they would have done credit to a pen of a much riper age; they displayed the sweet easy flow of that tuneful Grecian bard's versification; in a word, they were, even in the English

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dress, truly Anacreontic. I begged him to proceed: in a few days he had finished the first book, and assured me that he would soon give a poetical translation of the entire volume. And here again I cannot but greatly regret that I did not possess myself of the copies of these his early versions from Anacreon; particularly as a moment was then near at hand, when a sudden call in my professional business to a remote part of Ireland, which detained me from Dublin for many months. put me under the necessity of separating from this most extraordinary youthful genius. But having little doubt of meeting with him on my return, I was less attentive to possess myself of many of those juvenile productions which he had executed in my house. It was my misfortune, however, that from various accidents and circumstances, I never had another opportunity of seeing him from that time to the day of his death."

Of the "various accidents and circumstances" alluded to by Dr. H. the most operative seem to have originated with Dermody. He would not relinquish his custom of reading in bed, with scattered papers about him, at late hours! When remonstrated with on a practice so alarming to the family, to whose hospitality he was indebted for an asylum from wretchedness, he took it "very ill, threw out a sarcastic observation on the unhappy state of dependency, and appeared sullen the whole of the ensuing day." "I told him," says Dr. Houlton, "that his talents, *with prudence of conduct*, would certainly lead him to a better destiny." He answered, with a deep sigh, that "the contrary presentiment was strong, and he could not divest himself of it!" Finding him restless after novelty and impatient of controul, his patron resolved to set him at liberty, furnishing him with as much money as he could spare; and (what Dermody at no time listened to with any complacency) the best advice as to his future conduct.

A few days exhausted Dr. Houlton's pecuniary donation. In this exigency, Dermody had recourse to a scene-painter belonging to the Dublin theatre, named Coyle, who had at one time been employed to paint and decorate Dr. Houlton's house. He would not, however, readily acknowledge that he wanted either sustenance or raiment.

"At length," says Mr. Coyle, "when he could go to no other place, he told me his tale. I pitied him, and gave him encouragement to come and take share of what little we could give him to eat and drink. He told me that he had slept four nights in the streets; and had left his shirt for the payment of his last lodgings. My wife released it, and made him a pallet-bed on the floor; at which he was pleased and grateful. I was then out of employment at the theatre; and as my wife kept no servant, she made him a substitute to go on her common errands. His pride was silently hurt at this office, but he said little. The circumstance of my being out of employment, made the situation of the boy more unpleasant: I thought him rather a burden, and wished him to get another home; but could not find it in my heart to turn him out. He had scarcely any clothes, his shoes were worn out, and for some time he went bare-footed. I was again engaged at the theatre; and being very busy, I could not go home to my meals: Mrs. Coyle therefore sent him every morning with my breakfast. I always observed his pride: he refused to go to the theatre, as he considered himself above the common rank. I was not angry with him: I said nothing: and was sorry to see him hurt by it. At length he grew familiar, went on messages, warmed my size-pots at the theatre, told merry tales, and wrote verses on the walls with chalk."

Here he attracted the notice of the *Dramatis Personæ*,—

"Infantine in appearance, and clad in the very garb of wretchedness; with a meagre, half-starved, but intelligent countenance; a coat much too large for him, and his shoulders and arms seen naked through it; without waistcoat, shirt, or stockings; with a pair of breeches made for a full-grown person, soiled and ragged, reaching to his ancles; his uncovered toes thrust through a pair of old slippers without heels, almost of the magnitude of Kamtskatka snow-shoes; his hair clotted with glue, and his face and almost naked body smeared and di-

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figured with paint of different colours, black, blue, red, green, and yellow: thus in amazement stood before them, with a small pot of size in one hand, and a hair-brush in the other, the translator of Horace, Virgil, and Anacreon! Each of the performers felt a sympathetic glow of tenderness for the wretched boy, and each seemed anxious to administer to his necessities. Among the number was Mr. Owenson; a gentleman conspicuous for his domestic attachments, and distinguished by his humanity. In him Dermody found a benefactor: he treated him with tenderness, received him into his family with affection, clothed, and became a second parent to him.

"At the appointed time, Dermody made his appearance at the house of his new friend. The description which Mrs. Owenson had received of him from her husband, raised in her mind the greatest anxiety; and being a lady of extreme feeling and sensibility, on seeing before her a child so forlorn and destitute, she burst into a flood of tears, clasped him in her arms, and gave vent to the noblest feelings of humanity."

Mr. Owenson now entered ardently into a project for sending Dermody to college, through the friendship of Dr. Young, then professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Dublin, and afterwards Bishop of Clonfert.

"Without any previous intimation of his design, with Dermody *(in his rags)* in one hand, and his Poem on the University in the other, he sallied forth, through rain and hail, to pay him a visit. Dermody, by the time when they reached the doctor's house, was in too deplorable a condition not to attract the notice of the passengers in the street; and had not the character and generosity of his companion been sufficiently known, their compassion would undoubtedly have urged them to offer him pecuniary assistance. Mr. Owenson introduced himself to Dr. Young, and was received by him with that kindness and affability which strongly distinguished his character; while Dermody, who was reserved to excite astonishment, was left on the steps at the door.

"He told the doctor that he came to pay him the compliment of introducing a prodigy to his notice; and that if he thought the author of the poem which he then presented worthy of his notice, he was sure that on being told his age and condition, he would stretch forth his protecting hand, and shield him from the calamities by which he was surrounded. The doctor heard the story of the boy with evident marks of wonder and compassion, read the poem with surprise and admiration, and requested most ardently to be introduced to its writer. On Mr. Owenson's answer, the doctor, in the greatest hurry, flew to the door; and, after opening it, seemed much disappointed at finding nobody there but a poor shivering boy, half-starved in appearance, and almost naked. "He is gone," said the doctor. "No, sir," replied Mr. Owenson; "there he is." The tear of pity fell from the eye of Dr. Young as he surveyed him; and, in the tenderest tone of feeling, he asked him if he was the young gentleman who wrote the poem which he then held in his hand. A modest blush of simplicity crimsoned the cheek of Dermody as he replied; and the doctor, being convinced that the question was the cause of his agitation, kindly took him by the hand, and led him into the parlour. The two gentlemen then took their seats by the fire-side, with the intention of conversing with Dermody, and concerting some plan for his future welfare: but he hung back from the fire, as if his presence was too unmannerly. When the doctor perceived this, he started up, and placed him on a chair between them, exclaiming, "By Jove!" (a common expression of his,) "you are fit to sit by the side of a king."

"Before the two visitors retired, Dr. Young made the generous offer to superintend the boy's studies, and complete him for college; and desired that for this purpose he should attend him three days every week. He then presented him with a Horace, a Greek Lexicon, a Homer, and Murray's Logic. On receiving this last work, Dermody said with a downcast look, "Sir, I think I should not like this; for any one of common sense and little knowledge can quibble, without studying to quibble." The doctor burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, shook him by the hand, and appoint-

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ed a day for the commencement of his studies."

This plan, of fitting Dermody for some professional employment, was, like many other undertakings for his welfare, soon frustrated by his habitual dislike of all regular avocations! "Dermody," observes a cotemporary critic, commenting on this transaction, "could not endure restraint of any kind; and, *it is probable*, from his uniform abhorrence of regular study, manifested on many occasions, *that his father had used extreme severity in qualifying him for a classical tutor at nine years of age.*"

[*Conclusion, if possible, in our next number.*]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PROGRESS OF PATRONAGE,

A TALE OF TRUTH.

Great Dukes, 'tis known, may in oblivion lie;
But no true Poet has the power to die!

ANONYMOUS.

SOME two years ago, in a temper quite loyal,
To his HIGHNESS OF KENT I adventur'd to send,
And most humbly besought that a patron SO ROYAL,
Would in kindness the cause of a poet befriend.

A message then came, which, with high condescension,
Affirm'd that the DUKE, pleas'd to further my fame,
To my book would subscribe; but implied no intention
Of aiding my interest, except by his name.

Resign'd, as I ought, to my painful condition;
I prudently struggled my hopes to sustain,
Till the work it had reach'd to a proud *third* edition!
And his Highness return'd from the rock in the main *!

Of my poems a copy, now duly transmitted,
Bound too in the very first splendour and taste,
At the palace of Kensington fairly admitted,
Direct on his Highness's table was plac'd.

Oh, the letter I got! 'twas so courtly and easy,
Sure never was letter that Bard more delighted!
'Twas written, at Kent's gracious mandate, by *Vesey* *;
And I to a palace, lo! *I* was invited.

Since princely the patron, his favour forecounting,
I seem'd of two-hundred per annum quite clear;
Nay reckon'd, the menials of office surmounting,
Still higher to fix in the course of a year.

My fortune no longer by malice degraded,
What visions of greatness now beam'd on my mind,
As, Kensington! I through thy gardens paraded †!
And cast all my cares and my fetters behind!

The muse her sweet impulse that moment bestowing,
I sung in the praise of a throne I adore!
Ah! still for that throne shall my heart be found glowing,
Though I must remain just as poor as before!

Arriv'd! it was ask'd by a page not unstately,
'What the business that brought me to palace might be?'
I told him, 'the *Colonel* I wish'd to see greatly:'
Then gaz'd—for the scene was a new one to me!

* Gibraltar.

* Lieut. Colonel V—y, the confidential friend and secretary of the D. of K.

† The popular gardens called Kensington. This event, so memorable in the history of the poet, took place on the morning of Friday, March 29th, 1805.

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Well! *Vesey* I saw; who politely lamented,
'How little the son of a monarch could do!
'That for those at ST. STEPHEN'S who best represented
'Our nation, still places were always too few.'

He hinted, his Highness's power consisting
Almost in appointing a regiment of line,
That yet, if I chose, for a soldier enlisting,
I might look, some day hence, to o'ertop an ensign.

Though no warrior am I, yet the times still demanding
The utmost exertions of well-disposed men,
Did my purse but allow, I would soon take my standing,
And brandish the sword where I've fought with the pen.

But *this* fortune denies me; enough, while inciting
The mind of the country its strength to disclose,
If the princely protection my strains are inviting
Enable me better to grapple his foes!

George *Canning* was nam'd, in our short conversation;
To whom, through a friend, I might once have applied;
'Next to *Sidmouth*, or *Pitt*, of all men in the nation,'
I was told, '*he* could best for my wishes provide.'

But I, to the king and his cause while right hearty,
Must even from ministers sometimes dissent;
To go to all lengths with the heads of a party,
I never could rest in my conscience content.

How chang'd is the scene, since our nobles extended
To wits and to minstrels the sweets of the land!
Since the heir to a crown *, amidst grandeur unbended,
Took Mallet, and Thomson, and Pope by the hand.

I tell not of ages, by merit elated,
When, drawn through old Rome in triumphant array,
The laurel of glory a Petrarch awaited;
While beauty strew'd roses to garland his way †!

To his HIGHNESS, however, resuming my story,
This *Colonel* has promis'd my views to relate:
And though I attain not the summit of glory,
At least, I will hope HE may better my fate!

—— LEO.

A WISH.

DEIGN, gracious God, to hear my humble prayer;
Oh, to my much-lov'd friends, extend thy care:
In every scene of this still changing state,
May peace and pleasure on their footsteps wait;
Or if thy great, thy sovereign will shall be,
That they the face of sorrow oft shall see,
May they with resignation's placid brow,
Still on thee lean, and patient to thee bow:
Direct their views to fairer world's on high,
Where solid pleasures bloom, and joy shall never die!

Paternoster Row. EMMA.

LINES

On seeing, above the garden-wall of a ladies' boarding-school, a notice—"*Beware of men-traps in these grounds.*"

TRAPS! traps, no doubt, are always found
For men—where women thus abound!

—— LEO.

THE TRINKET FOUND.

From the French of M. Collin.

'TWAS in a place—I'll not say where—
A damsel, and most surely fair,
One evening lost—a certain jewel—
Alas! sweet girl, her loss is cruel!
She's lost the prettiest thing about her—
And, fearing that mama may flout her,
Perhaps alone and sad she sits,
And sighs, exclaims, and weeps, by fits!
Some, the sworn haters of decorum,
Who laugh at all that comes before-'em,
May cry, "What useless grief! good lack!
"Her jewel never can come back!"
But, bless me, how they'll stare and wonder,
To find in this they've made a blunder;
For let these laughers understand
I hold the trinket in my hand.
"What is't?" Why, if it must be told,
—An ear-ring form'd of pearl and gold—
As yester-eve I chanc'd to stray,
I found it lying in my way,
And she who will to-morrow bring
The fellow of this pretty thing,

* Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George the Third.

† This alludes to the triumphal procession of Petrarch through the principal streets of Rome, in which city he received the laurel crown: He was the last poet on whom this honour was conferred!

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May have it back; but, as I know
Some folks' ingratitude can show,
She must perform this one condition
Ere I assent to her petition:
She round my neck her arms must twine,
And closely press her lips to mine;
And cold must she be, and disdainful,
Who thinks the payment harsh and painful.
But, let it well be understood,
The aforesaid promise holds not good
If she who claims the brilliant toy,
Nor sweetness, grace, nor youth enjoy:
Forif she ugly be, or old,
'Tis fit the lady should be told
With two things I can well dispense—
Her visit and *my* recompense.

MARCELLUS.

EPIGRAM.

On a *Book* called "FLOWERS," &c. &c.

"Buy my flowers, my fine flowers," poor Vamp loudly cries,
"My sweet-scented flowers, pri'thee buy!"
But when that we glance o'er his pannier our eyes,
Not a flower in the heap can we spy.

Yet I blame not the oaf, since his pompous pretence,
Not from knav'ry but folly proceeds;
For nature, we know, has denied him the sense
To distinguish the flowers from the weeds.

So the child while it roves the green hedges around,
Forms of poppy and night-shade its posies;
And feels as delighted with what it has found
As if loaded with lilies and roses.

MARCELLUS.

To ****.

BELOVED! try another heart,
And *then* remember mine!
Another's hand—if we must part!—
Whose press may answer thine.

But does she scorn another love,
The girl on me who smiles?
One honest heart prefer above
The world's alluring wiles?

Beloved! cherish then the heart
Thou never can'st resign;
And take the hand, no more to part,
Whose press shall answer thine!

March 31, 1806. ONA.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH, &c. &c.

[*Continued from p. 99, of Vol. VI.*]

HIS habitual ardour of disposition would not permit Sir Sidney to avail himself of that repose which renders peace so desirable to minds less fervid and aspiring. Shortly after the conclusion of the Swedish war, he repaired to Constantinople, where, through the English embassador, he made a direct offer of his services to the Porte. Finding his overtures were rejected, he demanded of his negotiator, who was a Turk, the reason assigned for refusing his services. His friend, being much pressed by him for satisfaction on this point, at length assured him, after many evasive replies, "that the Porte had no other objection to employ him, but as he was suspected to be a *Jew!*" Some of the French officers, it appeared, with their usual intrigue, had actually spread a report—that Sir Sidney Smith was the son of Jewish parents, and, secretly, a follower of the law of Moses. He was, accordingly, about to return to England, had not one of the Turkish admirals, less sceptical than his governors, invited him into his division. Here he continued to act, till recalled home by his majesty's proclamation on the breaking out of the revolutionary war with France.

From Smyrna, Sir Sidney hastened to exert his abilities and courage at Toulon, where he immediately joined the fleet under Lord Hood, towards the conclusion of the siege. This was a service particularly calculated for the display of his extraordinary powers. He harrassed the vessels and craft of the enemy by incessant attacks, conceived with judgment, and executed with vigour. Following their squadrons into their own ports, he at last forced an entry into the Bay of Henqui (March 18th, 1796), destroyed the batteries of its promontory, and burned the ships in the harbour. He at this time commanded the Diamond, a ship of 38 guns, to which he was appointed in 1794.

Eager in the pursuit of his perilous system of warfare, he experienced shortly afterwards (April 18th, 1796) the misfortune of falling into the hands of those against whom his exertions

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were directed. Being at this time stationed off Havre de Grace, he observed one of the enemy's lugger privateers, which had been driven by the strong setting of the tide into the harbour, above the forts. He captured the privateer, remaining in the situation just described, during the night. The dawn of day, however, discovering to the French their lugger in tow of a string of English boats, a signal of alarm was given, several gun-boats, and other armed vessels, attacked the lugger and the boats; another lugger, of superior force, being also warped out against the lugger that had been taken. All resistance soon became unavailing, and Sir Sidney Smith, with about nineteen of his valiant associates in arms, were compelled to surrender themselves as prisoners of war! What rendered this event particularly mortifying, was, that the Diamond, though all this while in perfect safety, could not, owing to a dead calm which prevailed during the whole of the transaction, afford any assistance to her gallant commander*.

Contrary to the repeated assurances of his being "used with the utmost humanity and attention," and in opposition to the established custom of permitting the exchange of prisoners of war, Sir Sidney was at first treated with unexampled rigour by his captors, who even hinted that he ought to be tried by a military commission, as a spy! The government, however, at length issued orders for his removal to Paris. Here, together with his two comrades in adversity, his own clerk, and a Monsieur de T——, who, under the appellation of John, was to pass for his servant, in the hope of thus being enabled to save his life, he was kept close prisoner in the Abbage.

The means of escape now became the constant object on which Sir Sidney and his friends employed their minds. The window of their prison fronted the street, and from this circumstance they hoped, sooner or later, to effect their purpose. They contrived to carry on a regular correspondence, by means of signs, with some women, who could see them from their apartments, and who seemed to take the most lively interest in their fate. These proposed to assist in the liberation of Sir Sidney, an offer which he accepted with great pleasure; and he has declared, that notwithstanding the enormous expences occasioned by their unsuccessful attempts, they have not the less claim to his gratitude. Till the time of his deliverance, their whole employment was that of endeavouring to save him; and they had the address at all times to deceive the vigilance of his keepers. On both sides borrowed names were used. Those of the women were borrowed from the ancient mythology; so that Sir Sidney was indulged with a direct communication with Thalia, Melpomene, and Clio.

He was now removed to the Temple, to which prison his three *Muses* soon contrived means of conveying intelligence, and plans for effecting his escape. He was, however, resolved not to leave his English companion in prison; and still less poor John, whose safety, (for, being a Frenchman, it involved his life,) was more dear to him than his own emancipation.

In the Temple, John was permitted to enjoy a considerable degree of liberty. Dressed in the light costume of an English jockey, and knowing how to assume the manners which belong to that character, every one was fond of John: he drank and fraternised with the turnkeys; he made love to the keeper's daughter, who was persuaded he would marry her; and, as the little English jockey was not supposed to have received a very brilliant education, he had learnt sufficiently to mutilate his native tongue. John appeared very attentive to his service, and always spoke to his master in the most respectful manner. The master, on his part, scolded him from time to time *with much gravity*; and frequently surprised himself in the act of forgetting the friend, and seriously giving orders to the valet.

At length John's wife, Madame de

* When the other officers, on board the Diamond, heard of the disaster which had befallen their chief, they sent in a flag of truce—to inquire, whether he was wounded? and *to pray that he might be treated with kindness!* To this message the governor answered, that 'Sir Sidney was well, and that he should be used with the utmost humanity and attention.'

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Tr—, a very interesting woman, arrived at Paris. She dared not come, however, to the Temple, through fear of discovery; but from a neighbouring house she daily beheld her husband, who, as he walked to and fro, enjoyed alike in secret the pleasure of contemplating the friend of his bosom. Madame de Tr -- soon communicated a plan for their escape to a sensible and courageous young man of her acquaintance, who acceded to it without the smallest hesitation.

Ch. L'Oiseau (for that was the name which the young Frenchman assumed) was connected with the agents of the king then confined in the Temple, for whom he was also contriving the means of escape, and it was intended they should all attempt to get off together.

Every thing seemed prepared for the execution of their project. A hole, twelve feet long, was to be made in a cellar adjoining to the prison; and the apartments to which the cellar belonged were at their disposal. Mademoiselle D— generously came to reside there for a week, and being young, the other lodgers attributed to her alone the frequent visits of Ch. L'Oiseau. No one in the house in question had any suspicions. The amiable little child which Mademoiselle D. had with her, who was only seven years old, so far from betraying the secret, always beat a little drum, and made a noise, while the work was going on in the cellar.

L'Oiseau having continued his labours without any appearance of daylight, he was apprehensive he had attempted the opening considerably too low. It was necessary, therefore, that the wall should be sounded; and for this purpose a mason was required. The worthy mason perceived the object was to save some of the victims of misfortune, and came without hesitation. He only said, 'If I am arrested, take care of my poor children.'

What a misfortune frustrated all their hopes! Though the wall was sounded with the greatest precaution, the last stone fell out and rolled into the garden of the Temple. The centinel perceived it, alarm was given, the guard arrived, and all was discovered. Fortunately, however, their friends had time to make their escape.

This first attempt having failed, Sir Sidney wrote to Madame de Tr—, to console both her and their young friend, who was miserable at having foundered just as he was going into port. They still continued to form new schemes for his deliverance. The keeper perceived it, and Sir Sidney was frequently so open as to acknowledge the fact: "Commodore," said the former, "your friends are desirous of liberating you, and they only discharge their duty; I also am doing mine, in watching you still more narrowly." Though this keeper was a man of unparalleled strictness, yet he never departed from the rules of civility and politeness. He treated all the prisoners with kindness, and even piqued himself on his generosity. One day, when Sir Sidney dined with him, he observed that the attention of his prisoner was fixed on a window then partly open, which looked upon the street. Sir Sidney saw his uneasiness, and suffered himself for a few moments to enjoy the amusement that it afforded; however, to put an end to it, he said to him, laughing, "I know what you are thinking of, but fear not. It is now three o'clock, I will make a truce with you till midnight, and I give you my word of honour that, till that time, even were the doors open, I would not escape. When that hour is passed, my promise is at an end, and we are enemies again."

"Sir," replied he, "your word is a safer bond than my bars and bolts; till midnight, therefore, I am perfectly easy."

From that time forward this confidence always continued. Whenever Sir Sidney was desirous to enjoy perfect liberty, he offered his keeper a suspension of arms till a certain hour. This his generous enemy never refused; but when the armistice was at end, his vigilance was unbounded. Thus Sir Sidney was free to contrive and prepare for his escape, and the keeper to treat him with the utmost rigour.

This man had a very accurate idea of honour. He often said to him, "were you even under sentence of death, I would permit you to go out on your parole, because I should be certain of your return. Many very honest prisoners, and I myself among

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the rest, would not return in the like case; but an officer, and especially an officer of distinction, holds his honour dearer than his life. I know it to be a fact, commodore, and therefore I should be less uneasy if you desired the gates to be always open."

His keeper was right. While he enjoyed his liberty, he endeavoured to lose sight of the idea of his escape.

The Directory now ordered their truly noble prisoner to be treated with severity. The keeper punctually obeyed all the orders he received; and he, who, on the preceding evening, had granted him the greatest liberty, now doubled his guard, in order to exercise a more perfect vigilance.

Among the prisoners, was a man suspected of acting in the detestable capacity of a spy upon his companions. Sir Sidney felt the greatest anxiety on account of his friend John. He was, however, fortunate enough to obtain his liberty. An exchange of prisoners being about to take place, he applied to have *his servant* included in the cartel; and, though this request might easily have been refused, happily it was granted.

When the day of John's departure arrived, he could scarcely be prevailed upon to leave the commodore. They parted with tears in their eyes, which to Sir Sidney were the tears of pleasure, because his friend was leaving a situation of the greatest danger. The amiable *Jockey* was regretted by every one; the turnkeys drank a good journey to him: nor could the girl he had courted help weeping for his departure; while her mother "hoped she should one day call him her son-in-law!"

Sir Sidney was soon informed of his arrival in London, and this circumstance rendered his own captivity less painful.

September 1797 (18th Fructidor) the rigour of his confinement was increased. The keeper, whose name was Lasne, was displaced; Sir Sidney was again kept close, and, together with his liberty, lost the hopes of a peace.

At this time, a proposal was made to him for his escape, which he adopted as his last resource. The plan was, to have forged orders drawn up for his removal to another prison, and thus to carry him off. M. de Phélipeaux *, a man of equal intrepidity and generosity, offered to execute this enterprise. The order being accurately imitated, and, by means of a bribe, the real stamp of the minister's signature procured, nothing remained but to find men bold enough to put the plan in execution. Phélipeaux and Ch. L'Oiseau, both being even notorious at the Temple, it was absolutely necessary to employ others. M. M. B— and L—, therefore, both men of tried courage, accepted the office with pleasure and alacrity.

With this order they came to the Temple, M. B— in the dress of an adjutant, and M. L— as an officer. The keeper having perused the order, and attentively examined the minister's signature, went into another room, leaving the two deliverers for some time, in the cruelest uncertainty and suspense. He returned, accompanied by the register of the prison, and ordered Sir Sidney to be called. When the register informed him of the orders of the directory, *he* pretended to be very much concerned at it; but the adjutant assured him, in the most serious manner, that "the government was very far from intending to aggravate his misfortunes, and that he would be very comfortable at the place whither he was ordered to conduct him." Sir Sidney expressed his gratitude to all

* M. Phélipeaux was an officer of the engineers, in the service of Louis XVI. He was a man of talents, and very worthy, of a mild engaging countenance, and of a tried undoubted courage. His health appeared extremely delicate, and though young, he had been engaged in many extraordinary adventures; having served in all the campaigns of the army of Condé. He commanded in Berri, and escaped death by breaking out of a state prison. He was offered the rank of a brevet colonel from the British government, which he declined, saying, he was in the service of the King of France. He accompanied his friend, however, to the coast of Syria, and served as a volunteer in the defence of Acre, where he died, lamented by all to whom his amiable character was known!

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servants employed about the prison, , as may be imagined, was not long in packing up his clothes. he register observed, that at least six from the guard would be requisite; the adjutant, without being at all founded, acquiesced in the justice he remark, and gave orders for n to be called out. *On reflection*, ever, and remembering, as it were, laws of chivalry and honour, he essed himself to Sir Sidney, say- "Commodore, you are an er, I am an officer also; your le will be enough; give me that, I have no need of an escort."

Sir," replied Sir Sidney, "if that fficient, I swear upon the faith of officer to accompany *you* wherever choose to conduct me."

very one applauded this noble n, while Sir Sidney and his ds found considerable difficulty in taining a serious deportment.

he keeper now asked for a dis- ge, and the register gave the book M. B—, who boldly signed it, a proper flourish, *L'Oger, Adju- eneral*; Sir Sidney employing the tion of the turnkeys, and loading with favours, to prevent them having time to reflect. The ter and keeper accompanied the as far as the second court. At th, the last gate was opened, and were left alone, after a long inter- ge of ceremony and politeness.

hey instantly entered a hackney h, and the *Adjutant* ordered the hman to drive to the suburb of St. main, but the fellow had not an hundred paces before he broke wheel against a post, and hurt an rtunate passenger. This unlucky dent brought a croud round them, were very angry at the injury the ger sustained. They quitted the h, took their portmanteaus in their ls, and went off in an instant. ugh the people observed the party h, they did not say a word to n, but only abused the coachman. en the latter demanded his fare, L—, through an inadvertency might have caused them to be ted, gave him a double *louis-d'or*. aving parted when they quitted carriage, Sir Sidney arrived at the inted rendezvous, with only his Secretary and M. de Phélipeaux, who had joined them near the prison; and M. de Phélipeaux having justly observed, that there was not a moment to be lost, he postponed till another opportunity his expressions of gratitude to his deliverers, and immediately set off for Rouen, where M. R— had made every preparation for their reception.

Here Sir Sidney and his friend were obliged to stay several days; and as their passports were perfectly regular, they did not take much care to conceal themselves; but in the evening walked about the town, or took the air on the banks of the Seine.

Every thing being ready for him to cross the Channel, Sir Sidney quitted Rouen, and, without encountering any farther danger, arrived in London in May, 1798, together with his clerk, and his friend M de Phélipeaux, who could not be prevailed upon to separate. He was welcomed in England by the general congratulation of the people. His arrival was considered as a miracle, which few who heard of it knew how to believe. His sovereign received him with the warmest affection, and afforded him every mark of attention, not only by his behaviour at his public presentation, but by honouring him with an immediate and private interview at Buckingham-house.

In the month of June following, Sir Sidney was appointed to the command of the Tigre, of 80 guns*: and in November sailed for the Mediterranean, where he was honoured with a distinct command, as an established commodore on the coast of Egypt.

[*Conclusion in our next.*]

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO.

From Lord Holland's life of this poet.

It is a trite observation, that the life of a man of letters is too uniform to render the relation of it interesting, but it has happened, more frequently in Spain than elsewhere, that the ad-

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* This ship was one of those captured off Port L'Orient by the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, on the 23d of June, 1795.

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vancement of literature has, in many instances, kept pace with the political influence of the country, and under those circumstances the life of Lope de Vega, will be found to possess considerable interest.

The wonders of Lope de Vega's life, consist more in the number of his productions, than in the singularity of his adventures; yet at an early period of his life he was not exempt from that spirit of enterprise, which pervaded all ranks and descriptions of his countrymen. He was born at Madrid, on the 25th of November, 1562; and as he informs us in the Laurel de Apolo, that his father was a poet, we may conjecture, that its example had its effect in deciding hopes of his early propensity to versification. He implies, however, in the same passage, that the discovery of his father's talent was accidental, and after his death.

His friend and encomiast Perez de Montalvan relates, that at about the age of thirteen or fourteen, he was impelled, by so restless a desire of seeing the world, that he resolved to escape from school; and having concerted his project with a school-fellow, they actually put it into execution, Lope at that time being an orphan. Before then, he had, by his own account, not only written verses, but composed dramas in four acts, which, as he tells us, was then the custom.

On his return to Madrid, he abandoned this mode of composition, and ingratiated himself with the bishop of Avila, by three pastorals, and a comedy in three acts, called La Pastoral de Jacinto. His friend Montalvon represents the production of this comedy, as an epoch in the annals of the theatre, and a prelude to the reform which Lope was destined to introduce. He shortly after studied philosophy at Alcala; and Montalvon makes a pompous relation of the satisfaction and delight which the Duke of Alva experienced, in receiving the young poet among the crowds that thronged to pay him court, and of the eagerness with which he engaged him in his service, upon his return from the university. He wrote his "Arcadia" at the instance of the Duke of Alva, which is a mixture of prose and verses of romance and poetry; of pastoral and heroic; the design of which was avowedly taken from Sannazaro, though its execution is pronounced by the Spanish critics, to be decidedly superior to the model. Forced conceits, and play upon words, are indeed common in this, as in every work of Lope de Vega, for he was one of the authors who contributed to introduce that taste for false wit, which soon afterwards became so universally prevalent throughout Europe.

In the "Arcadia" are several imitations, and even translations of the ancients, which have great merit; for as the chief defect of Lope was want of judgment, and his great excellence facility of verse, and happiness of expression, his genius was peculiarly adapted to translation, where the sense of the original confined his imagination, and gave a full scope to the exercise of his happier talent.

The following ode, in the fifth book of the "Arcadia," is no unfavourable specimen of his style, in the original, and from the satisfaction with which he mentions it in the second part of his Philomena, we may infer that it was a great favourite with the author. It is thus translated by Lord Holland:

In the green season of my flowering years,
I live, O love! a captive in thy chains;
Sang of delusive hopes and idle fears
And wept thy follies in my wirest strains:
Sad sport of time when under thy controul,
So wild was grown my wish, so blind my soul.

But from the yoke which once my courage tam'd,
I undeceiv'd at length have slipp'd my head,
And in that sun, whose rays my soul inflam'd,
What scraps I rescued, at my ease I spread.
So shall I altars to indifference raise,
And chaunt without alarm returning freedom's praise.

So on their chains the ransom'd captives dwell;
So carols one who cured relates his wound;
So slaves of masters, troops of battle tell,
As I my cheerful liberty resound,
Freed, sea and burning fire, from thy controul,
Prison, wound, war, and tyrant of my soul.

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Remain then faithless friend, thy arts to try
On such as court alternate joy and pain;
For me, I dare her very eyes defy,
I scorn the amorous snare, the pleasing chain,
That held enthrall'd my cheated heart so long,
And charm'd my erring soul, unconscious of its wrong.

Soon after he had executed the command of the Duke of Alva, he left his service and married. The duties of matrimony did not interfere with his favourite studies, which he seems to have cultivated with increased enthusiasm, till an unfortunate quarrel compelled him to quit Madrid and his newly established family; however, after a few years absence, he returned to that city, and had the misfortune to lose his wife shortly afterwards. To fly from the painful recollections occasioned by this calamity, he hastily embarked on board the memorable Armada, which was then fitting out to invade the English coasts. The fate of that expedition is well known, and Lope, in addition to his share in the difficulties and dangers of the voyage, saw his brother expire in his arms.

Lope informs us himself, that during his unfortunate voyage, he composed the Hermosura de Angelica, a poem, which professes to take up the story of that princess, where Ariosto had dropped it, and to complete what Ariosto had begun, may be considered as no light undertaking.

Such was the employment of Lope during this voyage of hardships, which, however alleviated, seems never totally to have been forgotten. The tyranny, the cruelty, and above all, the heresy of Queen Elizabeth, are the perpetual objects of his poetical invective. When, in 1602, he published this poem, written on board the armada, he had the satisfaction of adding another, on the death of a man who had contributed to complete the discomfiture of that formidable expedition. The Dragontea is an epic poem on the death of Sir Francis Drake; and the reader is informed, by a note in the first page, that wherever the word Dragon occurs, it is to be taken for the name of that commander. Tyrant, slave, butcher, and even coward, are supposed to be so applicable to his character, that they are frequently bestowed upon him in the course of the work, without the assistance of an explanatory note.

Lope returned a second time to Madrid, in 1590, and soon after married again.

In 1598, on the canonization of St Isidore, a native of Madrid, he entered the list with several authors, and overpowered them all with the number, if not with the merit, of his performances. Prizes had been assigned for every style of poetry, but above one could not be obtained by the same person. Lope succeeded in the hymns; but his fertile muse, not content with producing a poem of ten cantos in short verse, as well as innumerable sonnets and romances, and two comedies on the subject, celebrated by an act of supererogation, both the saint and the poetical competition of the day, in a volume of sprightly poems, under the feigned name of Tome de Burguillos. These were probably the best of Lope's productions on the occasion; but the concurring testimonies of critics agree, that most of his verses were appropriate and easy, and that they far excelled those of his numerous competitors. This success raised him, no doubt, in the estimation of the public, to whom he was already known by the number and excellence of his dramatic writings. Henceforward the licences prefixed to his books, do not confine themselves to their immediate object, the simple permission to publish, but contain long and laboured encomiums upon the particular merit of the work, and the general character and style of the author. This was probably the most fortunate period of his life. He had not, it is true, attained the summit of his glory, but he was rising in literary reputation every day; and as hope is often more delightful than possession, and there is something more animating to our exertions, while we are panting to acquire, than when we are labouring to maintain superiority, it was probably in this part of his life that he derived most satisfaction from his pursuits. About this time also we must fix the short date of his domestic comforts, of

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which, while he alludes to the loss of them, he gives a short but feeling description in his eclogue to Claudio:

I saw a group my board surround,
And sure to me, though poorly spread;
'Twas rich with such fair objects crown'd,
Dear bitter presents of my bed!
I saw them pay their tribute to the tomb,
And scenes so cheerful change to mourning and to gloom.

Of the three persons who formed this family group, the son died at eight years, and was soon followed by his mother; the daughter alone survived our poet. The spirit of Lope seems to have sunk under such repeated losses. At a more enterprising period of life, he had endeavoured to drown his grief in the noise and bustle of a military life; he now resolved to soothe it in the exercise of devotion. Accordingly, having been secretary to the inquisition, he shortly after became a priest, and in 1609, a sort of honorary member of the brotherhood of St Francis. But devotion itself could not break in upon his habits of composition, and, as he had about this time acquired sufficient reputation to attract the envy of his fellow poets, he spared no exertions to maintain his post, and repel the criticisms of his enemies.

Before the death of Cervantes, which happened on the same day as that of Shakspeare, the admiration of Lope was become a species of worship in Spain. It was hardly prudent in any author to withhold incense from his shrine, much less to interrupt the devotion of his adherents. Such indeed was their intolerance, that they gravely asserted, that the author of the Spongia, who had severely censured his works, and accused him of ignorance of the Latin language, deserved nothing short of death for such literary heresy. Nor was Lope himself entirely exempt from the irritability which is supposed to attend poets; he often speaks with peevishness of his detractors, and answers their criticisms, sometimes in a querulous, and sometimes in an insolent tone.

He seldom passed a year without giving some poem to the press; and scarcely a month, or even a week, without producing some play upon the stage. His Pastores de Belen, a work in prose and verse, on the nativity, had confirmed his superiority in pastoral poems; and rhymes, hymns, and poems, without number, on sacred subjects, had evinced his zeal in the profession he embraced. Such was his reputation, that he began to distrust the sincerity of the public, and he seems to have suspected that there was more fashion than real opinion in the extravagance of their applause. This engaged him in a dangerous experiment, the publication of a poem without his name. But whether the number of his productions had gradually formed the public taste to his own standard of excellence, or that his fertile and irregular genius was singularly adapted to the times, the result of this trial confirmed the former judgment of the public, and his "Soliloquies to God," though printed under a feigned name, attracted as much notice, and secured as many admirers, as any of his former productions. Emboldened probably by this success, he dedicated his Corona Trageca, a poem on the Queen of Scots, to Pope Urban VIII. On this occasion he received from that pontiff a letter written with his own hand, and the degree of doctor of theology. Such a flattering tribute of admiration, sanctioned the reverence in which his name was held in Spain, and spread his fame through every catholic country. The Cardinal Barberini followed him with veneration in the streets; the king would stop to gaze at such a prodigy; the people crowded round him wherever he appeared; the learned and the studious thronged to Madrid from every part of Spain, to see this phœnix of their country, this "monster of literature." So associated was the idea of excellence with his name, that it grew in common conversation to signify any thing perfect in its kind, and a Lope diamond, a Lope day, or a Lope woman, became fashionable and familiar modes of expressing their good qualities.

His annual income was not less than 1500 ducats, exclusive of the price of his plays, which Cervantes insinuates that he was never inclined to forego, and Montalvon estimates at 80,000. He received in presents from individuals, as much as 10,500 more. Improvident and indiscriminate charity ran away with these gains, immense as they were, and rendered his life unprofitable to his friends, and uncom-

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fortable to himself. Though his devotion became more fervent, it did not interrupt his poetical career. In 1630 he published the "Laurel de Apolo," a poem, containing the names of more than 330 Spanish poets and their works. They are introduced as claimants for the laurel, which Apollo is to bestow, and as Lope observes of himself, that he was more inclined to panegyric than to satire, there are few if any that have not at least a strophe of six or eight lines devoted to their praise.

He continued to publish plays and poems, and to receive every remuneration that adulation and generosity could bestow, till the year 1635, when religious thoughts had rendered him so hypochondrical, that he could hardly be considered as in full possession of his understanding. On the 22d of August, which was Friday, he felt himself more than usually oppressed in spirits, and weak with age; but he was so much more anxious about the health of his soul than of his body, that he would not avail himself of the privilege to which his infirmities entitled him, of eating meat; and he even resumed the flagellation, to which he had accustomed himself, with more than usual severity. This discipline is supposed to have hastened his death. He fell ill on that night, and having passed the necessary ceremonies with excessive devotion, he expired on Monday the 26th of August. 1635.

The sensation produced by his death, was, if possible, more astonishing than the reverence in which he was held while living. The splendour of his funeral, which was conducted at the charge of the most munificent of his patrons, the Duke of Lesa, the number and language of the sermons on that occasion, the competition of poets of all countries, in celebrating his genius and lamenting his loss, are unparalleled in the annals of poetry, and perhaps scarcely equalled in those of royalty itself. The ceremonies attending his interment, continued for nine days.

Of the many encomiasts of Lope, not one gives any account of his life, if we except his intimate friend Montalvon; and even in his eulogium, there is little that can throw any light on his character as a man, or on his history as an author. He praises him as having a mild and amiable disposition, of very temperate habits, of great erudition, singular charity, and extreme good breeding. His temper he adds was never ruffled, but with those who took snuff before company; with the gay who died their locks; with men, who born of women, spoke ill of the sex; with priests who believed in gipsies, and with persons who, without intentions of marriage, asked others their age.

As an author he is most known, as indeed he is most wonderful, for the prodigious number of his writings. Twenty one million three hundred thousand of his lines are said to be actually printed; and no less than eighteen hundred plays, of his composition, to have been acted on the stage. Such was his facility, that he informs us in his eclogue to Claudio, that more than a hundred times he composed a play, and produced it on the stage in twenty four hours.

Whatever may have been the original number of Lope's productions, enough yet remains to render an examination of them all nearly impossible. He has much to say on every subject, and he expresses what he has to say in an easy style, and flowing numbers; but he seldom interests the feelings, and never warms the imagination of the reader, though he often pleases by the facility and beauty of his language, and occasionally surprises by the exuberance and ingenuity of his illustrations.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED BODIES.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY AT BENGAL.

[*Continued from page* 139.]

The ninth paper contains, "A Botanical and Economical account of Bassia Butyracea, or the East India Butter Tree." By W. Roxburgh, M. D.

BASSIA BUTYRACEA.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Calyx beneath, four or five leaved. Corolla one petalled: Bower about eight cleft. Berry superior, with from one to five seeds.

Bassia Butyracea. — ROXBURGH. — Calyx, five leaved; Stamens, thirty or

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forty, crowning the subcylindric tube of the Corolla.

Fulwah, *Phulwarah*, or *Phulwara*, of the inhabitants of the Almorah hills, where the tree is indigenous. Flowering time in its native soil, the month of January; seeds ripe in August.

Trunk of the large trees straight, and about five or six feet in circumference. Bark of the young branches smooth, brown, and marked with small ash-coloured specks.

Leaves alternate, about the ends of the branches, petioled, obovate-cuneate, obtuse-pointed, entire; smooth above; villous underneath; veins simple and parallel; length, six to twelve inches; breadth, three to six.

Petioles from one to two inches long. Stipules, if any, minute and caducous.

Flowers numerous, round the base of the young shoots, and from the axils of the lower leaves, peduncled, large, pale yellow, drooping.

Calyx, four, five, or six leaved (five is by far the most common number) ovate, obtuse, covered externally with ferruginous pubescence, permanent.

Corolla; tube subcylindric, length of the calyx; border of eight, spreading, oblong, obtuse divisions longer than the tube.

Stamens; filaments from thirty to forty, about as long as the tube of the Corolla, and inserted on its mouth. Anthers lineav-oblong.

Pistil, germ conical, (ten or twelve called, one seeded) drowny, surrounded with a drowny nectarial ring. Style longer than the Stamens; stigma acute.

Berry oblong, generally pointed by a remaining portion of the style: smooth, fleshy, containing one, two, or three, rarely more, large seeds; the rest not ripened.

Seeds oblong, rather round than flat, but differing in shape according to the number contained in each fruit; smooth, shining, light brown, with a long, lanceolate, lighter coloured, less smooth, umbilical mark on the inside.

In the following account of the *Bassia Butyracea*, by Mr Gott, we find the people of Almorah eat the dregs, left after the finer parts have been extracted; consequently there can be little doubt of the wholesomeness of the pure *vegetable butter* itself. The thick oil of *Bassia latifolia* and *longifolia*, the natives of various parts of India, either use alone, or mixed with ghee, (clarified butter,) in their diet.

On Captain Hardwicke's departure from England, in the beginning of 1803, he gave me a small quantity of the above-mentioned substance, observing, that the only account he could give me of it was, that it was reported to him to be a vegetable product from Almorah, or its neighbourhood, where it is called Fulwah or Phulwarah. In consequence of this information, Dr. Roxburgh applied to Mr. Gott, who is stationed in the vicinity of that country, to make the necessary inquiries, and from him I procured an abundance of well-preserved specimens, at various times, in leaf, flower, and fruit. From these, and that gentleman's account of the tree, and its product, the foregoing description was taken.

The same sample which Dr Roxburgh got from Captain Hardwicke, in January, 1803, he has still by him. It remains perfectly sweet, both in taste and smell. Its flavour is that of cloves; having, it is presumed, been perfumed with that spice previously to its falling into his hands, a practice mentioned in the following narrative. During the time the thermometer was at 96, 95, and even one hundred, or more, yet it continued about as firm as butter is in England during winter.

Mr. Gott's account of the tree, and its product, is as follows:

The tree producing a fat-like substance, known in this country, by the name of Phulwah, is a native of the Almorah hills, and known there by the same name. The tree is scarce, grows on a strong soil, on the declivities of the south aspects of the hills below Almorah, generally attaining the height, when full grown, of fifty feet, with a circumference of six. The bark of such specimens as I have been able to obtain, is inclined to smoothness, and speckled; it flowers in January, and the seed is perfect about August, at which time the natives collect them, for the purpose of extracting the above substance. On opening the shell of the seed or nut, which is of a fine chesnut colour, smooth and brittle; the kernal appears of the size and shape of a blanched Almond: the kernals are bruised, on

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a smooth stone, to the consistency of cream, or of a fine pulpy matter; which is then put into a cloth bag, with a moderate weight laid on, and left to stand till the oil or *fat* is expressed, which becomes immediately of the consistency of hogs-lard, and is of a delicate white colour. Its uses are in medicine; being highly esteemed in rheumatism, and contractions of the limbs. It is also much esteemed, and used by natives of rank, as an unction, for which purpose it is generally mixed with an *Utr* of some kind. Except the fruit, which is not much esteemed, no other part of the tree is used.

This tree is supposed to bear a strong affinity to the *Mawa*, *(Madhuca*, or *Bassa Latifolia,)* but the oil or *fat*, extracted from the seeds, differs very materially. The oil from the *Mawa*, is of a greenish yellow colour, and seldom congeals. That from the *Phulwah* congeals, immediately after expression, is perfectly colourless; and in the hottest weather, if melted by art, will, on being left to cool, resume its former consistency. The oil from the seed of the *Mawa*, if rubbed on woollen cloth, leaves as strong a stain as other oils or animal fat. The fatty substance from the *Phulwah*, if pure, being rubbed on woollen cloth, will leave no trace behind.

The oil of *Mawa* is expressed in considerable quantities, about Cawnpoor, and Furruckabad, and being mixed with, is sold as Ghee.

This fatty substance very rarely comes pure from the hills, and receives more and more adulteration (by adding the purest Ghee) as it passes down to the lowest provinces; age gives it the firmness of pure tallow.

Additional remarks by the same, in consequence of a few queries transmitted to Mr. Gott.

It is supposed there might be annually procured from twenty to thirty maunds, at the price of fourteen or fifteen rupees the maund.

1st. It is never taken inwardly as a medicine, nor is it used in diet; further than that the dregs, after the purer fatty substance is expressed, are eaten as a substitute for Ghee, by the peasants or labourers, who extract the fat.

2d. I have some pure, which has been by me ten months, and it has neither acquired colour nor bad smell.

3d. After it is imported into Rohilkhund, it is scented with *Utr*, (an essential oil) and a little of the flower of the India corn *(Zea Mays)* is added, to increase its consistency.—N. B. This flour is added on account of its peculiar whiteness.

4th. If it is clean and free from dirt, it never undergoes any purification; if the contrary is the case, it is heated and filtered through a coarse cloth.

5th. The flowers are never used. The pulp of the fruit is eaten by some, and is of a sweet and flat taste.

The timber is white, soft, and porous; and is never made use of by the natives. It is nearly as light as the *Semul*, or Cotton Tree, *(Bombax Heptaphyllum.)*

The tenth paper is "A description of a species of Ox named Gayal," communicated by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. The generic and trivial names of the Gayal, may be stated as follows:

BOS GAVÆUS.

Synonyma: Sanscrit, *Gavaya*. Hindoostanee, *Gavai* or *Gayal*. Bengalee, *Gobagoru*. Persian, *Gaujangali*. Mountaineers, (Cucis, &c.) east of Silhet, *Methana*. Mountaineers, (Cucis,) east of Chatgaon, *Shial*. Mugs, *Jhimgnua*. Burmas, *Nunec*. Celon, *Gauvera*.

Bos Bubalus Gauvera.—PENNANT.—"The Gayal," says Dr. Roxburgh, "is nearly of the size and shape of the English bull. It has short horns, which are distant at their bases, and rise in a gentle curve directly out and up; a transverse section, near the base is ovate; the thick end of the section being on the inside. The front is broad, and crowned with a tuft of lighter coloured, long, curved hair. The dewlap is deep and pendant. It has no mane nor hump, but a considerable elevation over the Withers. The tail is short; the body covered with a tolerable coat of straight, dark brown hair: on the belly it is lighter coloured; and the legs and face are sometimes white."

Mr. Colebrooke concludes this paper with the following paragraph:

"I take this opportunity, while treating of a species of ox, to notice an error, which crept into Kerr's unfinished translation of the *Animal*

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Kingdom, in Linnæus's Systema Naturæ; and which has been followed by Doctor Turton, in translating the general System of Nature by Linnæus. Mr. Kerr described and figured, under the name of *Bos Arnee*, an animal, which, notwithstanding the exaggerated description, given on the authority of "a British officer, who met with one in the woods in the country above Bengal," is evidently nothing else, but the Wild Buffalo; an animal very common throughout Bengal, and known there, and in the neighbouring provinces of Hindostan, by the name of *Arna*. Though neither fourteen feet high as Mr. Kerr has stated, or rather as the officer, on whose information he relied, had affirmed; nor even eight feet, as Dr. Turton, following Kerr's inference from a drawing, asserts; yet, it is a large and very formidable animal, conspicuous for its strength, courage, and ferocity. It may not be true, that the buffaloes of Asia and Europe constitute a single species; but, certainly, the wild and tame buffaloes of India, do not appear to differ in any thing, except the superior size, and more uniform figure of the wild animal. A better description of the buffalo, than has yet been given, is perhaps wanted, but the *Bos Arnee* of Kerr and Turton, must be rejected from systems of zoology, as an erroneous description, taken from a loose drawing, assisted by the fragment of a skeleton."

The volume concludes with a short Appendix, containing "Introductory Remarks, intended to have accompanied Captain Mahony's paper on Ceylon, and the doctrines of Buddha, published in the seventh volume of the Asiatic Researches, but inadvertently omitted in publishing that volume."

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Messrs. CHARLES HOBSON'S, CHARLES SYLVESTER'S, and JOHN MOORHOUSE'S, all of Sheffield, for a Method of sheathing Ships, roofing Houses, and lining Water-Spouts, with a Material not heretofore used for those Purposes. Dated May 18, 1805.—This invention is described in manner following;—The material made use of for the purposes aforesaid is the metal called zinc, otherwise spelter, which is cast into ingots, bars, or pieces of any convenient size, or figure; after which the same is to be rolled between rollers, so as to convert it into plates of any required thickness. But it must be observed, that in order to prevent the zinc or spelter from cracking or breaking into pieces by the pressure of the rollers, the bar or piece previous to rolling must be heated by fire to a degree of heat between two hundred and three hundred degrees of the scale of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and kept at that heat till the metal is reduced to one-fourth of its original thickness; after which it may be rolled to the thickness required without farther heating. After this process the plates are found to be very hard, and difficult to be bent or worked; the said plates must therefore be annealed, by again heating them to the temperature before mentioned, and the plates will then possess the tenacity and flexibility required for sheathing ships, roofing houses and lining of water-spouts. The sheets of zinc or spelter, in the state last mentioned; may be cut, bored, punched, or perforated like copper; and may be fastened with iron nails to ships or vessels having the usual tree-nails, bolts, or fastenings, but not of copper; or otherwise, in preference the nails may be of iron coated with zinc or spelter, or with tin. And it is hereby declared, that the best general rule or instruction for applying metals as fastenings for zinc or spelter sheathing, or for ships so intended to be sheathed, is to take that metal which is nearest in that power which chemists call Galvanism to zinc or spelter itself, and causes the least quantity of oxydation when made with zinc or spelter into a Galvanic pile. Iron and tin are metals of this description, and those among metals in general are to be preferred, of which a piece being laid in salt water, in contact with a piece of zinc or spelter, is found to produce the smallest change in the zinc or spelter in any given time. The sheets of zinc or spelter for roofing of houses or lining of spouts are to be manufactured, an

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nealed, and fastened in the same manner, and with the same materials, or otherwise, when it is thought needful to fasten the plates more closely to each other. The same may be done by a solder composed of tin and zinc or spelter, or a solder of tin and lead, similar to that used by plumbers and other artists, under the name of soft solder.

Mr. Thomas James Pluncknett's, of the Parish of Christ Church, in Surry; for a Method of mowing Corn, Grass, and other Things, by Means of a Machine, moving on Wheels, which may be worked either by Men or Horses. Dated August 23, 1805.—The principle of this invention is as follows:—By means of a pair of common carriage wheels, fixed at the end of an iron axle, so as by the going of the wheels the axle is turned in collars; to which axle is fixed a cog wheel, which communicates with two others, by which means it turns an upright shaft, to which a circular steel cutter or knife is fixed under the axle, higher or lower, according to the use to be made of it; which cutter or knife traverses round the upright shaft going through the centre of it; the machine is conveyed along by two arms, in like manner as a common hand-cart; and which said invention is described and ascertained in manner following; that is to say:—The machine is about two feet six inches wide between the folly of the wheels, and is thus made, Two shafts, about two inches square and about seven feet long, are framed with a cross bar before the axle of the wheels about ten inches, and another behind the axle of the wheels about two feet six inches; below and directly under the axle is a piece of plank, about five inches thick and ten inches wide, fastened to the shafts with four (more or less) small bolts in each, and through chocks, five inches (more or less) deep under the shaft. The wheels are about four feet six inches diameter; the stock and box are cast-iron or brass, or any fit material, and are made as follows:—the inside of the box is octagon, to prevent the wheels turning on the axle; or, if the box is made to turn on the axle, there will be less friction. To the outside of the box there is a flanch, about four inches or more, as many as may be necessary; by the side of which are fitted the spokes, which are likewise placed by the side of each other within the flanch. Then a shifting flanch, with a hole made for the box to pass through, is with a screw-bolt through each spoke and both flanches, fastened by means of these bolts to the fixed flanch, which is cast or wrought to the box. In consequence of these flanches and bolts you have no wood, stock, or nave, and the spokes are more secure, and fit to be exposed to the weather without injury. The other parts of the wheel are made in the usual way; the axle is made of iron or other strong metal, with octagon, square, or other shaped arms to fit the cast-iron or brass boxes, with octagon, square, or other shaped holes. On the axle are turned round collars at the breadth of the shafts, where there are fastened proper coupling irons (or of brass, or other fit material) for the axle to work in, one over the other; the axle is properly secured by means of screw-bolts or other fastening through each coupling iron, so that the axle is fitted on the upper side of the shafts, by which means the weight of the machine is hung by or upon the coupling irons where the axle turns. On the axle is fitted a tooth-wheel, of about twelve inches diameter, which works in a pinion of about three inches and a half diameter, fitted to the plank under the axle. Under this pinion, on the same spindle, is fixed a tooth-wheel, of about twelve inches diameter, which turns the knife-pinion. This pinion is so called because it has a hole, about three quarters of an inch square, through it; and by means of these wheels the knife makes near eleven revolutions to one of the carriage wheels. The knife or cutter may be made of any diameter agreeably to the power you mean to apply to the machine; for a man's power about one foot eight inches is sufficient for any purpose; if for a horse, about three feet. The knife is a wrought or cast steel plate, circular, of about one foot eight inches diameter; the whole of the circumference is made perfectly sharp, and fitted on a spindle, which fits the square hole through the knife pinion; the upper end of which has a screw to adjust the knife to any height above the ground, and as it revolves parallel to the ground, if it meets, as it is carried along by the carriage,

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with any obstruction, it will immediately fly up through the hole above described without stopping the machine, and adjust itself again as the obstacle is removed.

Leaders to take up the Grass or Corn where it is laid with the Wind or otherwise.

As this machine is driven before the man or horse, there is fitted an iron or other metal stay, about half an inch diameter, leading from the fore end of each shaft down to the knife, where they are screwed to a piece of iron or other metal, in the form of a cross or any other proper shape, whose ends are above the length of the diameter of the knife, one on each side and one behind. On this cross is fixed a centre for the knife to work on, by which means the knife is fixed at the under side as well as through the square of the pinion; it likewise secures the ends of the leaders down to the knife. In the front of these leaders project two, three, or more horns, of iron or other metal, about two inches long, or more if necessary, parallel to the ground, divided between the length of the leaders; the upper edge sharp, (or otherwise, as may be necessary,) to cut where it meets with any grass or corn entangled together. By means of the leaders and horns all grass and corn will be taken up and led to the knife, and not missed or passed over. The ends of the shafts make the handles for the power (as man or horse) to drive the machine before them.

The above description is for the machine to be so made that all the work is hung to and before the axle if it is necessary. The whole may be placed above the axle, as circumstances may require, where it is to cut very high from the ground; in that case the knife or cutter is to be taken out of the socket pinion, and replaced in the under side of the axle, as before described.

Note. This description is for grass, corn, &c. &c. but the machine may be made of any other dimensions, as circumstances may require.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE,

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

MR. LAWRENCE, the veterinary writer, in a late letter to the Editor of the Medical Journal, has proposed the following plan for the extinction of the small-pox, in the rising generation, and the consequent total eradication of variolous infection. He proposes to effect this by the adoption and use of that grand lever, custom, so omnipotent in all human affairs. He thinks it possible, considering the vast and rapid success which has attended the vaccine inoculation, in no great length of time, to induce a habit in all civilized nations, of inoculating with cow-pock, as well as baptizing or naming their infants. The execution of the plan to be committed to the ministers of all religions, who, at naming a child, are, as a branch of their duty, likewise to use all their influence with the patients, to induce them to have it vaccinated whilst at the breast; enforcing their solicitations with the most convincing arguments in their power, of the unspeakable importance of the measure, to the safety and well-being of individuals, and of mankind at large. A printed paper, to the same effect, proving from facts, the efficacy, safety and mildness of the cow-pock, as a preventive of small-pox, to be delivered to the attendants of the child. Such printed papers to be circulated throughout all the classes of society at the public expense.

The bust of our late illustrious statesman and patriot, Mr. Pitt, by Nollekens, is an exquisite specimen of art as well as an exact and animated likeness. The ingenious artist has received orders for thirty-two copies in marble from the private friends of the lamented original.

A very fine monument, to the memory of the gallant General Abercromby, is nearly finished. The departed hero is represented on horseback, just as he had received that wound which deprived his country of one of its great-

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est military supporters. This work, for which the artist is to have 6000l. is the production of Westmacott, junior, and it will do honour to living genius as well as to departed heroism.

Mr. Northcote is engaged on an equestrian portrait of his Majesty.

Mr. Holloway, the engraver, has produced an admirable print of "Paul preaching at Athens," one of his intended series of Raphael's celebrated cartoons, under the patronage of his Majesty.

A public lecture on agriculture and farming is delivered twice a week in Dublin, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, and something of the same nature is about to be instituted in several principal towns in Ireland. Perhaps such lectures would be of more general use, even in this country, than the treatises which are so frequently published, and which, for the greater part, are too voluminous for general reading, too abstruse for ordinary comprehension, and too minute for any purpose of practical utility.

The celebrated vine tree, at Hampton Court, which produced, in 1805, no less than 2178 bunches of grapes, this year only boasts 1804.

Mr. George Walker, of Edinburgh, has been appointed landscape painter in crayons to his Majesty.

Mr. Ticken, of the Royal Military College, will shortly publish, in quarto, "A Treatise on the Principles of Geography, Statistical, Political, Astronomical, Historical, and Mathematical."

Mr. Mordente has in the Press "A New Grammar of the Spanish Language for the Use of the Students of the Royal Military College."

Mr. Shipp, veterinary surgeon to the 23d light dragoons, has in the press, a valuable work in quarto, on the leading characteristics of the diseases of horses, exhibiting a variety of cases which have fallen within his own immediate practice, and the successful treatment adopted in each.

Mr. H. B. Chalons, animal painter to the Duke of York, proposes to publish a print of Major Topham's celebrated greyhound Snowball, and an exact portrait of the old groom who always trained him. It will be engraved in Mezzotinto, by Ward.

Mr. Alexander Davison has given a commission to twenty of the best English artists, to send him three designs on subjects suggested by their own imaginations, from which he will make a selection, and pay each artist three hundred guineas for one picture. This is an example to wealth, liberality, and taste, which may produce effects highly conducive to the honour of the country.

Mr. J. Savage has recently circulated the plan of a society for Scientific Information, of which the following is the outline:

The society shall consist of an unlimited number of members, residing in London, and in the different counties of the United Kingdom.

The business and object of the society shall be to make communications between the individual members; together with the collection of information for the use of the society, relating to the Agriculture, Botany, Mineralogy, Zoology; the Fine Arts, Commerce, Manufactures; the History, Geography, and Antiquities, of the district in which any member or members of the society may reside; with accounts of particular Phænomena in Astronomy or Meteorology.

It shall be the particular duty of every member of the society, this being its primary object, to answer, according to the best of his knowledge, the inquiries of any other member relating to any of the subjects embraced by this society, such inquiring member paying the postage of letters.

A committee shall be formed, which shall consist of a certain number of members, with power to choose a president and secretary to transact the business of the society.

Every person becoming a member of the society, shall pay a certain sum annually, in advance, towards defraying the expenses of the society.

There shall be published, as often as may be convenient, a journal of the transactions of the society, to contain the information transmitted to the secretary by the different members thereof, relating to any of the before-mentioned subjects, or on any subject arising out of them; and that each of the members be entitled to one copy of the transactions *gratis*.

All information for the use of the society, shall be transmitted to the

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secretary, to be laid before the committee at their first meeting after the receipt of the same.

The committee of the society shall meet once a fortnight, at some convenient place in London, for the purpose of examining and arranging the papers transmitted by the members to the secretary.

The committee shall draw up a set of bye laws, for the government and regulation of the society.

Any hint for the improvement of this plan, will be thankfully attended to, if addressed, post paid, to Mr. J. Savage, No. 8. Old Jewry, London, who will furnish any gentleman, applying for the same, with a list of those persons who have already sent their names as members of the society.

Mr. Arrowsmith has been for more than a year engaged in constructing a new map of Scotland, from original materials, to which he has obtained access by means of the parliamentary commissioners for making roads, and building bridges in the highlands of Scotland. The elaborate military survey of the main land of Scotland, made in the middle of the last century, and preserved in his majesty's library, has been copied, and reduced for the present map; and the several proprietors of the Western Islands, have communicated all their surveys, most of which have been very recently executed. In addition to the astronomical observations heretofore known, many latitudes and longitudes have been purposely ascertained for this map, as well as a considerable number of magnetic variations. This map is to be accompanied by a memoir, explanatory of the several documents on which it has been constructed. The publication may be expected in the beginning of the next year.

The Rev. Edward Forster, A. M. has just announced his intention of publishing a splendid work, to be entitled "The British Gallery of Engravings," from pictures of the Italian, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English schools, now in the possession of the king and the noblemen and gentlemen of the United Kingdoms, with some account of each picture, and a life of the artist; and also a short history of the arts of painting and engraving, including the rise and progress of those arts in Great Britain. The work will be published in numbers containing four plates each, as frequently as a proper attention to excellence will permit, and it is understood that the intervals will not be very great. It will be in imperial folio, and the plates will be of a size properly adapted to the different pictures, but will vary according to the nature and fulness of the subjects; the largest will be 12 inches by 9, and the smallest, 6 inches by 4. Every plate will be finished in the very best style, and they will all be engraved in the like manner, by artists of the first abilities in this country. Mr. Forster has already obtained permission to have engravings made from the pictures in the several collections of his Majesty; of the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire; of the Marquisses of Stafford and Thomond; of the Earls of Suffolk, Dartmouth, Dysart, Cowper, Warwick, Egremont, Grosvenor, and Carlisle; of Lords Yarborough and Radstock; of Sir G. Beaumont, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Coke, Mr. Coxe, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Henry Hope, Mr. Thomas Hope, and Mr. West. Several pictures have been some time in hand, and the first and second numbers may be promised in the course of the winter, and the publisher, Mr. W. Miller, of Albemarle Street, has pledged himself that the strictest attention shall be paid to the delivery of the numbers, in the exact order in which they are subscribed for. The letter press will be in the English and French languages.

Castell's "Lexicon Heptaglotton," or Dictionary of Seven Languages, cost that learned man 17 years close attention, and, as he himself says, almost the incredible sum of 12,000l. After expending on it his whole fortune, and being reduced to great distress, he was appointed, in 1666, King's Chaplain and Arabic Professor at Cambridge, and presented to a prebend at Canterbury. His Lexicon was published in 1669, but most of the copies remained unsold. About 500 copies of this Lexicon, which came into the possession of his niece and executrix, were consigned in an old house to the mercy of the rats, so that scarcely one complete volume was left.

All the European silver coins are alloyed with copper, but the proportion varies considerably. The British is the

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purest, and the Hamburgh the least pure. The following table exhibits the proportion of alloy in the silver coins of several of the European states, and is arranged according to their purity. The first column gives the proportion of alloy in 100 parts of the respective coin, the second gives the proportion of silver to that of copper in each coin, estimating the weight of the copper with which the silver is alloyed in every instance to be always one. It may be observed that this table contains the principle on which to found the true law of exchange between different countries, with relation to the intrinsic value of silver.

		Alloy p. Ct.	*Weight of Silver, that of Copper being 1.*
British,	1671	7 . 5	12 . 5
Dutch,	1791	8 . 0	11 . 5
French,	1761	9 . 0	10 . 1
Austrian,	1612	9 . 5	9 . 5
Sardinian,	1779	9 . 5	9 . 5
Spanish,	1724	10 . 5	8 . 5
	1740 1801	15 . 5	5 . 5
Portuguese,	1782	11 . 0	8 . 0
Danish,	1789	12 . 0	7 . 3
Swiss,	1717	21 . 0	3 . 8
Russian,	1789	24 . 0	3 . 6
Hamburgh,	1780 1794	50 . 0	1 . 0

The Rev. James Headrick has in the press a View of the Mineralogy, Fisheries, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. &c. of the Island of Arran.

M. Manskirch, who was for two years engaged with Messrs. Boydell, in the Designs for the River Thames, has been lately employed in making Delineations of the Scenery on the Banks of the Rhine; which scenes he is painting for Mr. Ackerman, who is about to have them engraved.

Messrs. Boydell some time since announced their intention of publishing a print representing the Death of Lord Nelson. The picture from which it is to be engraved is in a state of forwardness, from the pencil of Mr. Devis, several of whose productions rank very high in the arts. The portraits are spoken of as very strong resemblances, and are, very properly, of those only who were present at his lordship's death.

M. Laurent, of Paris, has invented a flute of flint glass, which, for the fineness of its tone, far surpasses those of wood. The Imperial Conservatory of Paris has examined it, and declared themselves highly pleased with the invention.

When the French Government took possession of Hanover, M. Heron de Villefosse, a celebrated mineralogist, was sent from Paris to the Mines of Hartz, in that electorate, with a view to protect them from the accidents of war. He has transmitted to the minister of the interior some very interesting details upon the subject of these mines, accompanied with descriptions of the various processes in use, both in the mines below ground, and in the forges and workshops after the ore is brought out. Among the treatises transmitted by M. Heron de Villefosse, the most interesting are upon the smelting of the minerals of lead and silver, a survey of the mountains and mines of all Hartz, and a very fine mineralogical chart. The aspect of the country is rugged and picturesque, the air sharp, and the temperature extremely variable. The winters there are always long and cold. No grain of any kind is cultivated in that district, but it produces a great number of cattle. The people are robust and healthy, and they are strongly attached to their native mountains. The population of this district was estimated in 1804, at 22,282 inhabitants. Clausthal is the name of the principal town in the Hartz; and its population is 7,622. The mines of lead, silver and copper are divided into three districts; and the machinery by which they are wrought is reported to be very curious.

Dr. Gilbert Gerard's Institutes of Biblical Criticism, read in the University and King's College, Aberdeen, are in the press.

Dr. Adams's second edition of his valuable work on Morbid Poisons is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Valpy, of Pembroke College, Oxford, is preparing a new and improved edition of Maittaire's Greek Dialects.

Mr. Jamieson intends to publish a Collection of popular Ballads and Songs from tradition, manuscripts, and scarce editions of books, with translations of similar pieces from the ancient Danish language.

Walter Scott, esq. is about to publish the Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby,

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lart. from 1638 to 1646; written by himself. Also Memoirs of Captain John Hodgson, touching his conduct in the civil wars; written by himself. To each work will be added, various important papers relative to the operations of Oliver Cromwell, and his army while they were in Scotland.

Dr. Edmonston has published a Treatise on the Varieties, Consequences and Treatment of Ophthalmia, with a preliminary Inquiry into its contagious Nature.

The Rev. R. Yates, author of the Monastic History of St. Edmund's-bury, is engaged in a comprehensive and connected Historical Memoir of the various public Charities in London.

Among the works which are now in the press, under the direction of the committee for printing the public Records, are the Nonæ Rolls, of Edward the Third's time; the Record called Testa de Nevil; and a double Index to Domesday Book.

Mr. Henry Siddons has prepared for immediate publication a full and copious work on the Theory of Gesture and Action, which is to be illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings of characteristic figures, by an Amateur. The foundation of his Treatise is the well-known work of M. Engel, which he has partly translated, with such variations and additions as the practice of Rhetoric in England rendered necessary.

It is said that contagious fever, owing to the great exertions made to suppress it, has scarcely made its appearance in London for the last two years. It deserves to be noticed that the absence of light is more favourable to the production of this fever than any other cause.

The King of Prussia has presented to all the Universities in his dominions, Wolf's splendid Edition of Homer, and accordingly the first volume which has just been published, has been sent to the Libraries of the Universities of Halle, Gottingen, Erlangen, Francfort on the Oder, and Koningsberg.

The Society of Sciences of Dronthem has resolved to send M. Arndt, of Altona, on a Botanical and Antiquarian Tour through Norway, agreeably to the will of the late M. Hammer, who left a legacy for that purpose. The literary world is already indebted to M. Arndt for several Runic Inscriptions in the neighbourhood of Dronthem, and delineation of ancient Sepulchral Monuments.

Mr. Aspland, of the Gravel-pit Meeting, Hackney, has in the press a Sermon on the much-lamented death of Mr. Fox, delivered on Sunday, Sept. 21, and published at the unanimous request of the congregation.

An Architectural Work on Farm-houses, Farm-yards, Dog-kennels, Stables, Cottages, &c. shewing at large the construction of different farm-buildings, cottages, &c. by M. Lugar, will be published in a few days.

A Collection of the best Plans, with Elevations and Sections of Green-houses, Hot-houses, Peach-houses, &c. by Mr. Tod, hot-house builder, will be ready for publication in the course of next month.

Mr. Thornton, a gentleman who resided many years in Turkey, is preparing for publication an Account of the Government, Religion, Manners, Military and Civil Establishment, of Turkey, which will be published about Christmas.

By the last census taken at New South Wales, it appears that the colonists at that settlement amount to six thousand.

At a Town called Carver, in the province of Massachussetts, in North America, there is a pond containing such quantities of iron ore that 500 tons have been taken out of the water in a year. Upon the stream which runs from the pond, is a furnace, and the iron made from this ore is mentioned as being of superior quality.

Mr. Wm. Hill, one of the proprietors of the Æra Ætna Iron Works, situated in York County, South Carolina, has contrived, by means of a fall of water, to blow all the fires of the forges and furnaces, so as to render unnecessary the use of wheels, cylinders, &c. The machinery for this purpose is represented as being very simple.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has ordered eight large and eleven small grand historical pictures to be painted of his last campaign in Germany: they are destined to ornament the Palace of the Thuilleries. The larger pictures are to be 15 feet long and 9 high.

It is well known that the celebrated VILLOISON, made a tour in Greece,

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between the years 1785 and 1789, in the hope of discovering unknown manuscripts, and either to purchase, or obtain permission to copy them. Though unsuccessful in his researches, he collected, during this tour, a great number of other important observations, on the ancient geography, public buildings, funeral monuments, as well as on the customs, commerce, productions, and language of the people. To elucidate these, he resolved to go through all the Greek and Roman authors, and to mark every thing in them which could in any manner apply to his observations. In this arduous labour he was engaged at the period of his death. The result of the whole was twenty volumes of Remarks, which may be supposed to contain many important discoveries and elucidations. When the library of this celebrated scholar was sold by auction, at Paris, the above collection of manuscripts was purchased for 6,000 livres, on account of the King of Prussia. It appeared, however, that the public library at Paris, possessed the peculiar privilege of taking any books, sold by auction in France, on paying for them the price at which they were knocked down. Villoisin's manuscripts were accordingly detained, and placed in that library.

The Travels of Mr. William Hodges in India, have lately been translated into the French language by M. L. Langles, member of the Institute, and augmented by him with notes, geographical, historical, and political.

Two Greeks, the brothers ZOZIMA, intend applying a part of their fortune towards a new edition of all the ancient Greek classical authors, from Homer to the time of the Ptolemies, to be printed under the superintendance of their countryman CORAY, at the press of DIDOT. This collection is intended for such of the young Greeks who are learning their ancient language, and will be delivered gratis, in Greece, to diligent pupils and active tutors.

M. Louis de Baczko has announced a work which he calls "On Myself and my Fellow-sufferers the Blind." It is divided into ten sections, viz. 1. General Remarks on the Relations and Conduct of the Blind. 2. Notices relative to some remarkable and celebrated blind Persons. 3. Observations on the Sense of Vision, and on the Manner in which the other Senses may supply the Want of it. 4. On the Institute at Paris for the Education of the Blind; Remarks on the Character, the Peculiarities, the Advantages and Disadvantages of blind Persons. 5. Instructions relative to the first Education of the Blind. 6. The moral and religious Education of the Blind. 7. Their scientific Education. 8. The Labours in which they may be employed. 9. The Blind considered as Friends, as Husbands, and Fathers. Mr. Baczko himself lost his sight at the age of twenty-one, and has now had twenty-five years experience of blindness. In his youth he was one of the favourite disciples of the celebrated Kant, which circumstance will have its weight in recommending his work. From a fragment already published by him, he appears to be a man of considerable genius and well instructed and enlightened.

The imperial library at Vienna is one of the first in Europe. It contains besides some of the finest statues in marble of exquisite workmanship, and a very large collection of prints, above 300,000 volumes, and from 12 to 14,000 of the rarest manuscripts. In the cabinet of manuscripts there is an itinerary chart of the ancient world, by Peutinger; a Mexican manuscript, in coloured characters, quite unique in its kind, and said to be written upon human skin; a manuscript of Livy, of the fifth Century; a number of Chinese Manuscripts, a small Alkoran, written on Vellum, which was taken from a Turk by Prince Eugene; a *Senatûs Consultum* respecting the Bacchanals, issued in the year 186, before Christ in the original on bronze. This piece is referred to by Livy in the 9th book of the 4th decade, and was found in Calabria, at the house of Prince Cigalar. To these may be added, a fragment of the Gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke, written in characters of gold and silver.

Seven thousand volumes, printed before the year 1500, form one of the most striking curiosities of this magnificent collection. Among these is the *first Psalter* ever printed in moveable characters. It is upon vellum, by FUST, at Mayence, 1457. *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, bought at the sale of the Duke de la Valais, without date,

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and printed on blocks of wood. It is not known that any other copy than this is to be found. A superb Virgil, in Gothic characters, by Mentellin, at Strasburg. A Julius Cæsar, printed on vellum, at Rome, in 1469, in perfect preservation. *Caii Valerii Flaccii Argonauticon Liber*, Bologna, 1474. *Marcii Mantii Poeta Opera*, Bologna, 1474. A Bible printed at Mayence by Fust, 1462. A German Bible, printed at Strasburgh, by Mentellin, 1466. A Mazarine Bible, in beautiful preservation, upon paper, 1455.

The Cabinet of Medals, Coins, and Intaglios, is one of the completest known. It contains no less than 24,000 antique medals, among which there are perfect sets of the consuls and emperors. The Cabinet of Natural History, besides containing an admirable collection of stones, shells, petrifactions, and minerals, is enriched by sixty-nine pictures of antique mosaic, or of mosaic composed of precious stones.

In the Imperial Palace, called the Belvidere, and which was built by Prince Eugene, is deposited an immense collection of pictures, by the first masters of the Italian, Dutch, Flemish, French and German schools.

There are in all in this palace, near 1100 pieces, a great proportion of which may be considered as *chef d'œuvres* of art. The palace of Prince Lichtenstein alone is enriched with 600 pictures, among which there are many of great value; and Duke Albert, of Saxe Teschen, has perhaps the largest and most precious selection of prints in Europe.

The Imperial Library is open to the public every forenoon, except Sundays, and any person may go there either to read or to make extracts, in a room adjoining, which is fitted up for the purpose.

The Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, which the late Duke of Gotha, the founder of it, used to call his sole monument, is at present abandoned, and strangers are not even permitted to view it. M. Von Zach, whose observations and discoveries at Gotha made him particularly celebrated as an astronomer, has gone with the Duchess Dowager to Eisenberg, where she resides, and a new observatory is building.

Professor Mayer, lately read at a meeting of the Royal Society of Gottingen, the first part of his Meteorological Researches, which treats of the Chemical Affinity of the Celestial Bodies, i. e. of the influence they may exercise upon each other, independently of their gravity; an influence which must be manifested in their atmospheres. He particularly treated on the effects produced by the moon on our atmosphere, which led him to speak of the stones which are said to have fallen from the heavens. He remarks that almost all these phenomena happened when the moon was near one of its nodes, and at the same time in that half of its orbit where its height decreases. In the cases which seem to contradict this observation it is found that the coincidence of the passage of the moon through one of its nodes with its last quarter had taken place in the preceding lunation. Thus it was in 1803, in the lunation which preceded that of the shower of stones at L'Aigle.

In the Library belonging to the Lutheran Church of St. Elizabeth, at Breslaw, there is a curious manuscript, which to the naked eye appears to be a drawing with a pen of the Venus de Medicis, on a half sheet of folio paper, but on examining it with a magnifying glass, it is found to be a copy of Ovid's Art of Love, perfectly legible, and the whole five books within a compass of ten inches in length, and three in width.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

VAUXHALL SONGS.

"*O hie thee home Sandy*," a favourite Scotch song, sung by Mrs. Bland, with unbounded applause at Vauxhall Gardens; the words by Mr. Upton. The music composed by Mr. T. Welsh. 1s. 6d.

"*Mary of the lowly Cot*," sung with the greatest applause by Mr. Gibbon, at Vauxhall Gardens; written by Mr. Fox; composed by Mr. Brooks. 1s.

"*Pretty blue eyed Mary*," the celebrated ballad, sung with such astonishing applause by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall

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Gardens. The words by Mr. Upton. The music by J. Sanderson. 1s.

We know not whether the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens kept their *best wine* till the last, but they most assuredly did their *best songs*, the three above-mentioned being superior to any that have come under our notice this season. The two sung by Mrs. Bland are most admirably adapted to her different styles of singing, viz. The *Plaintive*, and the *Comic*, and so thoroughly mistress is this bewitching and truly English singer of *both*, that in which she most excels we cannot decide. We Grey beards of Reviewers, were one very sultry night tempted to hobble into the Gardens, and just as we approached the Orchestra, this little Syren was beginning the song of "*O lie thee home Sandy*," when, before she had finished the 1st stanza, her simple, unaffected, feeling tones, produced even in our old eyes an *unusual* dimness. But in a few minutes she came forward with her "*Blue eyed Mary*," and, by her equally native humour and vivacity, threw us into such a fit of laughter, as brought upon us our old enemy an asthmatic cough, that plagued us the whole evening after. Mr. Brooks is entitled to considerable credit for his "*Mary of the lowly cot*;" it is a beautifully simple little ballad, and we are sorry we cannot compliment Mr. Gibbon upon his doing it justice (at least on the night we heard him). We think that Mr. G. has the requisites of a first rate singer, but we wish he also exercised more *industry*, without which, he cannot attain to eminence in his profession. We have frequently had occasion to observe that he has contracted a habit of singing as though he were out of breath; and likewise an affected pronunciation, as *yee.*—*uu* for *you*, &c. &c. the former defect we never heard more glaringly than on the night in question: for any one would have supposed, from the manner in which he hurried over the song, that he had been running a race from Westminster Bridge, and had arrived in the Gardens, and scampered up the Orchestra stairs, only just time enough to begin it at the conclusion of the Symphony.

"*A Grand Sonata*," for the Piano Forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Lætia Williams. By F. H. Barthelemon.

Whenever we see a new piece of music from the pen of this gentleman, we anticipate originality and correctness; and in the present instance we do not find ourselves to have formed expectations which were ill-founded. Many of our modern composers seem to pay little or no attention to the theory of music; indeed we strongly suspect that some of them, whose crotchets and quavers we have seen, never studied the science at all: yet appear to think themselves authorised, with impunity, to pester the public with loads of musical characters, thrown together almost without any proper relation to each other. Several of these quacks in the musical world, we shall, in some of our future monthly pages, exhibit to public view.—Others there are, who certainly have attained some knowledge in this divine science, and yet violate its rules perpetually, either through carelessness, or perhaps, vainly presuming on their abilities, think they are privileged so to do, almost *ad libitum*. Thus has much *false Taste* and *false Harmony* crept into the compositions of the present day. But from these two general charges we must exonerate Mr. Barthelemon, who is too much attached to *the old School* to attempt any thing like the insipid, though too fashionable innovations of modern times, and whose works are not sent abroad in an unfinished state, nor abounding with errors. The above Sonata, we will venture to recommend as an excellent piece, to improve the style of those who wish to excel as performers on the Piano Forte.

"*A new Lullaby*," with variations; composed and most humbly dedicated to her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte, by permission of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. By F. H. Barthelemon. Price 2s.

This article, by the same composer as the last, is done in a pleasing and simple style, Mr. B. has added six variations, which are spirited, and possess a great number of interesting passages.

"*L'Heure du Matin*," aquatre on a

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deux mains pour le Piano Forte, composee par Augustus Voigt. 3s.

We have had occasion before to observe, that we are not *in general* admirers of Mr Voigt's compositions, it therefore affords us the more pleasure when we meet with a piece of this composer's, upon which we *can* bestow our unqualified praise; and such a piece is that now before us, it being entirely free from those cramped passages, and harsh transitions of key, which so frequently disfigure Mr. V.'s performances. This duet is evidently written as a sequel to Von Esch's popular "L'Heure de Minuit," but we feel no hesitation in giving it a decided preference to its precursor; the *adagio* movement with which it opens, is in a style truly grand and affecting; and the *brillanté* with which it concludes, displays an originality and vividness of fancy, which we find only in the works of a master.

"*Adown winding Nith I did wander*," a favourite song, written by the author of *The Thorn*, composed with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte. By John Whitaker. Price 1s.

Of this beautiful air we cannot but speak in terms of the highest commendation. It certainly does Mr. Whitaker great credit as a composer, and we have no doubt but it will, when generally known, become very popular.

"*A favourite Waltz*," performed by the celebrated band of Pandean Minstrels, at Vauxhall Gardens, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by a Lady of Fashion. 1s. 6d.

This is one of those insignificant things with which the musical world has lately been much annoyed, in which there is little to censure, and less to praise; and which we only notice to put a stop to our being continually harrassed with letters to know *why* we do not notice them. We most sincerely wish that our "Ladies of Fashion" would continue still to amuse themselves with *swimming at Brighton, driving four in hand at Ascot Heath, writing Novels, which nobody reads*, in short, with any thing but composing music.

"*La Belle Lolotte*," an original air, arranged as a Rondo for the Harp or Piano Forte, by the Honourable Mrs. Coventry, and, with her permission, published by Wm. Waher, 13, Vere Street, New Bond Street. 2s.

What we have said on the last article, applies equally well to this.

"*Willie that dwells on the Banks of the Clyde*," a much admired Scotch ballad, written by Mr. Upton, the music by Mr. G. Ware, and sung with universal applause by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens. 1s.

We never heard of this Mr. G. Ware before, but should suppose, from the *tweedle dee*, and *tweedle dum* style of this song, that he is some country dancing master; if our conjecture be right, we would just whisper in his ear, "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*" *Anglice*, Let the *Dancing Master* stick to his *capers*.

[**** In answer to the numerous letters sent us this month, we have only to observe, that the rule we have established is, to notice all articles in the *order time in which they are sent to us*, and from this rule, all the impatient remonstrances of authors shall not force us to depart.

**** All communications for the "Apollonian Critic," must be sent (free of expense) before the 18th day of each month, to Mr. Symonds, 20, Paternoster-Row.]

Historical Register of Public Transactions, Civil and Military, abroad, including the most material Domestic Occurrences.

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that we congratulate our readers on the brilliant successes of the British troops. While Sir John Stuart and his gallant army in Calabria are adding to the military fame of Britons, already so well established, General Beresford, and an equally gallant band, are making the name of Englishmen respected and honoured in the plains of South America. May the wisdom of our ministers make the best uses of the great advantage thus gained to this country, and by a proper degree of energy, give extension to our commercial pursuits, joined with such a mode of government, as shall conciliate the minds of the people of so large an

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empire, as that now fallen under the dominion of Great Britain.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Saturday, Sept. 13.

Downing-Street, Sept 13, 1806.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have this day been received at the office of the Right Hon. William Windham, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Beresford, commanding a detachment of his Majesty's troops in South America.

Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 2.

SIR,

I had the honour to communicate to you, by my letter dated the 30th of April, the circumstances of my arrival at St. Helena, and the result of the application to the honourable the Governor of that place for troops.

The fleet sailed thence the 2d of May, and after a most unexpected long passage, made Cape St. Mary on the 8th of June: his majesty's ship Narcissus had been dispatched from the fleet on the 27th of May, and Sir Home Popham thought it right to proceed in her for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the river, that no delay might occur in proceeding immediately on the arrival of the troops to such place as our information should induce us first to attack. I had sent Captain Kennet of the Royal Engineers (not liking myself to leave the troops) in the Narcissus, to make such reconnoitring of the enemy's places on the river, as circumstances would admit; and to collect every possible information concerning them, and the strength of the enemy at the several places.

From fogs and baffling winds we did not meet the Narcissus until the sixth day after our arrival in the river, and I had there the satisfaction to see in company with her the Ocean transport, which had parted from us previous to our going to St. Helena. Sir Home Popham and myself immediately consulted whether it would be better first to attack the town of St. Philip of Monte-Video, or Buenos Ayres, the capital of the provinces; and after much reasoning, we determined to proceed against Buenos Ayres, which made it necessary to remove from the line of battle ships, the troops and marines, and such seamen as were incorporated with the latter, and others that had been practised to arms during the passage, into the transports, and his majesty's ship Narcissus, which was effected on the 16th ult. and though then only about ninety miles from Buenos Ayres; still, though to his skill Sir Home Popham added the most persevering zeal and assiduity, yet from fogs, the intricacy of the navigation, and continual opposing winds, it was not until the 24th, at night, that we reached opposite to it. We found ourselves the next morning about eight miles from the Point of Quilmes, where I proposed landing, having been informed by an Englishman, who was pilot for the river, and who had been taken by the Narcissus out of a Portuguese vessel, that it was an excellent place, and an easy access from it into the country. As soon as the wind would permit, on the 25th Sir Home Popham took the shipping as near as it was possible for them to go; and at a convenient distance for disembarking which was effected in the course of the afternoon and night, and without any opposition; the enemy remaining at the village of Reduction, on a height about two miles from us in our front; the whole intermediate space as well as to the right and left, being a perfect flat; but my guide informed me that though in winter it was impassable, it was then very practicable and easy for guns to pass.

It was eleven o'clock in the morning of the 20th, before I could move off my ground, and the enemy could from his position, have counted every man I had; the number as per margin *. He was drawn up along the brow of a hill, on which was the village of Reduction, which covered his right flank, and his force consisted principally of cavalry, (I have been since informed two thousand,) with eight field pieces. The nature of the ground was such, that I was under the necessity of going directly to his front; and to make my line, as much as I could, equal to his, I had formed all the troops into one line, except the St. Helena infantry of one hundred and fifty men, which I

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* See the "Actual State of the Troops, &c." at the end of this letter.

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formed one hundred and twenty yards in the rear, with two field pieces, with orders to make face to the right or left, as either of our flanks should be threatened by his cavalry. I had two six-pounders on each flank, and two howitzers in the centre of the first line. In this order, I advanced against the enemy, and after we had got within range of his guns, a tongue of swamp crossed our front, and obliged me to halt whilst the guns took a small circuit to cross, and which was scarcely performed when the enemy opened their field-pieces on us, at first well pointed, but as we advanced at a very quick rate, in spite of the boggy ground that very soon obliged us to leave all our guns behind, his fire did us but little injury. The 71st regiment reaching the bottom of the heights in a pretty good line, seconded by the marine battalion, the enemy would not wait their nearer approach, but retired from the brow of the hill, which our troops gaining, and commencing a fire of small arms, he fled with precipitation, leaving to us four field pieces and one tumbril, and we saw nothing more of him that day.

I halted two hours on the field to rest the troops, and to make arrangements for taking with us the enemy's guns, and our own, which had now, by the exertion of Captain Donnelly, of his majesty's ship Narcissus, been extricated from the bog. He had accidentally landed, and accompanied the troops, on seeing them advance to the enemy, and I am much indebted to him for his voluntary assistance.

I then marched in hopes of preventing the destruction of the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, a river at this season of the year not fordable, and which lay between us and the city; distant from it about three miles, and eight from our then situation; and though I used every diligence, I had the mortification to see it in flames long before I could reach it. I halted the troops for the night a mile from it, and pushed on three companies of the 71st, under Lieutenant Colonel Pack, with two howitzers, to the bridge, to prevent its total destruction. I accompanied this detachment, but on reaching the bridge found it entirely consumed; and as the enemy during the night was heard bringing down guns, I withdrew the detachment before light, as their position was thought too open and exposed to the enemy's fire, who had at nine o'clock, on hearing some of our soldiers go to the river to get water, opened a fire from their guns, and a considerable line of infantry.

As soon as it was light I sent Captain Kennet of the engineers to reconnoitre the sides of the river, and found that on our side we had little or no cover to protect us, whilst the enemy were drawn up behind hedges, houses, and in the shipping on the opposite bank, the river not thirty yards wide. As our situation and circumstances could not admit of the least delay, I determined to force the passage, and for that purpose ordered down the field pieces, which, with the addition of those taken from the enemy the day before, were eleven (one I had spiked and left, not being able to bring it off), to the water's edge, and ordered the infantry to remain in the rear, under cover, except the light company and grenadiers of the 71st. As our guns approached, the enemy opened a very ill-directed fire from great guns and musquetry; the former soon ceased after our fire opened, the latter was kept up for more than half an hour, but though close to us, did us but little or no injury, so ill was it directed. We then found means by boats and rafts, to cross a few men over the Rio Chuelo, and on ordering all fire to cease, the little of them that remained ceased also.

The troops which opposed us during these two days appear to have been almost entirely provincial, with a considerable proportion of veteran officers. The numbers that were assembled to dispute our passage of the river, I have been since informed were about two thousand infantry. I had no reason from their fire to suppose their numbers so great, the opposition was very feeble; the only difficulty was the crossing the river to get at them.

I cannot omit reporting to you that I had the most just cause to be satisfied with the conduct of every officer, and all the troops under my command. To Lieutenant Colonel Pack of the 71st every praise is due, as well as to that excellent regiment. The battalion of Marines, commanded by Captain King of the Royal Navy, not only behaved with the utmost good conduct,

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but with a discipline in the field much beyond what could have been expected, though every exertion to effect it had been used by Commodore Sir Home Popham, and every officer of the Royal Navy during the passage

A corps of seamen, who had been drilled to small arms were also landed; they were between eighty and ninety in number, and I was under the necessity of attaching them to draw the guns, which they did with a cheerfulness and zeal that did them great credit; and I was under great obligation to Captain King for his activity in preparing rafts, boats, &c. to pass the Rio Chuelo.

Lieutenant Colonel Lane, and the St. Helena troops, also merit my thanks for their good conduct; as does Captain Ogilvie, commanding the Artillery, for the manner in which the guns were conducted and served. Captain Kennett of the Royal Engineers, was particularly serviceable by his intelligence and zeal; as were the Honourable Major Deane, my Brigade Major, and the Honourable Ensign Gordon, of the 3d Guards, my Aid-de-Camp.

By eleven o'clock, A. M. I had got some guns and the greatest part of the troops across the river, and seeing no symptoms of further opposition, and learning that the troops in general had deserted the city, motives of humanity induced me to send, by the Honourable Ensign Gordon, a summons to the governor to deliver to me the city and fortress, that the excesses and calamities which would most probably occur if the troops entered in a hostile manner might be avoided; informing him that the British character would insure to them the exercise of their religion, and protection to their persons and all private property. He returned to me an officer to ask some hours to draw up conditions; but could not consent to delay my march, which I commenced as soon as the whole had crossed the Rio Chuelo; and, on arriving near the city, an officer from the governor again met me with a number of conditions to which I had not then time to attend; but said I would confirm by writing what I had promised, when in possession of the city; and the terms granted and signed by Sir Home Popham and myself I have the honour to annex.

I also transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the 26th and 27th of June, as well as the return of the ordnance taken.

I cannot conclude without assuring you of the unwearied zeal and assiduity of Commodore Sir Home Popham, in whatever could contribute to the success of this expedition, and of the cordial co-operation and great assistance which I have received from him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD,
Maj. Gen.

Major Gen. Sir David Baird, commanding in Chief, &c. &c.

Actual State of the Troops under the Command of Maj r Gen. Beresford, at the Point de Quintes, on the 26th June.

Staff.—1 Major General, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Aid-de-Camp, 1 Assistant Quarter Master General, 1 Assistant Commissary, 1 Surgeon, and 3 effective horses.

Royal Engineers.—1 Captain and 2 artificers.

Royal Artillery.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 20 effective rank and file, 1 wheeler, 1 collar-maker, 2 artificers, and 4 light six-pounders.

St. Helena Artillery.—1 Captain, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 94 effective rank and file, and 2 five and half-inch howitzers.

Corps of Gunner Drivers.—9 effective rank and file, and 13 effective horses.

20th Light Dragoons.—1 Captain, 1 serjeant, and 5 effective rank and file.

71st Regiment.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 7 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 35 serjeants, 14 drummers, and 784 effective rank and file.

St. Helena Regiment.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 14 serjeants, 5 drummers, and 156 effective rank and file

Royal Marines.—2 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 4 drummers, and 314 effective rank and file.

Corps of Seamen.—1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Midshipmen, (of the Royal Navy); 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 84 effective rank and file, and 2 eight three-pounders.

Total—1 Major General, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Aid-de-Camp, 1 Assistant Quarter Master General, 1 Assistant Commissary; 1 Surgeon and 1 Assistant Surgeon, (of the Staff); 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 4 Midshipmen, (of the Royal Navy); 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 15 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 2 Surgeons, 4 Assistant Surgeons, 72 serjeants, 27

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drummers, 1466 effective rank and file, 16 effective horses, 1 wheeler, 1 collar-maker, 4 artificers, 2 five and half-inch howitzers, 4 light six-pounders, and 2 light three-pounders.

W. C. Beresford, Major General.

Terms *granted to the Inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its Dependencies, by the Commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces by Land and Sea.*

Art. I. The troops belonging to his Catholic Majesty, who were in the town at the time of the British troops, shall be allowed to meet in the fortress of Buenos Ayres, march out of the fort with all the honours of war, and shall then lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, but such officers as are natives of South America, or married with natives of the country, or regularly domiciliated, shall be at liberty to continue here so long as they behave themselves as becometh good subjects and citizens, taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, or proceed to Great Britain with regular passports, having previously passed the parole of honour, not to serve until they are regularly exchanged.

II. All *bonâ fide* private property, whether belonging to the civil or military servants of the late government, to the magistrates, burghers, and inhabitants of the town of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, to the illustrious the bishop, the clergy; to the churches, monasteries, colleges, foundations, and other public institutions of that kind, shall remain free and unmolested.

III. All persons of every description, belonging to this city and its dependencies, shall receive every protection from the British government, and they shall not be obliged to bear arms against his Catholic majesty; nor shall any person whatever, in the city or its dependencies, take up arms, or otherwise act inimically to his majesty's troops or government.

IV. The Cabildo, magistrates, burghers, and inhabitants, shall preserve all their rights and privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed, and shall continue in full and free exercise of their legal functions, both civil and criminal, under all the respect and protection that can be afforded them by his majesty's government, until his majesty's pleasure is known.

V. The public archives of the town shall receive every protection from his Britannic majesty's government.

VI. The different taxes and duties levied by the magistrates, to remain for the present, and to be collected by them in the same manner, and applied to the same purpose as heretofore, for the general good of the city, until his majesty's pleasure is known.

VII. Every protection shall be given to the full and free excercise of the holy Catholic religion, and all respect shewn to the most illustrious the bishop and all the Holy Clergy.

VIII. The Ecclesiastical Court shall continue in the full and free exercise of all its functions, to be precisely on the same footing as it was heretofore.

IX. The coasting vessels in the river will be given up to their owners, according to a proclamation issued the 30th ult.

X. All public property of every description belonging to the enemies of his Britannic majesty, shall be faithfully delivered up to the captors; and as the Commanders in Chief bind themselves to see the fulfilment of all the preceding Articles, for the benefit of South America, so do the Cabildo and Magistrates bind themselves to see that this last Article is faithfully and honourably complied with.

Given under our hands and seals, in the fortress of Buenos Ayres, the 2d day of July, 1806.

(Signed) W. C. Beresford, Major Gen.

(Signed) Home Popham. Commodore, commanding in Chief.

(Signed) Joseph Ing. de la Quintana, Gov. and Brigadier of Dragoons.

Witness to the above signatures,

(Signed) Francis de Lesica Anselmo Saen Baliente.

(A true copy.)

George William Kennett, Military Secretary.

Castle of Buenos Ayres, July 5, 1706.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Arms, captured at Buenos Ayres, and its Dependencies, viz.

Iron Ordnance—7 eighteen-pounders, 1 twelve-pounder, 8 nine-pounders, 15 six-

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pounders, 6 four-pounders, 8 three-pounders.

Brass Ordnance.—1 thirty-two pounder, 2 twelve-pounders, 2 nine-pounders, 2 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, 16 two pounders, 4 one-pounders, 1 nine and half-inch mortar, 3 five and half-inch mortars, and 1 six-inch howitzer.

550 whole barrels of powder, 2064 muskets with bayonets, 616 carbines, 4079 pistols, 31 musketoons, 1208 swords.

(Signed) J. F. OGILVIE, Capt. commanding Royal and St. Helena Artillery.

Since the above return was sent to Major General Sir David Baird, the following guns, left by the Viceroy in his flight, have been taken, and arms, &c. received:

Brass Ordnance —3 four-pounders, 3 two-pounders, and 1 six-inch howitzer.

139 muskets with bayonets, 71 muskets without bayonets, 85 pouches, 39 swords.

J. F. O.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Major General Beresford, on the 26th and 27th June 1806.

St. Helena Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.

71st Regiment—1 Officer, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file wounded.

St. Helena Infantry—1 rank and file wounded: 1 Officer missing.

Royal Marines—3 rank and file wounded.

Corps of Seamen—1 rank and file killed.

Names of Officers wounded and missing.

Captain Le Blanc, of the 71st Regiment, shot in the leg; since amputated above the knee. Assistant Surgeon Haliday, of the Medical Staff attached to St. Helena Regiment, missing.

Extract of a Letter from Major Gen. Beresford, to the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, 11th July, 1806.

I TRUST the conduct adopted towards the people here, has had its full effect, in impressing upon their minds the honour, generosity, and humanity of the British character; his majesty's ministers will see by the detail of our proceedings, that after the army had passed the Rio Chuelo, the city of Buenos Ayres remained at our mercy, and that, in fact, the only conditions on which I entered were such as I pleased to offer, and which humanity, and a regard to our national character, would naturally give under any circumstances. However, to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, we not only consented to put in writing my promises, but acceded to many conditions not expected by them; and, contrary to direct stipulation, gave up to the proprietors all the coasting vessels captured, with their cargoes, and of which I annex a return*, and the value of which amounted to one million and a half of dollars, and, which being done with the views already exposed, will, I trust, meet with his majesty's approbation.

I have the honour to inform his majesty's ministers, that I had detached Capt. Arbuthnot, of the 20th Light Dragoons, on the 3d instant, with a party consisting of seven dragoons, and twenty infantry, (the whole mounted) to a place called Luxan, fifty miles distant. My principal object was to have the country reconnoitred, and to see what were the dispositions of the inhabitants; but with the avowed object of escorting back some of the treasure which had been taken from here, and to prevent its following the viceroy, which I had reason to suspect was intended, though it was said to be all private property; and, in which case, we had declared, if brought back, it should be given to its owners, if of this city.—Capt. Arbuthnot returned last night; and I am glad to say with information of a pleasing nature; for your lordship will see, by this detachment passing so easily through the country, that whatever their present inclinations may be, there is no very great danger from any hostile intentions against us: and Capt. Arbuthnot reports rather favourably of the general dispositions of the people. The country to Luxan, as I have already represented, in general the whole of it, is a perfect flat, and the view of the horizon obstructed by nothing but the immense herds of horses and cattle—but principally horned cattle.

Luxan is situated on a river of the same name, and where there is a bridge over it, and the route leading to all the

* It has been found difficult to procure the return of vessels here alluded to, at least the names of all. They are of various classes, from one hundred and fifty tons downwards, and amount in the whole to one hundred and eighty in number.

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interior provinces, and I rather think it will be adviseable on many accounts, that I possess myself of it, which I can do by a small detachment. Much of the treasure was caught actually going to Cordova, and the rest, but for the opportune arrival of the party, would have been pillaged.

The waggons conveying this treasure may be expected here to-morrow.—Those with the royal treasure, and that of the Philippine company, arrived some time since, and is already embarked.

The Hon. Major Deane, who is the bearer of these dispatches, will give any farther information to his majesty's ministers, that they may desire; and I beg to recommend him as an officer deserving of any mark of favour that his majesty may be graciously pleased to bestow on him.

PROCLAMATION.

By William Carr Beresford, Major General commanding in Chief his Britannic Majesty's Forces employed on the east coast of South America, and Lieutenant Governor of Buenos Ayres and all its Dependencies.

The town of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies being now subject to his Britannic majesty by the energy of his majesty's arms, the major-general, with a view of establishing a perfect confidence in the liberality and justice of his majesty's government, and quieting the minds of all the inhabitants who are now in the city, or who from the apprehension of the general casualties of war may have quitted it, thinks it necessary to proclaim without a moment's loss of time, that it is his majesty's most gracious intention that the people of Buenos Ayres, and such other provinces in the Rio de la Plata, as may eventually come under his protection, shall enjoy the full and free exercise of their religion, and that every respect shall be shewn to its holy ministers.

That the courts of justice shall continue the exercise of their functions in all cases of civil or criminal procedure, with such references to the major-general as were had to the viceroy on former occasions, and the major-general pledges himself that as far as depends on him every thing shall be done to bring those processes to an immediate and just issue.

All private property of every description shall receive the most ample protection, and whatever may be required by the troops, either of provisions or other articles, shall be immediately paid for at such prices as may be fixed on by the Cabildo.

The major-general therefore calls upon the most illustrious bishop, his co-adjutors, and all ecclesiastical orders, foundations, colleges, heads of corporate bodies, mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, to explain to the inhabitants in general, that they are ever to be protected in their religion and property; and until the pleasure of his Britannic majesty is known, they are to be governed by their own municipal laws.

The major-general thinks it necessary to acquaint the general and commercial interest of the country, that it is his majesty's most gracious intention that a free trade shall be opened and permitted to South America, similar to that enjoyed by all others of his majesty's colonies, particularly the island of Trinidada, whose inhabitants have felt peculiar benefits from being under the government of a sovereign powerful enough to protect them from any insult, and generous enough to give them such commercial advantages as they could not enjoy under the administration of any other country.

With the promise of such rigid protection to the established religion of the country and the exercise of its civil laws, the major-general trusts that all good citizens will unite with him in their exertions to keep the town quiet and peaceable, as they may now enjoy a free trade, and all the advantages of a commercial intercourse with Great Britain, where no oppression exists, and which he understands has been the only thing wanting by the rich province of Buenos Ayres, and the inhabitants of South America in general, to make it the most prosperous country in the world.

The major-general has now only to call upon the magistrates to send to the different farmers in the country, and induce them to bring into the markets provisions and vegetables of every description, for which they shall be immediately paid, and any complaints which may be made shall be redressed without delay.

● It having been represented to the

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major-general, that some of the existing duties bear too hard on the enterprise of commerce, he has determined to take the earliest opportunity of informing himself on that subject, from the best commercial authorities, and he will then make such reductions in the overbearing duties as may seem most conducive to the interest of the country, until the pleasure of his Britannic majesty is known.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD,
Maj. Gen. and Lieut. Gov.

(A correct copy)
GEO. W. KENNETT, Mil. Sec.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces by Land and Sea.

Although the laws of war give all ships, barges, vessels, boats, and craft of every description in harbours, rivers, and creeks, to the captors, yet the commanders in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces by land and sea, feeling that such captures will distress the owners of small vessels, as they may be the only means by which they gain their livelihood, and anxiously wishing to give every encouragement to real industry, and every accommodation to the inhabitants of South America, do by this proclamation give up all such small vessels as shall appear to be really vessels carrying on the coasting trade of the river. And they at the same time call upon all the owners of those vessels, and the inhabitants in general, to see that no imposition is practised on the captors by the vessels claiming this act of grace, that are not entitled to it. The captors trust they merit this attention from their liberal conduct to the inhabitants of South America, and their desire to do every thing in their power to promote the happiness of the country.

The description of vessels included in this proclamation, are to be named by Capt. Lajunor, and Capt. Thompson, captain of the port.

Given under our hands, in the Castle of Buenos Ayres, the 30th day of June, 1806.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.
HOME POPHAM.

A true copy,

GEO. WM. KENNETT, Mil. Sec.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major Gen. Beresford to the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, 16th July.

I am now able to transmit nearly an account of the money which has been received as prize under the terms of my agreement with the acting governor of the place, previous to my entering the town. The statement shews the various departments and public bodies whence the sums forming the total has been derived; the sum of one million, eighty-six thousand, two hundred and eighty dollars is going home in his majesty's ship Narcissus, and Sir Home Popham and myself have thought it right to reserve here for the exigencies of the army and navy a considerable sum; and for the purpose of keeping down the exchange on bills drawn by the respective services, and which would otherwise bring the dollar to an enormous price.

It is estimated that the merchandise in the King's stores, principally Jesuit's bark and quicksilver, and which is in the Philippine Company's stores, with the little that is retained of floating property, will amount, if it can be disposed of, to between two and three millions of dollars. Of the bullion delivered in, some is claimed as private property, and which shall be delivered in the same spirit of liberality with which, we trust, it will be considered we have acted here. The sixty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety dollar's were yesterday delivered to the Consulada, on their assurance only that it belonged to the people of this town, and they have a claim upon forty or fifty thousand dollars more, which will be settled this day.

Account of Monies, &c. received in consequence of an Agreement on the 28th of June, 1806, and then brought from and near Luxam.

Buenos Ayres, July 16, 1806.
Embarked on board his Majesty's ship Narcissus,

	Dollars.
Royal treasure; brought in by Mr. Casamajor - - - - -	208,519
Philippine Company; ditto -	108,000
Post Office; ditto - - - - -	56,872
Tobacco Administration; ditto	94,323
Custom House; ditto - - - -	57,000
Carried over	524,714

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	Dollars.
Brought over	524,714
From the Agent of the Philippine Company - - - -	100,000
114 skins, containing each 3000 dollars; brought back from Luzam by Captain Arbuthnot's party - - - - -	342,000
2 boxes, ditto - - - - -	5,932
Gold bar; ditto - - - - -	562
71 ingots of silver - - - -	113,000
	1,086,298

Remains in the Treasury.

From the Agent of the Philippine Company - - - -	30,000
Consulada; brought back from Luzam by Capt. Arbuthnot's party - - - - - - -	61,790
32½ linen bags*; ditto - - -	32,500
38 Boxes†; brought back from Luzam by Capt. Arbuthnot's party - - - - - - -	76,090
Box found in the house of a priest	4,825
	205,115

Embarked on board the Narcissus - - - - - - - -	1086,208
Remains in the Treasury -	205,115
Total	1,291,323

Admiralty Office, Sept. 3.

Capt. Donnelly, of his Majesty's ship Narcissus, arrived last night at this office with a dispatch from Commodore Sir Home Popham, Knt. addressed to William Marsden, Esq. of which the following is a copy:

Narcissus, off Buenos Ayres, July 6.

SIR,

In the letter which I had the honour to address you from St. Helena, on the 30th of April, I fully explained, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the motives that induced me to press so strongly the urgency and expediency of undertaking an expedition against the enemy's settlements in the Rio de la Plata.

I have therefore only to give you a short detail of the proceedings of the squadron; previously congratulating their Lordships on his Majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies; the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South America.

To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture in addition to assure their Lordships of the extreme healthiness of the climate, I trust I only hold out a consolation that the friends of every person employed on this expedition are justly entitled to, and which I am satisfied will be equally gratifying to the feelings of every British subject.

As I considered it an object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information in the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of Captain Rowley on the 27th of May, and preceded it in the Narcissus for that purpose.

On the 8th ult. we anchored near the Island of Flores; and, after passing Monte-Video the following day, we detained a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received was generally confirmed. On the 11th we fell in with the Encounter and Ocean transports near the south coast of the river; and on the 13th we joined the squadron.

It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was lost in removing the marine battalion to the Narcissus, the Encounter, and the transports, for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the Diadem blockaded the port of Monte-Video, and the Raisonable and Diomede, by way of demonstration cruised near Maldonado and other assailable points.

Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, adverse winds, and currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honour to command, those difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored in the afternoon of the 25th off Point Quelmey à Poulchin, about twelve miles from Buenos Ayres.

As it was impossible for the Narcissus to approach the shore on account of the shoalness of the water, the Encounter was run in so close as

* Not counted, but supposed 1000 dollars each.

† Not counted, but supposed 2000 dollars each.

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to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity: the whole, however, was landed in the course of the evening without the least opposition; consisting of the detachment of his Majesty's troops from the Cape, and that from St. Helena, with the marine battalion under the orders of Captain King, of his Majesty's ship the Diadem, which was composed of the marines of the squadron augmented by the incorporation of some seamen, and three companies of Royal Blues from the same source of enterprise, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform.

The enemy was posted at the village of Reduction, which was on an eminence about two miles from the beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies, which, however, proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure.

This in some measure checked our advancement, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it was impossible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent disposition of General Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon however satisfied the enemy that his only safety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the satisfaction of seeing from the ships near four thousand Spanish cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and dangers by which he was opposed.

I have probably trespassed on a line that does not immediately belong to me, but I could not resist the gratification of relating to their lordships what I saw; assuring myself, at the same time they will be convinced, if the enemy had given the squadron an equal opportunity, I should have had the pleasing duty of reporting an honourable issue to the effect of their eminent zeal and exertions.

On the 27th, in the morning, we saw some firing near the banks of the River Chello, but it blew so hard, that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore during that day.

Early on the 28th, a royal salute was fired from the Castle of Buenos Ayres, in honour of his Majesty's colours being hoisted in South America, and instantly returned by the ships lying off the town.

I now consider it to be a proper moment for acknowledging in terms of the sincerest gratitude, my high sense of the zealous and animated conduct of every officer and man in the squadron which I have the extraordinary good fortune to command.

Captain Rowley, with Captain Edmonds under his orders, continued as long as the weather would permit an advantageous demonstration off Maldonado.

Captain Donnelly, who did me the favour of requesting that I would go up the river in the Narcissus, and to whom, from his rank, no specific service could be assigned in our small scale of operations, applied himself in every occasion were he could promote the objects of the expedition:—and, as he is charged with this dispatch, I take the liberty of recommending him to their Lordship's protection, under a full conviction they will obtain, through him, every information which they have a right to expect from an officer of great intelligence and long meritorious service.

I consider Captain King, with the officers of the Marine Battalion, so completely under the Report of Gen. Beresford, that I shall only state to their Lordships my extreme satisfaction on hearing personally from the General how highly he appreciated every part of their conduct, particularly the celerity with which they transported the artillery and troops across the Rio Chello after the bridge was burnt by the enemy.

Lieut. Talbot, of the Encounter, manifested great zeal in every instance where it was necessary to call on him; Lieut. Groves, of the Diadem was also very active in landing the ordnance and ordnance stores, and I think it highly proper to state to their Lordships that the masters and crews of the different transports behaved with great attention during the whole of this service.

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I inclose a copy of the terms* granted to the inhabitants after the capture of the city, by which their Lordships will see that the coasting vessels in the river, supposed with their cargoes to amount to one million and a half of dollars, were restored to the proprietors; for an early record to the country of the great liberality of his Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOME POPHAM.

I have sent Lieutenant Groves to take possession of Ensenada de Baragan, a port to the eastward of Buenos Ayres, where I understand there are two gun-vessels and two merchant ships.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

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The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte, containing every authentic Particular by which his extraordinary Character has been formed, with a concise History of the Events that have occasioned his unparalleled Elevation, and a Philosophical Review of his Manners and Policy as a Soldier, a Statesman, and a Sovereign. Illustrated with Portraits, by W. L. Van-ess. No. I. 6d. To be completed in 24 numbers.

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An Abridgement of the History of New England, for the Use of Young Persons. By H. Adams. 3s.

A summary Account of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata; including its Geographical Position, Climate, &c. Extracted from the best Authorities. 8vo. 3s.

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* See Major General Beresford's dispatches.

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of Somerset, August 2, 1806. Taken in Short Hand by A. Fraser. 2s. 6d.

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vember 3, 1805. By L. Halloran, D.D. 2s. 6d.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE events that have occurred since our last report, are of a very interesting nature; and some of them do great honour to the English character. The Emperor of the French is attempting, to the utmost of his power, to do us a great and essential service, by shutting us out entirely from any concern in the Continent of Europe; and it would have been well for us, if we could have been persuaded some time ago, that our strength and our treasure might have been much better employed than in alliances, which drained us of our wealth, and were incapable of assisting in a common cause. A new scene is open to the exertions of Britain. Another continent may employ us, in which we may not only enrich this country, but do service to the inhabitants under our protection, and general service to mankind. The mind is lost in contemplating the manifold advantages that would result from a complete abandonment of our former European politics, and by applying ourselves solely to our native element.

The possession of the Cape of Good Hope has led to another establishment. We say an establishment, under the hope that nothing shall induce us to give up a glorious conquest; a conquest in which, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, less of the horrors of war have been experienced, than in any similar event perhaps from the beginning of the world. Our military commanders, the admiral and the general at the Cape of Good Hope, formed a plan for the conquest of the Spanish settlement on the river La Plata, in South America. For the execution of this great object, they embarked about sixteen hundred men, and with great skill effected a landing within a few miles of Buenos Ayres, the principal town of the settlement, and supposed to contain a population of thirty thousand persons. Soon after the landing, they marched against a body of four thousand Spaniards, who, after a little firing, fled from our troops, and scarcely any further resistance was made; for our army marched into the town, before the articles of capitulation could be drawn up and signed, and they were actually signed when we were in possession of the city.

Here was a fine opportunity of imitating the French, in plundering the inhabitants of almost every thing they had. But British honour and British valour would not condescend to such meanness. The war was between the two governments: the right of conquest had confered on us whatever belonged to the ancient government of Spain. This alone was demanded.—The property of individuals, and of civil and religious communities was respected; the laws and customs of the country were permitted to remain in full force; and the astonished inhabitants of Buenos Ayres saw nothing in the dreaded name of conquerors, but real deliverers from an arbitrary and oppressive yoke. Popery is the established religion of the country, and the Inquisition preserves its inhuman rites: but under a Protestant government the clergy will not be able to oppress their people, and liberty of conscience will be established. The bigotry of the Spaniards will gradually subside; and finding the Heretics so much more humane and benevolent than their Catholic brethren, the province will want none of the ancient rigours to preserve peace and tranquillity.

But how could an army of less than

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two thousand persons take possession, or how can they keep possession of an extensive province. We hope that such a question may ever excite astonishment in the breast of an Englishman, and that our posterity may never be degraded so low, as to lose the spirit and character of their ancestors. The same causes produce the same effects. Spanish America groans under the same evils as the mother country, intolerance and superstition. A society for the Suppression of Vice has deprived both countries of their ancient sentiments of honour: and, if the society of the same name in England should be permitted to go on in its infamous course, it will produce precisely the same effects in this country. A Spaniard could not speak, could not move, without his words and actions being controuled by the civil or religious powers. If a few persons were met together, and indulged in any pastime, this was construed into a riot; if the least word was spoken that could be twisted into an expression of derision on either government or religion, the poor speaker expiated his crime in the cells of the Inquisition. The priest and the alguazil were ever at the heels of every man; and the miseries of this species of government are finely described by a Spanish writer, whose language, admirably translated by the present Lord Holland, is before the public, and deserves to be read by every Englishman. We particularly recommend it to those members of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, now holding their meetings in this capital, and particularly for those people who lately met together to deliberate on the propriety of shutting up pastry-cooks shops on a Sunday, which ended in the impudent resolve, that for the present things might remain as they were, but particular care should be taken of the space interposed between the shutters.

Under the bondage of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, a bondage worse than Egyptian, the population of Buenos Ayres could have no spirit to defend their homes. They had no homes, no country. Birth had placed them in the country; but all the links which attach us to our soil and to society were rusted or broken. The extensive territory around them was productive to no purpose. A fine river offered them the means of conveying their commodities to the sea, but there was no spirit of enterprise. A rigorous government shut them out from all the light that has blazed upon the old world, and ignorance was supposed to be the best security for their obedience. A new system, and a far more liberal one, will be established. An immense trade may be carried on between this country and Buenos Ayres, and a small force will not only secure us the possession of the country, but lay open all the commerce of Peru and Chili to our ships. A meeting of merchants has been held upon the subject; and the resolves of our cabinet will be known before our next. A liberal and enlightened policy will, we trust, do every thing for our new subjects, that is consistent with the sovereignty of this country, and will look for the true return in a friendly intercourse and exchange of commodities, not in such schemes as tend to aggrandize a few individuals, and to produce immatured independence.

The attack, which we have so successfully made in the South of Spanish America, will have a good effect on Miranda's expedition; but no accounts to be depended on have as yet reached us, respecting this adventurer. The same dislike of the Spanish government pervades the Caraccas, as prevailed at Buenos Ayres: and, if Miranda has but force enough to stand the first attack, there cannot be a doubt that numbers will join his standard. It will be as serviceable to us, that he should succeed in rendering that part of the country independent of Spain, as if it was conquered by our arms. Our manufactures will then find a free entrance into the country, and there will, for many years, be sufficient employment for all our industry.

As our arms have been distinguished for spirit and humanity in Spanish America, in another part of the world English prowess has been displayed in a manner worthy of this country. It is to be lamented, that we have no great reason to expect any ultimate advantage to be derived from our success. The battle of Maida, in Calabria, will, however, be long remembered. The pride of the French has been humbled, and they have had a taste of what they

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might expect, if they invaded this country. Our troops, about four thousand in number, were embarked in Sicily, and landed in Calabria. Soon after their landing they attacked the French, double of their number, and with all the advantage of position. A few discharges of musquetry took place, and a charge was made by mutual consent by both sides. In awful silence they rushed forward with bayonets fixed, and to be transfixed, it might be expected, in each others breasts. But French valour could bring one side only to the clash of the bayonets: the moment our's touched their's, terror pervaded their ranks; they fled in dismay; a horrible carnage was made; a vast number were made prisoners; and the remainder saved their lives by flight. The French, in the neighbouring fortresses, were compelled to send in speedy submissions, to preserve their lives from the fury of an enraged populace. Unfortunately we had not troops enough to keep possession of what we had so gallantly conquered: but a judicious mode of attacking the country, by means of our shipping, and properly supported by the army en masse, might shake the new king of Naples on his throne: yet to what purpose would this be done? What would be gained by restoring the country to its ancient masters, Bigotry, Superstion, and the Lazarons?

Our last mentioned the destruction of the German constitution, by the league formed of certain princes under the protection of the emperor of France, but still their remained other princes, who had not withdrawn their allegiance from the emperor of Germany. They might still have retained their ancient forms: they might still have acknowledged their emperor: their diet, though diminished by the loss of one half of its members, might still have retained its influence over the rest. But the house of Austria, that had so long maintained its superiority in the empire, was now completely humbled, and trembling for its own dominions, was under the necessity of obeying every decree of a conqueror. He insisted upon the absolute renunciation of the empire of Germany, and the emperor of Austria submitted. He absolved all his subjects from their allegiance, electors, dukes, and common people. He would be no longer emperor, and the diet could not again be called, according to its accustomed forms. The king of England, as elector of Hanover, had no longer a lord paramount; but also he could no longer call for the protection of the Germanic body. The states were left to make various arrangements for themselves: they had no head, and the greater part were too weak to depend on their own energies. Sweden had united Pomerania to itself. Denmark possesses Holstein, and is expected soon to follow the example: what the other states will do, we must leave to time to discover.

This catastrophe has in a strange manner confounded all politics. We left in our last, Prussia and Sweden at loggerheads, and the king of England warring against Prussia, on the account of Hanover. All is now changed. Sweden and Prussia have made up their differences, and the latter, if she means to keep possession of Hanover, must most probably, enter into a war with France, to affectuate its purpose. What is England to do? Is she to unite with France to gain the electorate? Never did caprice reign so completely in the European world. Nothing is fixed. There are no principles, on which to form any conclusion. They, who are friends to-day, to-morrow will be enemies, and from the want of a well digested plan among his opponents, the French emperor is enabled to carry on all his purposes. But this is not seen, or pretended not to be seen, by many of our writers in the public papers. They can in an instant raise a sufficient strength to oppose Buonaparte, and a single circumstance of little or no weight in itself, has raised their hopes to the utmost, and by another attempt, the towering hopes of France are to be effectually crushed.

Their hopes are now fixed on Russia; on Russia, who was supposed in our last to have made her peace with France. A negociation had not only been opened between the two powers, but a treaty of peace had been signed at Paris, and for its completion it waited only for the ratification of it at Petersburgh. A new scene there presented itself. The Autocrat of the Russias summoned in a very solemn manner

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his council, laid open to them his designs, and surprised them with an absolute refusal to ratify the treaty. This refusal was notified to the ministers of all the foreign powers at the court, with an intimation, that the Autocrat would willingly consent to a treaty, which should have for its basis, a solid foundation for the deliverance of Europe from all its troubles. It is pretended, that the plenipotentiary of Russia exceeded his powers: but what are the points on which the disagreement arose, we have not at present any mode of ascertaining. It is sufficient that the Autocrat was displeased with the treaty of his minister, and thus the negotiation ended.

The displeasure of the Autocrat may dissolve a negotiation, or annul a treaty, but it becomes a serious matter for the discussion of other courts, how far they can rely upon a power of this kind. His forces are at a great distance from the field of action; and before they can render any effectual assistance to the cause, the allies, as was the case with Austria, may be ruined. But Prussia has sufficient ground to be discontented? Allowed: Will her situation be improved by entering into the contest? The great Frederick is not now upon the throne; and Prussia and Russia, when united, would have to contend with a sovereign greater than the great Frederick, and with generals very different from those who were the favourites of the Autocrat, at the battle of Austerlitz. Russia then may do what she pleases. Her interference one way or the other is of little consequence; and Prussia may march its troops backwards and forwards, but will most probably sit down very contentedly with the quiet possession of Hanover.

The new governments have begun to act. A meeting of the states has been held at Dusseldorf, at which the French great duke presided. The German pride must have been not a little humbled, when he addressed their nobility, the proudest nobility in the world, and with the least reason. He requested them to unite with the faithful commons, in advising measures for the better government, and improvement of the country, assuring them of his hearty co-operation: and there can be little doubt, that under the activity of the Frenchman, the country will be much improved; the stupidity of the German notions of blood will be corrected; and the commons will be restored to their proper state in society.

At Paris the negotiations are continued between France and England, but the progress made is very uncertain. Our successes in Calabria and South America, may have a beneficial tendency, but it cannot be expected that Hanover will be permitted to return to England, though the disputes with Prussia might bring about such an arrangement, that the Duke of York should have that and some adjoining territory with the title of king. We have, however, nothing to apprehend from the power of France, if we keep true to maritime politics, and leave the continent to itself. The materials, of which some cabinets are made, do not suit our natures, and a flimsy confederacy, like that made by the flimsy politician Pitt, would end only in a similar catastrophe.

The presence of our fleet at Lisbon, under the command of Lord St. Vincent, excites many conjectures. Among them, one is, the removal of the Prince Regent, with all his court, to the Brasils, and perhaps a wiser measure could not be adopted by him, if, instead of an uncertain throne, he had determined to secure to himself a kingdom, capable of being under proper management, as glorious as any in the world. The Brasils enjoy every advantage of climate and situation, and our neighbourhood to them, by the possession of the river La Plata, must destroy the narrow policy by which they have hitherto been governed. Portugal will be no loser by the absence of its court.

Our domestic politics have been much embarrassed by the death of Mr. Fox. This melancholy event has been for some time expected, and it is singular, that the two rivals for political fame, expired so near in time to each other. A comparison between them will occupy the pens of many writers, but one effect of their loss, it is to be hoped, will be less of declamation in the house of commons, and more of real attention to the business of the state. Both had peculiar talents. Fox excelled in argument; Pitt in brilliant

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elocution: neither possessed the distinguishing quality, which belongs to a statesman, for which the late Lord Chatham was so justly famed. The affection, that a numerous party of friends entertained for Mr. Fox, is a proof of the goodness of his heart: they loved the man: the zeal affected for the memory of Mr. Pitt, belonged only to the minister. Both these celebrated men died at a time unfortunate for their character. Pitt, just when the madness of his schemes was developed by the fatal catastrophe at Austerlitz. Fox, after he had gained possession of power, and before he had realised a single object of his former professions.

The death of Mr. Fox has made a vacancy for Westminster, and the filling of it up is a matter of no small difficulty, and tends to shew the state in which he has left the party, that went by his name. A meeting of the electors was called, with a view to find a proper person to be nominated as the future representative; but a young nobleman and an Irish gentleman had previously offered themselves as candidates. At the meeting the eyes of all were fixed on Mr. Sheridan, who evidently had turned his attention to this quarter, but in a very able and affecting speech, he declined the offer. The Irish gentleman seemed to have no party of consequence in his favour, and the chairman of the meeting was decidedly in favour of Lord Percy. This favour he manifested in a manner not very becoming the situation of a chairman, nor useful to the person whom he supported, and on the shew of hands, a very large majority was decisively against the pretensions of the young lord. What these pretensions are, independent of the fortune, which he is likely to possess, the public as yet has had no opportunity of knowing. He is but just of age, and no opportunity has hitherto been afforded to him of distinguishing himself. In short, he is, as to the commons of England, a perfectly *novus homo*; and it was very properly observed at the meeting, that, though this was the age of young Rosciuses, it did not become the city of Westminster to chose one for its representative. The meeting broke up, without having selected a person to be nominated, and a future day was named for taking the subject into consideration.

From these occurrences it is scarcely possible, that the election should pass over without a contest. A candidate will start most probably at the post, if one is not previously nominated: and, indeed it will not do the city much credit, if, after having been represented by a man of most distinguished talents, it should choose for a successor a youth, totally unknown, and depending entirely on the character of a ducal house. Besides, there is a great deal of business, belonging to a representation of Westminster, on which some stress might be laid, if the city had not shewn how little it regarded such a circumstance; by sending repeatedly to parliament a representative, who was, from his other occupations, incapable of attending his duty in parliament. Long however as elections have been in use in this country, the object of them is but partially understood, and the scenes, developed by a Westminster election, console foreigners for the disadvantages attending the want of them in their own country.

The effect of Mr. Fox's death, in the state of parties in this country, must be very considerable. There is now no man of preponderating abilities on any side: no one to whom a body of men can look up as to their head. The Grenvilles will be very powerful. The firm of the house is strong, and the advantage of possessing the prime minister, will increase, to a very high degree, its influence. Other parties are so broke to pieces, have so few points of union, that now seems to be the favourable moment for all to give up little points, and dedicate themselves to the service of the country. The miserable ambition of Mr. Pitt, has made this more than ever necessary, as his whole aim seems to have been to rule by himself alone; and to destroy, wherever he met with it, every species of talent in the country. The injury he has done to the nation in this respect, cannot for a long time, and may never be rectified.

The monied interest, besides the fluctuations of omnium, has been agitated by the pursuit of a man, who was guilty of a very considerable fraud in the Stock Exchange. He was taken in the Isle of Man, and brought

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before the Lord Mayor, where a curious kind of investigation has taken place. Counsel has been heard on both sides, to determine whether the man has been guilty of any crime or not; and, if he has, what the crime is. The proceeding seems to us to be of a novel and very extraordinary nature, and we cannot see any reason, why the defendant should have entered at all into the question. It was the business of the prosecutors to lay their complaints before the lord mayor: the facts are sufficiently evident, and the crime ought to be clearly pointed out. The penalties of false imprisonment would then lay on the head of the proper person, if he had been unjustly committed to prison: but it is a dangerous precedent, to suffer our ancient laws to be broken through, with respect to criminal proceedings. We ought to be particularly careful of this, as the monied interest is very strong, and it is natural for it to go to the utmost limit of the law, for its security. That limit must not be exceeded.

Many parts of the country have been gratified by the progress of the Prince of Wales through them. In every place he has been received with the strongest marks of attachment to his person, and to the house of Brunswick; the house elected by the country for the support and defence of its liberties. To the addresses of a vast variety of corporations, his royal highness made appropriate answers, with that dignity of courtesy, which so much becomes him; and he will return to the capital, as much pleased with his fellow countrymen, as they were with him, and such progresses cannot fail of having a beneficial influence on both parties.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

THE Board of Agriculture has this year offered various premiums for the promotion of that useful science; among which are the three following:—

1. "To the persons who shall produce to the Board the model of the best and cheapest cottage, on the scale of one inch to a foot; with estimates of the expense of erecting it—from five to ten guineas, according to merit.

2. "It having been represented to the Board, that there are roads in some parts of the Kingdom where much carriers' work is regularly done with one-horse carts; and as, in such cases, it is conceived that it might be easy for such carriers to substitute oxen, or spayed heifers, in some of their carts for comparison, the Board will give to the carrier, or other person, who shall make the experiment, in the most satisfactory manner, during one year, and report the result to the Board, 50 guineas. It is required, that the oxen be fed in the same manner as the horses, and not to be under five years old.

3. "To the person who shall discover a principle which may lighten the draught of oxen to carriages, 20 guineas, being the amount of a legacy left by the late colonel Goate, of Brent Elleigh, in Suffolk, for this specific purpose."

Married.] By special licence, at her Grace's house in Portman-square, John Manners, esq. M. P. for Ilchester, to her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh.—Major John Malcom of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Eleanor Todd, of Darlington.—At Hampstead, John Armitage Brown, esq. to Miss Jane E. Mavor.—At St. Saviour's, Southwark, John Fisher Barker, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Watson; and at the same time and place, William Lardner, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Margaretta Watson, only daughter of William W. esq. of the Borough High-street.—At Hackney, Mr. John Austin, of Cornhill, stockbroker, to Mrs. Collier, widow of W. C. esq. of Stoke Newington.—Isaac Chamberlain, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Mrs. Hewitt, widow of John Hewitt, esq. of Bishopston Hall, Wilts.—Lieutenant Rudhall, of the South Devon militia, to Miss Louisa Dunbar, daughter of Sir George Dunbar.—Chas. Pipon, esq. of the East-India Company's service, to Miss Martha Dumaresq, third daughter of Sir John D. of Jersey.—The Rev. John Hole, rector

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of Woolfordisworthy and Broadwood Kelly, Devon, to Miss Sophia Brassey, second daughter of the late Nathaniel B. esq.—The Rev. Thomas Bennet, to Miss Levett, only daughter of the late Francis L. esq.—At St. Alban's, Mr. Thomas Sharp, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Francis Sibley, eldest daughter of Joseph S. esq.—At Rotherhithe, Wm. Hollamby, esq. to Miss Sarah Zouch.—At Lambeth, Wm. Tate, esq. to Miss Simpson, of Hernehill.—Arthur Stert, esq. of Clifford-street, to Miss Augusta Milford, of Pitt's-hill, Petworth.—Hon. George Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, to Miss Head, of St. Andrew's Hall, Norfolk.—Chas. Fassett Burnet, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss Batons, of Clapham. At Islington, Robert Awister, of Southall Green, to Miss Crowther, of the former place.—At Mary-le-bonne Church, Arthur Champernoone, esq. of Darlington, to Miss Buller, of Morval.—Mr. Joseph Wassell, of Parliament-street, to Miss Marriot, of Old Broad-street.—At St. Martin's, Mr. John Cording, of the Strand, jeweller, to Miss Wilson.—At Finchley, Mr. Piper, of Oxford-street, to Miss Brown, of Hendon.—At Chelsea, Wm. Gosling, of Roehampton, esq. to the Hon. Charlotte de Gray, second daughter of Lord Walsingham.

Died.] At the Duke of Devonshire's seat, at Chiswich, aged 59, after having been twice tapped for the dropsy, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. The best account of the life of this great statesman will be found in Nos. 16 and 17 of the Universal Magazine, for March and April, 1805, together with a correct portrait of him. In our next, we shall give some further particulars of his life, and an account of his last illness.—At Dulwich, after two days illness, the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. A further account of this nobleman will appear in our next.—In Great Ormond-street, Captain James Colnett, of the Royal Navy, late commander of the Glatton. He was promoted to the rank of post in the year 1796.—In John-street, St. James's-square, Mr. Winkfield, Yeoman of the Mouth to his Majesty.—Mr. Whitfell, one of his Majesty's cooks, who has left property to the amount of upwards of 12,000*l.* without any relation to inherit it.—Suddenly, Mr. Smith, printer, of King-street, Seven Dials.—He was returning to town from Highgate, and on arriving at the end of the New Road he was seized with a fit, fell on the pathway, and remained so for some time. A gentleman coming past in his chaise procured him assistance, and conveyed him to the house of a surgeon contiguous, where he expired soon after he was taken in, though every effort was made for his recovery.—At Clock-House, Peckham, James Smith, esq. aged 75.—At Pentonville, Wm. Eglin, esq. aged 66.—In Great Titchfield-street, Mr. George Dubourg, professor of geography, the French language, &c.—At Brompton Grove, Edward Daniel, esq.—At Chelsea, Edward Nairne, esq. F.R.S. aged 81, formerly optician to his Majesty in Cornhill.—In Hanover-street, Lieutenant Colonel Skyring, of the Royal Artillery.—In Soho-square, Mrs. White, relict of Dr. Thomas White.—In Gower-street, aged 81, James Galloway, esq.—Suddenly, at his apartments at the Society of Antiquaries, Somerset Place, the Rev. John Brand, A. M. secretary of that society, &c. &c. of whom a further account in our next.—Mr. Michael Hayman, of Clement's-inn, attorney at law.—At his house, in Conduit-street, James Robson, esq. many years an eminent bookseller in New Bond-street.—At Brompton, aged 73, Francis Grogan, esq. clerk to the commissioners of the Court of Requests, and many years Deputy High Bailiff of the City and Liberties of Westminster.—In Baker-street, Portman-square, Miss A. H. Buchanan, of Londonderry.—In Tavistock-place, Mrs. Curling, wife of Daniel C. esq.—At Waltham Green, Captain Cæsar Hawkins, of the 8th regiment of Light Dragoons.—In George-street, Surry Road, Mr. W. B. Morris, of the Legacy Duty Office, Somerset Place.—In Russel Place, Fitzroy-square, Lachlan Mc. Lachlan, esq. late Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th regiment of foot.—At Twickenham, aged 87, Mrs. Cambridge, relict of the late Richard Owen C. esq.—At Stoke Newington, Miss Caroline F. Robley, one of the daughters of the late J. Robley, esq. of that

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place. Her death was occasioned by the breaking of a blood vessel at her brother's house in Russel-square, about ten weeks since, succeeded by a rapid decline which baffled all medical skill.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in Alphabetical Order.

BERKSHIRE

Died.] At Old Windsor, Mrs. Warrington, wife of the Rev. William W. vicar of that parish.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Campton, Mr. J. H. Barber, of Nottingham, to Miss Greham, daughter of Richard G. esq. of Chisksand Lodge.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Penzance, Mrs. Scobell, wife of Mr. A. Scobell, attorney at law.

CAMBRIDGE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Keppel Hodson, aged 28, son of Mr. H. printer.—The Rev. James Goodwin, vicar of Lewerdon, Northamptonshire, and formerly fellow of King's College, B.A. 1759. M.A. 1759.—At Shelford, Mrs. Wale, wife of Lieutenant Colonel W. of the 67th regiment.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Irthington, Mr. James Routledge, of Oldwall, to Miss Mary Philipson, of Pateshill.—At Longtown. Mr. Batty, surgeon, to Miss Black.—At Workington, Ralph Fisher, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Hewitt, daughter of Captain John H.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Gill, of Caldersgate.—Mr. John Story, late of Blackhall, aged 61.—At Morpeth, Miss M. Marr, daughter of Mr. John M.—At Egremont, Mr. Wm. Gaitshill, draper.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Benjamin Donbavand, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Catharine Danbavin, of Beechpool.—At Stockport, G. Younghusband, esq. of the 3d Dragoons, to Miss Astley, sister of F. D. Astley, esq. of Dukenfield Lodge.—Robert Langley Appleyard, esq. of New Ormond-street, London, to Miss Prescott, daughter of the Rev. Charles Prescott, rector of Stockport.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Buxton, John Atkinson Blanchard, esq. formerly commander of the York and Rockingham East Indiamen.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. Hall, to Miss Archer.—At Auckland, Mr. John Atkinson, of Temple Sowerby, to Mrs. Wilde, of Durham.—At Ebchester, Mr. John Newton, of Mickley, to Miss Surtees.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. William Nicholson, of Danby, near Whitby, to Miss Lydia Dunning.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. William Mitchell, aged 46.—Mr. John Adamson, of Crossgate, aged 83.—Mrs. Proud, widow of the late Mr. John P. aged 74.—Mr. John Wall, chemist.—At South Shields, Mrs. Hannah Cousens.—Mrs. Magnay, wife of Mr. M. ship owner.—At Darlington, Mrs. Burnet, wife of Mr. B. of the King's Head, inn.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Jowsey, wife Mr. J. shipbuilder.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Admiral Boger, to Mrs. Drake, relict of J. D. esq.—At Exeter, Wintringham Loscombe, esq. Captain in the 18th or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, to Miss Catherine Russell, daughter of Robert R. esq.—At East Stonehouse, Spelman Swaine, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Sophia le Grice, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles le G. of Bury St. Edmund's.—At Harbeston, Dr. Blackhall, of Totness, to Miss Laura Barnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon B.

Died.] At Plymouth, the son and heir of Captain Maitland, of La Loire, whose enterprising spirit has conferred so much honour on himself and country.—At Ivy-bridge, aged 19, Miss Caroline Button, fifth daughter of the late George B. esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stainsford, Vicount Marsham, son of the Earl of Romney, to Miss Pitt, only daughter and heiress of Wm. Morton Pitt, esq.—At Weymouth, George Taylor, esq. of the Priory, Totness, to Miss Rodber, daughter of Thomas Rodber, of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr.

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Henry Rayner, to Miss Mary Mace.—At Ongar, Mr. Webb, to Mrs. Norris.

Died.] At Snaresbrook, Lady Hopkins, relict of Sir John Hopkins, knt. formerly one of the Aldermen of London.—At Colchester, Mrs. Bateman, late of the Fleece inn. At Chelmsford, Mr. Samuel Cowland.

GLOUCESTER.

Married.]—At Gloucester, Mr. Gardiner, attorney, to Miss Blake, of Kempsey.

Died.]—At Cheltenham, aged 30, Capt. George Younghusband, late of his Majesty's ship Peureux, who so gallantly and vigilantly distinguished himself in the capture of several of the enemy's privateers in the West Indies; his indefatigable exertions in that climate brought on the disease to which he has fallen a victim: his country has sustained a great loss, and his friends an irreparable one.—Giles Rooke, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke, fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

HEREFORD.

Died.]—At Hereford, Mrs. Holland, relict of Mr. Holland, proctor, and daughter of the late Mr. Cam, surgeon of that city.—At Ledbury, Mrs. Howe, relict of Thomas H. esq. late of Eastnor, aged 78.—At Grafton, near Hereford, Mrs. Tully.

HAMPSHIRE.

On Wednesday se'nnight the young gentlemen of Winchester College recited the prize compositions and speeches before the Warden of New College, Oxford, when the medals were adjudged as follows:—

A gold medal, to Mr. Barter, (nephew to the respected rector of Timsbury) for the best Latin composition in ixhameter, on "Mahumadæ Sepulchrum."

A gold medal, to Mr. Lambert, for the best English prose composition on the subject, "Of those actions which have excited the admiration of mankind, the most celebrated have not been the most excellent or most useful."

A silver medal, to Mr. Bingham, for an English speech, a translation from Demosthenes.

A silver medal, to Mr. Hartly, for a speech from Livy.

Married.]—At Bentworth, the Rev. Francis Filmer, rector of Crundale, Kent, son of Sir Edmund F. bart. to Miss M. A. Close, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Jackson C.

Died.]—At Ringwood, an hour after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Le Prince, wife of the Rev. John Leonard Le P.—At Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, aged 13, the Hon. Charles Powlett Orde Powlett, youngest son of Lord Bolton.—At Fareham, Samuel Hemphill, esq. of the Royal Navy, late of the Donegall.

KENT.

Northfleet Dock-yard.—An alarming fire broke out on these extensive premises, now used for building ships for the Royal Navy. On Monday, Sept. 8, about one in the afternoon, on the return of the workmen from dinner, smoke was seen issuing from the storehouse, a very capacious building, filled with all sorts of valuable materials for the completion of ships.—Flames burst out immediately afterwards, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring dwellings, as well as the whole town of Gravesend, were under the greatest apprehensions, the wind being from the S. W. and the tide then almost at the lowest ebb. Water was, however, immediately procured, and the engines speedily brought, but not in time to save any part of the building, or its contents. About two, the roof fell in, and the whole then formed one solid mass of materials so combustible, that at half past three, when the engines had been playing upon it for two hours, the flames continued at a considerable height, and were so strong as to be distinctly visible, at a distance, notwithstanding the brightness of the sun-shine. Many hundreds of persons were collected, all ready to have given assistance, but nothing could be done more than playing with the engines upon the burning mass, little effect as they seemed to have upon it. To approach it nearer was impossible. Two fine seventy-fours, nearly completed, are upon the stocks, within twenty or thirty yards, but happily the fire was to leeward of them. It was evening before any considerable benefit could be perceived from the immense quantity of water directed against the flames, but they were extinguished before night, and fortunately without communicating to any other

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part of the premises. The engines continued upon the spot all night, and every other precaution was used against the renewal of the fire. Providentially no lives were lost.

Married.] At Mepham Church, Edward Knatchbull, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward K. to Miss Honeywood, sister of Sir John H.—At Margate, the Rev. William Wadsworth, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Francis Swinford, eldest daughter of Daniel S. esq. of Thanet, of Sarr, in the Isle of Thanet.—At Tunbridge, the Rev. J. T. Wilgress, to Miss Scoone, eldest daughter of Wiliam S. esq.

Died.] Miss Clara Latham, aged 16, third daughter of Dr. Thomas L. of Bexley.—At Tunbridge Wells, Sophia, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, third daughter and co-heiress of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire. Her Ladyship was born on the 26th of March, 1768, and married the 25th of February, 1789, Richard, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who, with five amiable children, three sons and two daughters, have suffered by her death an irreparable loss.—At Woolwich, Mrs. Dale, wife of Mr. George D. bookseller, aged 33.—At Charlton, Mrs. Sowerby, relict of Robert S. esq.—At Newnham, near Faversham, suddenly, Mr. Henry Toten, law stationer of London.—At Northbourne, the Rev. Edward Birkitt, vicar of Northbourn and Shoulden.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.]—At Leicester, Mr. John Gregory, aged 47; many years the able, worthy and independent editor of the Leicester Journal. From a close and unremitting attention to business, and a great diffidence of manners, he had acquired the habits of a recluse; but few men possessed more general information or mental acquirements.—At Broughton Astley, the Rev. Thomas Greaves, rector of that place, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Leicestershire.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.]—At Lincoln, Mr Chambers, to Miss Spencer.—At Gainsborough, Mr. C. Harrison, of Seaford, to Miss Hynd.—At Louth, Mr. T. Shearsmith, to Miss Williams.—At Grimsby, John Saunderson Beatniffe, esq. to Miss Ann Gray, daughter of the Rev. George G.

Died.]—At Louth, Miss Downs, aged 31.—Mr. Charles Rawson, maltster, aged 73.—At Grimsby, Mr. W. Watson, plumber, aged 25.—Mrs. Peet, of Edwalton. She was returning from Nottingham market, and lost her life by a drunken monster riding furiously along the road, who literally rode his horse over her, by which she was so much bruised as to occasion her death the next day.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.]—At Liverpool, Captain Thomas Davies, to Mrs. Margaret Bentley.—Mr. R. Edwards, of Beaumaris, to Miss Phœbe Haddock.—Mr. John Shanklin, to Miss Evans.—Mr. T. G. Berry, spirit merchant, to Mrs. Ann Lees.—Mr. John Partington, of Garratt, to Miss Ollier.

Died.]—At Lancaster, Mrs. Butcher, relict of the late Mr. Thomas B.—Mr. R. Butler, attorney at law.—At Liverpool, Mrs. Heywood, aged 84, widow of the late Arthur H. esq.—Mrs. Sarah Ackers, aged 90.—Capt. James Wiseman, in the West India trade, aged 68.—Capt. Roatledge, aged 23.—Miss Mary Ann Constable, daughter of Mr. John C aged 19.—At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Lowe, aged 69.—Mr. Felton, fishmonger.—Mr. Thos. Moore, corn-chandler.—At Blackburn, Mr. Nevill, attorney at law.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.]—At Combe Lodge, Mrs. Neale, wife of the Rev. Edward Neale, rector of Taplow, Berks.—At Oxford, Mrs. Frances Polley, widow of the late Mr. Thomas P.—Mr. Thomas Marsh, of the Corn-market, aged 69.—Mr. Thomas Pasco, an eminent chymist and druggist.—At Woodstock, Mr. Richard Wilkes, sen. coachmaker, aged 60.

NOTTINGHAM.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mr. John Whitlam, aged 31.—Mrs. Tomkinson, wife of Mr. T. At Bawtry, Jonathan Bingley, esq. aged 68.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.]—At Berwick, J. Kingby, esq. ensign in the 8th regiment of foot, and a ward in chancery, aged 17, to Miss Maria Taylor, about the same age, daughter of Mr. T. bookseller.—Mr Richard Brown, of Benton, near

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Newcastle, to Miss Williams, daughter of John W. esq. one of the commissioners of the customs.—At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Arthur, to Miss Chapman.—At Hexham, George Ridley, esq. of Beltingham, to Miss Ann Spaike, of Summerrods.

Died.]—At Newcastle, Mrs. Vasey, relict of Mr. V. bookseller.—Mrs. Gray, of the Flesh-Market, aged 46.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Miles W. innkeeper.—At Tynemouth, Mrs. Jane Taylor, aged 62.—At Hexham, very suddenly, Mrs. Scott, aged 39.

SUFFOLK.

Ipswich lamb fair was, as usual, very numerously attended both by growers and graziers; the number of lambs was considered to be about 10,000 short of last year, and upon the whole the prices of South-downs and half-breeds (as well of the South-downs as Leicester breeds) were about 1s. in the pound, and of Norfolks 2s. in the pound higher than the price obtained the preceding year.

Died.]—At Ipswich, Mr. Rewse, aged 20.—Mr. Rowland Cobbold.—At Bury, Mrs. Barnwell, wife of the Rev. Fred. B.—At Great Glemham, aged 107, Mrs. Susan Paxman.

SURRY.

Among the numerous improvements lately made at the splendid seat of Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, near Merton, in Surry, is a curious well. It is sunk in the yard, opposite the servants' hall. It is upwards of 200 feet in depth; and about the mouth of it is erected a circular stone wall, thirty-one feet high. On the summit is a curious gallery of carved stone, with an inscription in the Hebrew language. The water, which is forced up from the well by an engine, is drawn from a brass cock. The following lines are engraved upon a stone opposite to this elegant structure:

This well Abraham dug, and high the waters rise;
So, from the grave man hopes to reach the skies:
Thus thro' the hills the silent waters drain,
Till brought from depths to mount in springs again.

Died.]—At Richmond, Mrs. Williams, widow of Thomas W. esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.]—At Bath, Joseph Protheroe, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Caroline Choppin, eldest daughter of James Choppin, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent.—P. Lathouche, jun. esq. to the Hon. Miss C. Maude, daughter of the late Lord Hawarden.—At Clifton, Richard Beatley, esq. of Raymill Cottage, Berks, to Maria, sister of Sir James Nanham.

Died.]—At Bath, Mrs. Merry, wife of Dr. M.—Cornwallis Bowen, esq. lieutenant of the 78th regiment.—At Clifton, Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Rob. Berkeley, esq. of Spetchley, Worcestershire.—At Bristol, aged 46, Mr Patrick O'Brien, usually denominated the Irish Giant—of whom a further account in our next.

SUSSEX.

Died.]—Samuel Stapleton, esq. late major of the first fencible dragoons, and barrack master of Arundel.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The auditors of the Birmingham General Hospital, in their annual report, recently delivered, state to the subscribers to that excellent charity, that the annual expenditure amounts to double the certain annual income, so that it must depend for support on the generosity of the benevolent, who have hitherto been so liberal in donations and legacies. The profits of an oratorio, enabled the governors to purchase 2000l. 3 per cent. consols, exclusive of what was applied to the current expenses of the hospital, and a legacy of 400l. from the late Humphrey Vaughton, of Birmingham, which, according to his directions, was laid out in the purchase of a freehold estate.

It may furnish some idea of the population and extent of the great commercial town of Birmingham, they state, that in ten years, from 1781 to 1791, it acquired 23,000 additional inhabitants, 78 streets, and about 4000 houses; making in the whole, at that time, 73,653 people, 203 streets, and 12,681 houses! Such was the prosperity of Birmingham in time of peace! In 1801, notwithstanding the influence of war, by which 10,000 recruits had been given to the army, and the quantum of manufactures had been lessened, 69,384 persons remained, as appears by the enumeration under the population act.

Married.] At Wopton Wawen, the Rev. M. T. Becker, head master of the Royal Grammar School at Berry, to Mrs. Scott, relict of Lieut. Scott, royal navy. Mr. Benjamin Smith, to Miss Mary Ann Brooks, both of Coventry.—Mr. Charles Marsh, to Miss Sparrow, both of

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Wolverhampton.—J. Gardner, esq. of Wrapleborough Green, to Mr. Starkey, of Ipsley.—At Dudley, Mr. J. M. Malonek, of Liverpool, to Miss Hawkes.—Mr. John Hendersham, to Miss Alice Reeve, of Coventry.—Mr. Edw. Unitt, of Birmingham, to Miss Susannah Sheldon.

Died]—At Stratford on Avon, aged 73, Mrs. Phebe Bell, late of Clapton.—At Warwick, Mr. John Allen, to Miss Elkington.—At Coventry, Miss Simpson, daughter of Dr. S.—Mr. James Riley.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Chapman.—At Birmingham, aged 53, Mr. James Willis.—Mrs Phillips, wife of Mr. John P.—Mrs. Ann Sevaine, aged 62.—Mr. Wm. Barrett, aged 28, lieutenant in the service of the Hon. East India company, on the Madras establishment.

YORKSHIRE.

It appears from a correct statement of the progress of the woollen manufacture, in the West Riding of this county, from the year 1729 to the year 1805, that in the former year there were 26,671 pieces of broad cloth manufactured, and in the latter 300,237 pieces, making 10,078,256 yards. Of narrow cloths in the year 1738, there were 14,496 pieces manufactured, in the year 1805, 165,847, making 0,193,317 yards.

The following is the number of hides and skins inspected and stamped at Leeds, in the year ending Sept 1st. 1806.

	Pres. Yr.	*Form. Yr.*	*Ins.*
Hides,	4,176	2,342	934
Skins,	5,662	5,322	340
Sheep and Lamb Skins,	50,536	44,263	6,373

Total increase this year 7,547

Married]—At Hull, George Rudston, esq. to Miss Scatcherd, daughter of Thomas S. esq—Mr. Robert Stones, of Alford, to Miss Lucy Goodwin.—At Howden, Mr. Carritt, to Miss Forster.—At Wakefield, Mr. Catter, of Birstall, to Miss Hodson, of Chester.—Mr. Wilson, to Miss Ashton—At Melbourn, Henry Walker, esq. eldest son of Joshua W. of Clifton, near Rotherham, to Miss Abney, only daughter of Edward A. of King's Newton.—At Thriberg, Mr. John Awty, to Miss Ann Whitaker.—At Selby, John Dobson, jun. esq. to Miss Yair.—The Rev. J. H. Bromby, vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, to Miss Jane Amys, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Amys, of York.

Died.]—At York, Mr. Threapland.—Mr. T. Richardson, aged 63.—Mr. Thomas Askwith, aged 35.—At Moorgate, near Rotherham, the Rev. John Holden, B. D. fellow and tutor of Sidney College, Cambridge.—At Hull, Mr. Jonathan Huck, aged 86, upwards of 40 years in the excise.—Miss Faulding, aged 40.—Miss Bertram, only daughter of Dr. B. physician, aged 21.—Mr. John Jaques.—At Howden, Mrs. Goodall. She fell from a restive horse near that town, and was so severely bruised, that a locked jaw ensued, and produced her death—At Scarborough, Mr. James Steriker, many years one of the serjeants at mace for that borough.—At Wakefield, Mrs. Smallpage, aged 75.—At Huddersfield, Mr. John Hancock, late of Leeds, watchmaker.—At Richmond, Solomon Wycliffe, esq. alderman of that borough. He had served the office of mayor four times.—Mr. J. Woodward, of Stockton-upon-Tees, accompanied by a gentleman of Newcastle, with their horses; they were crossing the river Yure in the ferry boat, when the horses suddenly began to plunge, and lept into the water: at the same time forcing Mr. Woodward along with them, who sunk under the boat, and arose several yards below, holding up his stick as if begging for assistance, but neither the gentleman nor the boatman were swimmers, and the method in which the boat is navigated, rendered aid impracticable. He was found about two hours after, and conveyed to Stockton, where he was buried on Saturday last. A widow and eight children are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and parent..

ACCOUNT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From July* 21, *to September* 21, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.	July 21, to Aug. 21.	Aug. 21, to Sept. 21.
Catarrhal Affections	20	9
Inflammation of the Lungs	2	1
Bastard Peripneumony	2	—
Inflammation of the Liver	—	1

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Inflammatory Sore Throat	2	3
Bilious or Summer Fever	7	5
Dysentery	5	8
Cholera Morbus	3	3
Phrenitis	2	—
Hydrocephalus	1	1
Inflammation of the Peritoneum	1	—
——— Bowels	1	—
Measles	2	—
Small Pox	2	—
Scarlet Fever	5	1
Acute Rheumatism	5	3
Infantile Fever	4	4
Swelling of Lower Extremities after Child-birth	—	1
Otalgia	1	—
CHRONIC DISEASES.		
Headache	4	2
Vertigo threatening Apoplexy	1	1
Asthenia	21	11
Stomach Complaints	13	12
Enterodynia	4	3
Diarrhœa	9	14
Worms	—	1
Piles	—	1
Schirrus of the Rectum	—	1
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	2	7
Asthma	1	1
Pleurodyne	2	1
Hæmoptysis and Consumption	12	7
Chronic Rheumatism	21	6
Lumbago and Sciatica	3	3
Nephralgia	8	2
Ischuria renalis	—	1
Amenorrhœa	6	1
Menorrhagia	5	2
Fluor Albus	8	4
Hysteria	1	2
Epilepsy	4	—
Palsy	3	3
St. Vitus' Dance	1	—
Dropsy	2	5
Mesenteric Consumption	3	1
Cancer of the Uterus	3	4
Scrofula	—	1
Aneurysm of the Aorta	1	—
Cutaneous Eruptions	17	15
Number of Cases	217	148

The large number of diseases which occurred in the first of the two months, comprised in this report, may be attributed probably to the unsettled state of the weather during that month, when many heavy rains, and several severe thunder-storms, visited the metropolis. For it may be observed, that it is principally the rheumatic and catarrhal complaints which greatly exceed the usual proportion.

Bowel complaints have been, during the latter month, somewhat more prevalent, although few of them have assumed the form of pure cholera; in a considerable number of instances they have been attended with smart febrile symptoms, and some prostration of strength, and have not readily yielded to astringent or laxative medicines: in some, the fever has assumed somewhat of the *typhous* type, and has been accompanied with delirium.

One of the cases of pain in the stomach, was accompanied with a vomiting of several large worms *(lumbrici)*, which, however, did not give much relief to the pain. The vitiated secretions of the organ, which probably were at once the nidus of the propagation of these animals, and the cause of the pain, have been gradually corrected by tonic and stomachic medicines. The origin of these animals, which exist no where out of the

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body, and the *ova* of which, therefore, (if they are oviparous,) cannot be introduced from without, remains inexplicable. We are almost disposed to believe, that the idea of equivocal generation has been exploded without sufficient evidence: and we have the sanction of no less a name than that of Dr. Baillie, in this supposition. The idea of *ova* introduced, is in all the instances gratuitous. As to the *lumbricus*, or round worm, we have seen a preparation which seemed to shew that they are decidedly *oviparous*. Many animals generate worms in their intestines and viscera, which are peculiar to themselves, &c. which are not only never seen out of the animal body, but never seen in any other animal, but those of their own species. It is undoubtedly contrary to the general analogy, which teaches us that all organised matter is produced from, and has been a part of, some other organised being. But in this instance the evidence of facts seems not to coincide with that of analogy. In both cases, however, the evidence is rather negative than positive, and therefore indecisive.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS, August 23, 1806, to September 20, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

AUSTIN, W. Dursley, Gloucestershire, glass seller (Brettel Stourbridge, Worcestershire). Ashe, J. R. Ormskirk, Lancashire, draper (Lace and Co. Liverpool).

Bullen, W. Bow-lane, warehouseman (Williams, Austin Friars). Bull, J. Tooting, Surrey, baker (Alcock and Co. York, St. Southwark). Bridge, J. and H. Keale, Liverpool, merchants (Keightley and Co. Liverpool). Barns, J. Truro, Cornwall, mercer (Jones, Exeter). Barlow, R. junior, Sheepshead, Leicestershire, hosier (Woolley Matlock, Derbyshire). Bell, J. and R. Atkinson, Bow-lane, warehousemen (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street). Barnes, G. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Newtons, Stockport).

Callahan, J. Pavement, Moor-fields, merchant (Warrant, Castle-court, Budge-row.) Carr, J. Pontefract, Yorkshire, grocer (Mitton, Pontefract).

Denham, N. Walworth, Surrey, mariner (Grubb, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields).

Ferrys, J. Bathwick, Somersetshire (Shephard, Bath). Folos, J. Inghey, in the forest of Trawdon, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer (Hargreaves, Colne).

Gimber, W. Sandwich, linen-draper (Lee, Sandwich). Gaskill, J. Nottingham, broker (Percy, Nottingham). Gregson, W. Manchester, inn-keeper (Cooke, Salford).

Holden and Clithero, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer (Hewitt, Manchester). Hunt, G. Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, linen-draper (Score, Sherborne). Hopkins, J. Alcester, Warwickshire, grocer (Guardner, Redditch, Worcestershire). Hara, J. O'. Great Newport-street, linen-draper (Wright and Co. Temple). Halbert, J. P. Newcastle-upon-tyne, merchant (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Hudson, W. Whaley, Chester, inn-keeper (Lloyd, Stockport).

Kyan, J. H. and E. Hoskins, Wapping, Dock-street, coal merchants (Few, New North-street, Red Lion-square).

Lane, R. Bristol, ship-joiner (Lemon, Bristol).

Moor, E. Hammersmith, plumber (Pringle and Co. Greville-street, Hatton-garden).

Paterson, T. Nicholas-lane, underwriter (Wilson, Staple's-inn). Price, W. Leadenhall-street, tailor (Davis, Lothbury). Parsons, T. Marchmont-place, builder (Morgan, Bedford-row). Parnell, J. Deal, inn-keeper (Webb, Faulkstone).

Roberts, D. Trump-street, warehouseman (Drake, Old Fish-street). Roper, T. Islington, rope-maker (Collet and Co. Chancery-lane). Rogers, T. Liverpool, broker (Griffith, Liverpool). Rawlinson, R. Liverpool, sadler (Davis, Liverpool). Rudhall, J. and W. Hobson, Birmingham, linen-drapers (Webb and Co. Birmingham).

Smith, G. Sweeting's-alley, broker (Williams, Austin-friars). Sheardown, R. junr. South Lincolnshire, stationer (Morris and Co. Louth). Smith, J. Manchester, plasterer (Partington, Manchester). Simpson, J. Fairfield, Gloucestershire, carrier (Morland, Abingdon). Southall, S. and J. Drakeford, Birmingham factors (Webb and Co. Birmingham). Smith, T. Mawdesley, Lancashire, tanner (Gaskell, Wigan). Smalley, W. Nauncrch, Flintshire, wire-maker (Lloyd, Holywell).

Taylor, T. Birmingham, carrier (Birkett, Bond-court, Wallworth).

Williams, W. Falmouth, grocer (Tippet, Falmouth). Wilson, W. late of Hunton, Yorkshire, grocer (Harle, Middleham). Williamson, T. G. Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, mariner (Saward, Princes-street, Rotherhithe). Williams, H. Noble-street, warehouseman (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry. Watts, W. R. Bristol, grocer (Tanner, Bristol).

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DIVIDENDS.

Aveline, J. Ross, Herefordshire, grocer, Sept. 29. Aspinar, J. Birmingham, merchant, Oct. 17.

Bexan, W. Gosport, hawker, Dec. 6. Burtingham, J. Old Buckingham, Norfolk, miller, Sep. 23. Burneckar, C. Birmingham, merchant, Sep, 22. Brooke, R. V. Hurcott, Worcestershire, paper-manufacturer, Sep. 16. Bury, W. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 1. Bourne, H. St. James's-street, silk-mercer, Oct. 4. Barlow, T. Liverpool, tailor, Sep 30. Battersby, C. Wapping High-street, ship-chandler, Oct. 4. Bagg, H. Beamister, Dorsetshire, shop-keeper, Oct. 2. Berriman, J. Brewer-street, Pimlico, florist, Oct. 28. Brittan, G. Bristol, Oct. 13. Bulgin, W. Bristol, printer, Oct. 18. Brown, H W. Cannon-street, shoe-manufacturer, Oct. 11. Bosma, W. Christopher-street, Finsbury-square, merchant, Oct. 18

Clauson, H. J. America-square, merchant, Oct. 18. Clark, F. King-street, Covent-garden, Sep. 27. Coats, E. T. Massey, and J. Hall, Horninglow, Staffordshire, brewers, Sept. 27. Cortis, T. and J. Grimsby, Lincolnshire, grocers, Sep. 26. Cross, J. Z. and Z. and N. Bayly, R. Gutch, and T. Cross, Bath, bankers, Oct. 14. Clowes, J. Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, Oct. 7. Cartwright, S. Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Nov. 15. Cox, J Penzlewood, Somersetshire, miller, Oct. 21. Cheverton, E. Newport, Isle of Wight, linen draper, Oct. 14. Clifford, T. Blackdown-mill, Warwickshire, mealman, Oct. 14. Corless, R. Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Oct. 16.

Danney, W. Windsor, apothecary, Oct. 13. Dixon J. W. F. Dixon, J. Jordine, and J. Dixon, Exeter, merchants, Nov. 3.

Fayene, P. Bedford-row, insurance-broker, Sep. 30. Fry, J. New Goulstone-street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiner, Nov. 8. Francis, R. junior, Bread-street, warehouseman, Oct. 28. Farnell, M. Colon in the Elmes, Derbyshire, banker, Oct. 1. Fowler, M. Coton in the Elmes, Derbyshire, banker, Oct. 15.

Guerrier, L. Stepney, cow-keeper, Sep. 27. Greatrex, C. Sutton-Coldfield, Warwickshire, broker, Oct. 18. Guy, R. Swan-yard, Shoreditch, victualler, Oct. 25. Gore, R Liverpool, linen-draper, Sep. 30. Gilks, T. Warwick, corn-facter, Oct. 8. Gibbs, W. Newport, Isle of Wight, hackneyman, Oct. 13. Griffiths, T. Fore-street, Spital-fields, weaver, Oct. 4.

Hayley, S. S. Birmingham, button-maker, Oct. 10. Humfrys, Wand W. Old Fish-street, grocers, Oct. 18. Harris, R. Maidstone, woollen-draper, Oct. 18. Harvey, T. Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger, Oct. 14. Harrison, J. and R. Rigg, Manchester, manufacturers, Oct. 14. Hampton, R. Rotherham, York, shopkeeper, Oct. 14.

Ingledew, S. Huddersfield, York, linen-draper, Sep. 22. Joynson, W. and R. Lewis, Manchester, corn-dealer, Oct. 16.

Kenyon, J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 14. King, J. Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, miller, Oct. 14.

Lang, J. Wakefield, Yorkshire, merchant, Sep. 17. Lewin, J. Gosport, dealer, Sep. 8. Lowther, R. Throgmorton-street, merchant, Sep. 26. Lone, G. Grange-road, Bermondsey, drysalter, Sep. 23. Lambert, G. Holborn, victualler, Nov. 11. Lovelock, C. Durham-street, Strand, dealer in wine, Nov. 11. Lonsdale, N. and T. Thompson, Bedford-street, woollen drapers. Longbotton, N. Halifax, York, grocer, Oct. 20. Leesan, T. Packwood, Warwickshire, mercer, Oct. 8. Law, R. Kinderton, Chester, miller, Oct. 21.

Murray, J. Buxton, Derby, draper, October 11. Maltby, T. and G. Size-lane, merchants, Nov. 1. Morgan, J. Conduit-street, Hanover-square, bookseller, Nov. 15. Morley. J. Stewardson, Essex, miller, Oct. 21, Nicholson, H. Bridge-street, Westminster, Oct. 18.

Ousey, S. Heyrod-mill, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Oct. 11.

Price, S. Northumberland-street, money-scrivener, Sep. 16. Phillips, M. Norris-street, Haymarket, grocer, Sep. 27. Peck, A. Gravesend, carpenter, Nov. 8. Padbury, P. Bensington, Oxfordshire, coach-maker, Oct. 9. Proctor, J. junior, Lancaster, merchant, Oct. 6. Penny, W. T. Sloane-terrace, mariner, Dec. 20.

Rowden, J. Whitefriars, timber-merchant, Oct. 25. Richardson, R. Page's-walk, Bermondsey, glue and size maker, Sep. 27. Remnant, J. Chancery-lane, plumber, Nov. 15.

Skinner, W. Greenwich, victualler, October 4. Sprigg, J Birmingham, linen-draper, Sep. 27. Stafford, R. junior, Huntingdon, grocer, Oct. 6. Staveley, L. Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant, Oct. 20. Steane, J. Newport, Isle of Wight, liquor-merchant, Oct. 13. Stevens, J. Chester-place, Lambeth, mariner, Nov. 1.

Travers, B. and J. Esdaile, junior, Queen-street, sugar-dealers, Sep. 16. Tigar, A. Beverley, Yorkshire, ironmonger, Oct. 7. Traver, W. and J. Bate, Warrington, Lancaster, grocers, Sep. 22. Thomas, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner, Oct. 22.

Whitelock, R. Queens-row, Pentonville, broker, Oct. 4 and Nov. 22. Whalley, T. and J. W. Friday-street, warehousemen, Sep. 23. Morley, C. Wood-street, warehouseman, Oct. 11. Wimberley, T. P. Huntingdon, grocer, Oct. 6. Wayne, J. Brassington, Derbyshire, butcher, Oct. 11.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, AUGUST, 1806.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain 2,4
1	7	29.95	60.5	65	61	3	SW 2	. cloudy at times and little wet	
	2	29 8	64.5	66.5	58	5	S 3	. rain at times : fine	
2	7	29.74	59	63.5	60	1	WSW 2	. showers	
	2	29.71	67	65	55	2	W 3	. showers . less wind . clear night	
3	7	29.92	58.5	63.5	59	3	W 1	. little wet at times	
	2	29.97	60	65	52	3	W 1	. little rain . fine	
4	7	30.12	57.5	62.5	57	4	WNW 1	: little wet	
	2	30.20	67.5	65	53	3	NNW 1	. little wet	
5	7	30.30	57.5	62.5	56	2	N 1	hazy : little wet	
	2	30.24	68.5	65	51	3	WSW 1	. gentle showers	
6	7	30.15	57	63	60	3	WSW 1	hazy	
	2	30.17	67.5	65	52	4	WNW 1	. more cloudy : little rain at times	
7	7	30.16	61	64	62	5	W 2	. little rain . less cloudy	
	2	30.16	71	66	57	4	W 1	. fine eve	
8	7	30.14	62	66	64	h	W 0	not cloudy . foggy . fine	
	2	30.11	74	68.5	55	4	SSW 1	. clear night	
9	7	30.03	64	66	65	3	E 1		
	2	30.01	77	70	52	3	SSE 1		
10	7	30.09	60	65.5	58	3	W 1	fine	
	2	30.10	73	69	51	3	W 1		
11	7	30.15	61	65.5	55	3	NW 1	fine	
	2	30.15	71	69	52	3	NNW 1		
12	7	30.10	61	66	57	3	NNW 1	fine . much rain and thunder	
	2	30.17	71	73.5	52	3	W 1		
13	7	30.08	57	64	59	3	NW 1	continual rain	
	2	30.07	63.5	65	61	3	SW 1		
14	7	30.14	57.5	62	59	3	W 1	thunder with hail and rain	
N	2	30.13	66	65.5	54	3	W 1		
15	7	30.07	55.5	61.5	58	3	WNW 1	chiefly rain	
	2	30.13	65.5	64	53	3	W 1		
16	7	30.31	56	62	58	3	W 1	fine	
	2	30.24	67.5	64.5	53	3	W 1		
17	7	30.25	59.5	63.5	57	3	WSW 1	fine	
	2	30.23	71	66.5	51	3	WSW 1		
18	7	30.28	58.5	63	58	3	WSW 1	fine	
	2	30.26	70.5	67	52	3	E 1		
19	7	30.19	60.5	65	62	3	E 1	fine . vivid lightning and tremendous thunder	
	2	30.11	71.5	68	54	3	E 1		
20	7	29.84	63.5	66.5	64	3	NNE 1	thunder and much rain . fine after midday . cloudy	
	2	29.80	70	68.5	63	3	SSW 1	[night : rain	
21	7	29.82	62	66.5	63	3	S 1	showery . clear night	
	2	29.82	67	68	57	3	SSW 1		
22	7	29.89	61	66	62	3	SSW 1	fine	
	2	29.97	71.5	68.5	55	3	WSW 1		
23	7	29.97	63	66.5	62	3	WSW 1	fine	
	2	30.09	70.5	69	53	3	WSW 1		
24	7	30.2c	68	65	58	3	W 1	showery till midday . fine	
	2	30.24	68	68	52	3	W 1		
25	7	30.2⅛	56	63	58	3	W 1	cloudy and windy . fine eve	
	2	30.25	66.5	65	50	3	SW 1		
26	7	29.80	59.5	63.5	58	3	SSW 1	rain from nine till twelve . windy night	
	2	39.78	61	64 5	63	3	WSW 1		
27	7	29.57	54.5	63	59	3	WSW 1	chiefly cloudy	
	2	29.72	64.5	64.5	54	3	WSW 1		
28	7	29.74	57.5	62.5	59	5	WSW 1	. little rain . less cloudy	
	2	29.75	66	64	53	4	SSE 1	. fine	
29	7	29.47	60.5	63.5	61	h	E 0	. chiefly gentle rain	
F	2	29.43	64	65	62	h	SE 1	gentle rain . fine . little rain . fine	
30	7	29.78	56	61.5	61	3	WSW 1	: gentle shower	
	2	29 85	63	63.5	58	3	S 1	. clear night	
31	7	29.93	53.5	61.5	61	1	SSW 1	hazy	
		29.93	67	64	53	2	SSW 2		

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Sept. 20, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	85	8	44	0	42	11	35	10
Surrey	87	6	46	6	43	0	32	6
Hertford	73	3	41	0	36	6	27	0
Bedford	70	3	46	9	35	10	29	3
Huntin.	74	2	——		34	6	25	4
Northa.	74	4	52	0	41	3	30	5
Rutland.	82	0	48	0	41	6	25	6
Leicestr.	77	11	42	4	37	6	27	7
Notting.	83	6	53	6	46	0	30	2
Derby	87	8	——		——		31	0
Stafford	84	4	——		42	0	32	11
Salop	81	8	56	0	46	0	29	3
Heresor.	80	3	48	0	40	8	28	8
Wor'str.	86	10	——		47	8	35	6
Warwic.	86	7	——		47	6	34	1
Wilts	76	4	——		44	4	32	6
Berks	83	10	51	0	40	6	32	5
Oxford	79	11	——		42	1	30	8
Bucks.	82	5	——		36	9	31	4
Brecon	92	9	57	7	44	6	32	0
Montgo	82	8	——		43	2	26	10
Radnor	91	2	——		40	2	28	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	82	0	47	6	41	9	38	2
Kent	90	6	43	0	38	6	38	9
Sussex	85	8	——		43	6	40	8
Suffolk	75	0	——		39	3	37	10
Cambridge	71	8	39	0	42	0	22	4
Norfolk	69	0	42	0	37	9	25	2
Lincoln	78	9	46	0	38	0	25	4
York	75	5	46	3	35	3	27	8
Durham	76	11	——		37	0	29	7
Northumberland	77	1	47	0	34	6	29	6
Cumberland	79	5	61	4	46	3	32	10
Westmorland	88	9	62	0	41	6	33	10
Lancaster	74	8	——		36	4	28	5
Chester	76	7	——		——		27	2
Flint	76	11	——		49	11	24	10
Denbigh	84	5	——		51	2	28	9
Anglesea	70	0	——		——		21	0
Carnarvon	77	4	——		42	4	20	10
Merioneth	86	8	64	0	48	0	26	8
Cardigan	85	10	——		——		24	0
Pembroke	66	6	——		38	8	20	0
Carmarthen	78	0	——		44	0	18	4
Glamorgan	77	4	——		40	0	23	6
Gloucester	84	4	50	6	47	5	31	6
Somerset	83	0	——		——		28	3
Monmouth	90	7	——		45	0	31	0
Devon	82	6	——		36	4	30	4
Cornwall	84	2	——		34	10	25	7
Dorset	76	5	——		38	10	38	8
Hants	78	7	43	6	41	10	35	8

Average of England and Wales

Wheat 80s. 8d.; Rye 49s. 1d.; Barley 41s. 4d.; Oats 29s. 6d.; Beans 45s. 11d.; Pease 45s. 11d.; Oatmeal 46s. 7d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE public opinion respecting the wheat crop has suffered a very considerable change, since a sample has come to the threshing floor, and this, with so many past similar instances, ought to prevent our forming any judgment previously to the test. Six weeks since, the wheat crop was generally deemed a fair average one, and the quality supposed good, notwithstanding the prevalence of the mildew, to a certain degree, in most parts; it is now averred, that the harvest will not rise to more than two-thirds of a crop, and that without considerable importations, wheat is probable to reach a very high price in the spring. The quality also of the wheat in some of the most productive counties is found to rise very light and bad. Barley and oats are both short crops, and have come forward at two different harvests, that is, have not been regularly ripe; the quality indifferent. Pease bad, and the quantity small. Beans are generally found good in quality, and the best crop this harvest in point of quantity. Hops a good crop, the duty laid at £150,000. Of hard fruits plentiful, but wall fruits and filberts fall short. The root crops promise well, as do the seeds and grasses, feed being superabundant, and considerable quantities of lattermath hay well got in. The wheat sowing is in a forward state, and the lands never worked better. All kinds of live stock, pigs, as usual, excepted, in vast plenty, with some reduction of price. Lean beasts cheaper by £2 in 20.—sheep by 2s in £2. Pigs still dear.

Beef at Smithfield 4s. to 4s. 5d. per stone—mutton 4s. 6d.—veal 4s. to 6s.—lamb 4s. to 6s.—pork 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Town bacon 6s. 6d.—Irish ditto 5s. 2d.—Markets probable to be very full this Autumn.

Middlesex, Sept. 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from AUG. 26, to SEP. 23, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.			Between		
Males	733	1438	Males	685	1341		2 and 5 - 112	60 and 70 - 87
Females	705		Femal.	656			5 and 10 - 53	70 and 80 - 61
Whereof have died under two years old		486					10 and 20 - 51	80 and 90 - 20
							20 and 30 - 85	90 and 100 - 4
							30 and 40 - 131	
							40 and 50 - 136	
							50 and 60 - 115	

Peck Loaf 4s. 2d, 4s. 3d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 4d. — Salt 20s per Bushel; 4½d per lb.

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PRICE OF STOCKS from AUGUST 25, to SEPTEMBER 24, 1806, both inclusive.

N. B. The highest Price of the Day is marked in each Stock, except the Consols, and there the highest and lowest.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 p. Ct. Navy.	5 p.Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns. 1778 1779	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish 5p.Ct.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchcq. Bills.	Omnium loan, 1806
1806															
Aug.															Prem.
25	215	64	63⅜ 2⅜	81¼	95¼	—	18¼	—			—	—	1 dis.	Prem.1	8
26	215	63¼	62⅝ ⅜	81	95¼	—	18	—			—	—	De.	Do.	7
27	216	63¼	63⅛ 2⅞	81⅛	95⅜	—	18⅛	—	62⅞		—	186½	Do.	Do.	7⅛
28	219	64	63⅛ 3	81⅛	95⅝	—	18⅛	1¼			—	188	Do.	Do.	8¼
29	—	63⅛	63⅛	81⅛	95½	95½	18¼	—	62⅞		—	—	2 dis.	Do.	7⅛
30	219	Shut	63⅛	81¼	95¼	95½	18⅛	1½			—	—	Do.	Par.	7⅛
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	221½	—	62⅞	Shut	95⅜	—	Shut	—			—	—	2 dis.	1 prem.	7
3	221¼	—	62⅝	—	95⅜	—	—	1¼	62⅛		—	—	Do.	Par.	6¾
4	220½	—	62⅝ 3	—	95¼	—	—	—	62⅛		—	—	1 dis.	1 prem	8
5	—	—	62⅞ 3⅛	—	—	95½	—	—	63⅛	8½	—	—	Do.	Do.	8
6	—	—	63⅛	—	—	95½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Par.	7¼
8	—	—	63¼	—	—	95½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	1 prem.	7¼
9	—	—	63⅛ ¼	—	96⅛	—	—	—	63⅛	8½	—	188½	Do.	Do.	9
10	—	—	63⅛ ¼	—	96⅛	—	—	—	63⅛	8⅝	—	—	Do.	Do.	8¾
11	—	—	63⅛ ¼	—	—	96⅛	—	—	63⅛	8⅝	—	188½	Do.	Do.	8¼
12	—	—	63⅛ ¼	—	—	96⅛	—	—	63⅛	8½	—	—	Do.	Do.	8¼
13	—	—	63⅛ ⅛	—	—	96⅛	—	—	—	8⅝	—	—	Do.	—	8½
15	—	—	63⅛ ⅛	—	—	95⅞	—	—	63⅛	8⅝	—	—	Do.	1 prem.	8
16	—	—	63⅛ ⅛	—	—	96	—	—	—	8½	—	189	Do.	Do.	8
17	—	—	63⅛ ⅛	—	—	96	—	—	63¼	—	—	—	Do.	—	8¼
18	221 op.	—	63⅛	—	—	95⅝	—	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	—	Do.	Par.	7⅞
19	—	—	63¼	—	—	95½	—	—	63	8⅝	—	—	Do.	Do.	7¼
20	—	—	63	—	—	95¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	1 prem.	7⅛
23	—	—	63⅛ ⅛	—	—	95⅝	—	—	62⅛	8⅛	—	—	Do.	Do.	7⅛
24	—	—	62⅞ ¼	—	—	95⅛	—	—	62¼	8⅜	—	185	Do.	Do.	6¼

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THE

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Our readers will doubtless be pleased to see a summary but more particular account than appeared in our last number, of the important acquisition of Buenos Ayres.—We have been favoured with the following authentic description of that valuable settlement, and its adjacent and dependent provinces, which, at the present conjuncture, cannot fail of being acceptable.

BUENOS AYRES is the capital of a vice-royalty of the same name, which extends from the east side of South America, across to the Andes; and has the great river La Plata, and the various streams that contribute to its formation, running through the middle of it. It is composed of five provinces, viz. Buenos Ayres or Rio de la Plata, Paraguay, Tucuman, Cuyo, and Los Charcas, including Potosi, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and, according to some, the sea-coast of Atacama. These provinces are watered by immense rivers that fall one after another into the same channel, and collectively form the mighty stream of La Plata, so called by Sebastian Cabot, on account of the great quantity of silver which he took from a party of the natives on its banks, but which was the plunder they had in their turn taken from a Portuguese commander, from Brazil, who had penetrated to the confines of Peru, and was returning with accumulated treasures, when he fell into their hands; for no mines, either of gold or silver, occur either on its banks or in its immediate vicinity.

The provinces that constitute the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, extend from north to south, upwards of fifteen hundred miles, and, in breadth, nearly a thousand. To a great extent on every side, the land is one continued level, but beyond that it is diversified with mountains of stupendous grandeur, and forests of unrivalled antiquity.

The city of Buenos Ayres is situated on the south bank of the river, and is in latitude 34 degrees 37 minutes south, and very nearly in the same parallel with the Cape of Good Hope. The climate is equally salubrious and agreeable. It was first built in the year 1535, but being soon after abandoned, was rebuilt in 1582, and erected into a bishopric in 1620. In the environs are excellent pastures, and on the extensive plains of the country, the horses and cattle imported from Europe, by the Spaniards, have multiplied in an astonishing manner. The number of inhabitants is estimated to be upwards of 30,000, and it is the only commercial place on that side of South America, which lies to the south of the Brazils. Its harbour or roadstead is very insecure and unsheltered, and ships cannot lie before the town without being exposed to the fury of the very violent winds, which, sweeping down from the Cordilleras of Chili, acquire an incredible degree of force in their uninterrupted career across the level country, till they come to the opening of the Rio de la Plata. There is, however, a very safe harbour on the north side of the river, and towards its entrance, that of Montevideo; which will admit and shelter the largest ships. The next advices from Sir Home Popham will probably bring an account of the reduction of this place, to which his attention was directed immediately after the capture of the principal settlement. The cathedral is a large and handsome building, with a cupola of excellent workmanship. It was built by the Jesuits before their expulsion, and is richly adorned within. The houses are about six thousand in number, and are chiefly built of brick and of stone. They are mostly only one story high, and none of them exceed two stories.

The province of Buenos Ayres is divided into fourteen jurisdictions, and extends along the banks of the Plata about two hundred leagues in length, and about one hundred in breadth. The boundaries of this province are not fixed, several parts of it being uninha-

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bited, and others not having been explored, are hardly known. The climate is very moderate and healthy. The winter months are those of May, June and July, when the nights are extremely cold, but the days are moderately warm. The frost is neither violent nor lasting, and the snows are inconsiderable, but the country is greatly infested by serpents, especially near the banks of the river Plata.

The river La Plata is formed by the union of the rivers Uraguay, Parana, and Paraguay. It was first discovered by Juan Dias de Solis, in the year 1515. The mouth of this river is remarkable for its breadth, being nearly sixty leagues wide, and it has a course of about 1900 miles in length. It was originally called the Solis, from its first discoverer, who seeing some Indian huts, as he sailed up the river, imprudently went on shore with ten men, who were all murdered by the savages. The rivers, high up the country, sometimes swell to such a prodigious degree, that the lands on each side, for several leagues, are overflowed, and like those of Egypt, rendered remarkably fertile by the inundation; but the great breadth of the Plata prevents the inundation from extending in any considerable degree beyond its customary bounds from Buenos Ayres to the ocean. It abounds with plenty and variety of fish, and its banks are frequented by a great number of beautiful birds.

The province of Paraguay was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who, coming to the river Plata in the year 1526, sailed up the Parana in some small barks, and thence entered that of Paraguay. There is a number of towns, formerly the missions of the Jesuits, and now called presidencies, in this province, the inhabitants of which consist chiefly of converted Indians. The country in which these towns are situated, is remarkably pleasant and fruitful, and is watered by a variety of rivers and streams. It abounds with timber and fruit trees, and produces abundance of cotton, indigo, sugar, pimento, ipecacuanha, and other articles of value. The plains are full of horses, mules, black cattle, and herds of sheep; the mountains are said to contain mines of gold, but none are explored.

The cotton-tree here flourishes in so remarkable a manner, that the inhabitants of every little village gather considerable quantities annually, and the Indians are very ingenious in weaving it into stuffs for their own use, and which might be made an object of exportation. Some tobacco is also planted here, but these articles are far less advantageous than the herb called Paraguay, which is alone sufficient to form a flourishing commerce in this province, it being the only one which produces it, and whence it is sent all over Peru and Chili, where its use is universal.

This plant is more generally known by the name of the tea of Paraguay, and is used alike by the Spaniards and Indians, and considered by both as an excellent species of refreshment, as well as a good medicine. It is a middle-sized tree, much resembling an orange tree, and the juice of it tastes somewhat like mallows; it grows naturally in the marshy grounds on the east side of the river Paraguay, but is cultivated all over the country.

The chief town of Paraguay is Assumption, which stands on the eastern bank of the river Paraguay. It was built in the year 1538, in a remarkably healthy and advantageous situation. It is inhabited by about four hundred Spanish families, and several thousands of mestices and mulattoes. It is a bishopric, and the seat of a royal audience.

The province of Tucuman is separated from Chili by the mountains called the Andes. The climate, generally speaking, is temperate and healthy. Its territory is rich and well cultivated, especially towards Chili; though towards the Magellanic side, several desert plains extend to the country of the unsubdued Indians. The soil is sandy, is well watered, and produces plenty of cotton, a variety of fruits, roots, Indian corn, and also wax and honey. There are great numbers of cattle bred in this province, and it supplies the principal part of the mules that are used in Peru, and in traversing the Andes. There is plenty of deer and game. The South American lions and tigers, both inferior in strength and in size to those of the old world, frequent the forests. The sheep are very large and strong, and their wool is fine.

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The natives formerly went naked, but they have been brought into a more civilized state by the Spaniards, and clothed with their woollen and cotton manufactures. The people live in small villages close to each other. The principal rivers of this province are the Dolce, that is, the Sweet River, the Salado, the Salt River, and the Rio Tercero; the two last join the Paraguay, but the first loses itself in some salt-lakes to the north-east of Cordova. There is a large part of Tucuman, the soil of which is impregnated with salt, to a very great degree, and both culinary salt, and native salt-petre are found incrusted on the banks of the rivers, and on the plains in great quantities.

Cordova is now the chief town of Tucuman, San Jago del Estero, its former capital, being much decayed and almost abandoned. It is a bishopric, and the Spanish inhabitants amount to about three hundred.

The province of Charcas, which was formerly part of the viceroyalty of Lima, but, in 1778, was united to that of Buenos Ayres, comprehends the richest and most celebrated districts of South America; and its inexhaustible mines of silver contain more treasure than can be wanted to supply a circulating medium to the whole of the civilized world.

It is divided into fourteen jurisdictions, besides those of La Paz and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the bishops of which are suffragans to the archbishop of La Plata, and are comprehended in the general denomination of Los Charcas. It is, in general, a mountainous country, and includes a large part of both the ridges of the Cordilleras, as well as different lateral branches that shoot off from those stupendous heights. La Plata, its capital, was founded in 1539, by Pedro Anzures, under the auspices of the celebrated Pizarro. Its name was derived from the silver mines of Porco in its neighbourhood, which were worked by the Incas of Peru, and yielded them immense quantities. The Indian name of the scite of this city, however, which is Chuquisaca, has prevailed, and both the place and the province is oftener called by that, than by its Spanish appellation. It stands in a small plain surrounded by hills. The air is very mild in summer, but in the winter, which lasts from September till March, thunder-storms and heavy rains prevail. Water is very scarce. The inhabitants amount to about 14,000, Spaniards and Indians. The cathedral is very large; and the houses are roomy and pleasant.

The city of Potosi, which was produced, as if by enchantment, in the midst of a barren and rocky tract, by the attraction of the celebrated silver mines in its neighbourhood, contains about 70,000 inhabitants, of which 10,000 are Spaniards. The churches are profusely decorated with silver utensils, and are some of the richest belonging to the catholic communion.

The famous mountain of Potosi, at the foot of which the town is situated, appears above the top of the surrounding mountains, in the form of a sugar loaf. The colour of its soil is of a red, dish brown. It is almost eighteen miles in circumference at its base. The discovery of the immense mines in this mountain happened in the year 1545. From the public accounts it appears, that silver to the value of 9,282,382 l. sterling was annually taken from these mines, in the early stage of their being wrought; but the produce has since fallen off so considerably, that, in 1790, the quantity of silver coined at Potosi amounted only to 3,983,176 dollars, or 896,214 l. 12s. sterling. This defalcation may principally be attributed to the ignorance and indolence of the directors of the mines, whose abilities appear to have been successfully exerted only when the silver presented itself in obvious abundance, and near the surface. There are four principal mines opened on the mountain, which sink to a great depth; but there are nearly three hundred more places that are worked, but all of them irregularly, and few penetrate to a greater depth than seventy yards.

The districts of Chicas and Tarija are described as the Eden of South America. These delightful vales, seated in the bosom of the Andes, produce wheat, maize, and all the fruits of the country; cocoa, the herb of Paraguay, vines, and flax, in extreme abundance; whilst their pastures afford nourishment to numerous herds of cattle and sheep. No less than ten thousand head of cattle are annually furnished to the surrounding departments. Yet the inha-

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bitants are poor, and the vent for their commodities is so circumscribed, that they are destitute of any spurs to industry, but that of their own consumption, and partially that of the countries immediately adjacent. They have also some gold and silver mines, but they are so much eclipsed by the rival riches of Potosi that they are not sought after.

The other principal districts that abound in the precious metals are, Lipes, Chayanta and Caranges. The mine of St. Christopher de Acochala, in the first, was formerly one of the most famous in Peru, the metal being in some parts cut out with a chisel, but it is now greatly declined in value. In Caranges, the mine called Turco, is very remarkable for a sort of ore termed, by the miners, machacado; the fibres of the silver forming an admirable intertexture with the stone in which they are contained. Mines of this kind are generally the richest. Besides this there are others in this jurisdiction equally remarkable in the barren sandy deserts, extending towards the South Sea. Here, by digging in the sand, detached lumps of silver are found, unmixed with any ore or stone. These have been conjectured to have been deposited there when in a state of fusion from the subterraneous fires, which, in these parts, are in a constant state of activity, which supply the numerous volcanoes of the Andes, and occasion frequent and destructive earthquakes. This is confirmed by the appearance of the lumps, which have all the appearance of melted silver, and are encrusted with earthy particles forming a scoria, and such as is seen in metals when fused and suffered to cool without being separated from the dross. The continual reproduction of metals has, however, been also resorted to, to account for the existence of these masses in a barren and moveable sand, remote from any ore or mine; and many evident proofs occur in these parts, that metals are generated successively in the bowels of the earth. Mines after having been long forsaken, have again been worked to great advantage; and the skeletons of Indians found in old mines, and covered with fibres of silver, penetrating to the cavities of the bones, put the matter beyond dispute.

La Paz, or the City of Peace, was founded by Pedro de la Gasca in 1548, in one of the vallies of the Cordilleras, abounding in grain and cattle. It stands, however, on rugged and uneven ground, and from the vicinity of the mountains, is at times subject to torrents of water, and gusts of wind, that interrupt the cultivation of the sugar-cane, maize, and other productions with which the district is covered. It is a bishopric, and has several convents. The adjacent mountains abound in gold, but from their ruggedness and elevation little is got, but what is washed down by the rains and melted snows. Two remarkable specimens were given of the treasures they contain. In 1730, an Indian washing his feet in the river that waters the valley of La Paz, found a lump of gold, of so large a size, that it was purchased for twelve thousand dollars, and sent to Spain as a present to the king, and an object of curiosity; and a few years after, the lightning having separated a large crag from the mountain of Illimani, so large a quantity of gold was found amongst the fragments, that it was, for some time, sold at La Paz for eight piastres per ounce, being one half of the value given by the royal mint for gold of 22 carats.

In the jurisdiction of Pacages, are found besides the silver mines, also mines of talc, called *jaspas blancos*, which is used for glass throughout the country, and several of gems, particularly one of emeralds, the quality of which bears a high estimation. In Laricaxas is the mountain of Sunchuli, in which, about 1696, a gold mine was discovered that yielded gold of 23 carats 3 grains; but, when in its highest prosperity, it was unfortunately overflowed, and all the sums and labour expended in endeavours to drain it, the works being injudiciously conducted, have been unavailing.

Between the districts of Chucuito and Omasecuyo, lies the celebrated lake of Titicaca, on an island in which, the first Inca of Peru, Manco Capac, appeared, and announced himself as the son of the sun, sent to reclaim and civilize the savage tribes around him. Succeeding incas erected a splendid temple to the sun, on the island, to which, all who submitted to their empire, went on pilgrimage. The tem-

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ple was ruined at the conquest of Peru, and the immense riches it contained were thrown into the lake.

The province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, does not contain many Spaniards, but is principally inhabited by converted Indians. The capital, which is of the same name, was made a bishopric in 1605. It is neither large nor well-built. The temperature of the province is warm; and it produces the vine, and all kinds of grain and fruit. The woods and uncultivated mountains yield large quantities of honey and wax, which constitute a principal branch of its commerce.

The province of Cuyo, was formerly part of the presidency of Chili, but, like Los Charcas, was in 1778, separated from it to form a portion of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. It lies on the eastern side of the Chilian Cordilleras, and has all the characteristics of the districts that adjoin to the Andean mountains. But being farther from the equator than Los Charcas, the frosts in the winter are excessively severe, but accompanied by serene weather; in that season the passages of the mountains are so locked up by the snow that there is no communication between Chili and Cuyo. In summer, the heats are intense, and thunder-storms are frequent; but it is a very fertile country, abounding in grain and other produce, and feeding numerous herds of cattle, of horses, and of sheep, on the borders of the extensive and almost boundless plains that stretch across the whole continent as far as the Atlantic. Cuyo is particularly celebrated for its wine, which is drank all over Spanish South America in preference to that of any other of colonial growth.

The only towns of any consequence are Mendoza and San Juan de la Frontera; the former is the capital of the province, one gold mine, and several copper-mines are worked in its neighbourhood. San Juan is more populous than the capital, and has some silver mines near it.

The plains called the Pampas, which extend from Cuyo to Buenos Ayres, are frequented by numerous herds of wild oxen and horses. They present an uninterrupted sea of waving grass for the space of nine hundred miles, with scarcely a tree or an eminence intervening. Towards their eastern side numerous natural salt-pans and lakes occur, from which the Spaniards of Buenos Ayres, procure that indispensible commodity. The westerly winds that blow over them, descending from the Chilian ridge, and meeting with nothing to impede their course, acquire additional impetuosity, and on arriving at the banks of the Plata, sweep with unequalled fury down the wide opening it presents, and are the terror of all navigators who approach its shores. The Spaniards call them Pamperos, from the name of the plains over which they blow.

The articles that offer as exports from this newly acquired colony are, in the first place, both ox and horse hides, (but particularly the former,) of a quality superior to any other; tallow, and horns; also dried tongues, and jerked beef; sheep-skins, seal-skins, and other furs; wool and horse-hair; bees-wax and honey; cotton and cotton thread; ipecacuanha and other medicinal drugs; some sugar, tobacco, and cocoa, have of late, been cultivated and exported, but in small quantities, and of inferior qualities; figs, pimento, saffron, hemp, flax, rice, maize, and wheat, are likewise productions of the country; but sufficient encouragement has not hitherto been held out, for their becoming objects of exportation. The above are commodities that are supplied by the provinces of Buenos Ayres, and the countries in its vicinity, which are easily accessible, and probably ere this subjected to the British dominion; but Buenos Ayres receives likewise from its interior provinces, and from Peru and Chili, gold, silver, and copper; cochineal and indigo; vicunna wool; and wine from Cuyo, of an excellent quality: these articles are not, therefore, to be depended on as objects of trade, until an understanding prevails between the British at Buenos Ayres and the governors in the interior, or unless our army penetrate to the frontiers of Peru, which is an event, from the impractibility of the route, and the extent of country to be conquered, of little speedy probability.

Shipments to Buenos Ayres may comprehend an extensive range of British produce and manufactures. Bar-iron and block-tin; sheet-lead and shot; Staffordshire and other earthenware;

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stone-jugs, and glass-ware, of all sorts; some window-glass, and green bottles; London bottled porter, and the best kinds of ale, are great rarities, and much valued by the Spaniards; stationary; jewellery and watches; but none of them, or any trinkets of false metal, nothing but gold and silver and real jewels will be looked at; and all the Birmingham articles that are not of genuine metal will be a pure loss if sent thither; cutlery of all kinds, knives, scissars, razors, &c. hoes for agriculture, and some good fowling-pieces, particularly a few mounted with silver; carriages, sadlery, and cabinet-work, were usually imported from Spain, but the English mode of manufacture may not, perhaps, be equally approved by the inhabitants, who are bigots in habits as well as in religion; muslins, cambrics, lawns, linens, gauze, musquito-nets, ribbons, silk hose, India silks, and most light articles for female dress; boots and shoes, particularly ladies fancy shoes; bays and serges, and some fine broad cloth; hats of most kinds, from coarse negroe-hats to fine beaver; ladies straw hats are recommended to be tried; beads for the Indians, particularly sky-blue, which is their favourite colour, and fine gold and silver lace and fringe are sure to be of ready sale.

Considerable judgment, however, is required in making up an assortment for this nearly untried market; and the main point to be kept in view is, that it must be made to suit the inhabitants of an ancient colony, opulent and luxurious, that will pay well for articles that strike their fancy, or assimilate with their habits, but will with difficulty be brought to adopt such as are unknown to them, or repugnant to their customs.

The general advantages of the acquisition of Buenos Ayres, to this country, may be appreciated from what precedes, independently of those commercial benefits arising from it intrinsically; it likewise affords the greatest facility for the prosecution of the seal-fishery, and the Southern whale-fishery; and may become a station for refreshment for ships sailing for New South Wales, as well as for our East-India ships. The inconveniencies of its harbour, and the danger of the navigation of the Plata, will probably diminish when British skill has become familiarly acquainted with those obstacles which the Spaniards have represented as so formidable; and convenient shelter both for the refreshment and refitting of our ships bound on more distant voyages, will, at all events, be found in the harbour of Montevideo, when it falls into our hands; thus obviating the necessity, frequently felt and resorted to, of putting into Rio Janerio, and submitting to the jealousy and extortion with which the British have of late been treated in the Portuguese ports.

ABBE FAUCHET'S ELOGE ON DR. FRANKLIN.

(Continued from Page 32, Vol. VI.)

MEN and things being in this state, he was sent as envoy to England, by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, to defend the interests of the colonies against the attempts of the court. He dissembled nothing: and he gained nothing from ministers, who, were prepared to crush America by the stamp duty; and who, by the perfidious means which they employed, carried through parliament this act of tyranny which roused the spirit of liberty. Franklin warned them of the certain issue of such excessive harassments. The protest through the colonies was, indeed, sudden and unanimous. To the generous patriots in England, who were many but had no influence, it appeared the just claim of oppressed citizens. To the servile supporters of ministry, who were more numerous and had the power, it appeared the revolt of slaves who aimed to shake off the authority of their master.

In this critical juncture Franklin was called to the bar of parliament. He was there as great as Liberty herself. He displayed, in himself alone, before an Aristocracy which was exhausting itself by despotism, the dignity of a whole people rising to independence. He knew not the questions that would be put to him. Previously to the interrogatory, the questions were prepared; one would have thought that the answers were drawn up afterwards. There was not a vague idea—there was not a useless word; the thoughts were simple and great—the sentiments

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loyal and generous—the assertions were very bold, and the reasons most convincing—the denials were strong—the motives were most evident—liberty appeared in its manly pride, and truth in its naked purity—all the first acts of the American insurrection were proved lawful—all the new measures of English violence were demonstrated to be impotent. "Let us be free together, or we will be so without you and in spite of you. If you do not call back your oppressive laws we will persist in our independence. If you will subdue: we will triumph. Have you armies? They are not numerous enough. Will you employ force? There is none on earth that can bend our will.—Make choice of our love or our hatred, but fix not on chains to enslave us—we will never bear them. You shall find, that there are men whom no power in the world, how great soever it be, can subdue."

Behold, Sirs! an imperfect representation of the majesty of Franklin in the fall of England. Cyneas saw, at Rome, in the senate which governed Italy, a temple, an assembly of impassible deities, and he trembled. Franklin saw, at London, in the senate which ruled the seas of the two worlds, a court, an assembly of imperious legislators; and he was intrepid. But the minister of Thessaly spoke like an ambassador, in the name of a king — and was a king in the view of the Romans. The envoy of Philadelphia spoke as a man, in the name of a people, who created themselves free—and freemen are the first of beings in the eyes of England. He withdrew, honoured by the nation; but convinced that the parliament, devoted to the ministry, wished to make the sceptre lie heavy upon America, and to maintain it by the sword.—That they would force their brethren to defend their rights, to compleat their independence, and to gain the cause of the human race.

He fled back to Philadelphia. The wise Adams, the great Washington, expected him. The senate of Pyrrhus assembled together — The first congress was formed. Franklin, rather Liberty, sat in it. Every thing was resolved on—laws were digested —they already existed—all the planters became citizens—the patriotic troops rise up—behold them—all the citizens are soldiers. Franklin, the philosopher of humanity, the friend of peace, ten years ago, had formed all the plans for the army of insurgents. The lists of the regiments and companies, the pay, the instructions, the military details, written with his own hand, two lustrums before the insurrection, and deposited in the archives of Philadelphia*, attest the extent and foresight of his thoughts. Come ye English—arm your fleets—pour your warriors out of the three kingdoms—spread your German mercenaries over America—She is free!—Franklin presides in her councils!—Washington leads her armies!—You will meet against you wisdom and victory every where. Even the surprise with which your troops may attack, and the ferocity with which they may pillage, though they shall, for the present, signalize your uncommon exploits, will redouble the energy of courageous free-men, and their dread of tyrants; and you will only secure to the United States the greatest triumph. The humanity of America, in your awful defeats, contrasted with the fury of your servile troops in their impious successes, will change your glory into disgrace, and convert the blood of the peaceable colonies, sacrificed to your rage, into the seeds of victories to the combatants of liberty.

I shall not, Gentlemen, enter into the explanation and detail of the skilful marches, of the profoud combinations, of the unforeseen resources, of the invincible resistances, of the decisive actions, of the glorious prodigies, which have immortalised the campaign of the armies of independence. Not silver but iron—not tactics but courage—not experienced in fighting but the genius of victory—not a long established discipline but a General instantaneously created—gained the glory! Men who would

* They were seen by M. Fleury, an officer of uncommon merit, who has served in both the Indies with great distinction, and who had the goodness to furnish me with many important particulars, of which I have made use in this discourse.

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be free! Franklin, who directed them; and Washington, who commanded them; are the causes of the success. Nevertheless, there was no abundance of iron, it was necessary to draw it from Europe. Captains worthy of a great general were not numerous; it was of much consequence to call in Frenchmen.

[*To be continued.*]

ON THE POETICAL CHARACTER OF THE LATE JAMES MERCER, ESQ.

Sir Henry Saville (the Greek tutor to Queen Elizabeth) being asked, by the Earl of Essex, his opinion respecting the merit of poets, replied, "My Lord, they are the best writers next to them that write prose." Notwithstanding the present state of society, the evident improvement of manners, and the general diffusion of a taste for the elegant arts, and for literary attainments, there is not manifested any extraordinary solicitude as to the fate of persons of genius, whatever interest their productions appear calculated to excite. This is particularly observable in the treatment of men of poetical talent. Like Sir Henry Saville, there are numbers who not only evince the most perfect indifference as to the votaries of the muse themselves, but who seem prepared to pronounce, with him, of such characters, "that they are the best writers—next to them that write prose." If poetry, however, as some have asserted, be indeed the language of nature; if even Moses has been described, as

> Eldest of poets, who beheld the light
> When first it triumph'd o'er eternal night!
> Chaos he saw: and could distinctly tell,
> How that confusion into order fell.
> As, if consulted with, he has exprest,
> The work of the Creator, and his rest!
>
> Waller.

And if, in ages subsequent to the time of this ancient law-giver, poetry was the language in which prophets and sages and legislators chose to address their communications to mankind, how strangely do those undervalue the natural dignity of speech, who can perceive nothing fascinating or interesting in the occupation of the poet? To what (unless, perhaps, to the first general confusion of tongues) is to be attributed the aversion of some minds from the most delightful of all languages — the language of poetry.

"Were it possible that I could deify any being merely human," said a living philosopher, who is equally distinguished for the energy of his mind and the extent of his knowledge, "I should adore the character of a genuine poet!" Genius of this order he regarded with the highest veneration. He considered it as a kind of inspiration, immediately imparted by the Divinity of Nature, and, when directed to objects worthy of its original, to partake of eternity itself. Such, in honourable contrast with the opinion of the venal and spiritless, was this gentleman's estimation of the poetical character; of its origin, of its influence, and of its dignified superiority in the scale of intellectual and moral worth.

"No new publication," observes Mr. Montgomery, in the preface to his poems, "awakes less curiosity than a volume of poems by an unknown author." Such is certainly the fact. Not only has the respect formerly attached to the person of the poet lamentably declined, but the effusions of modern minstrels, however deserving of encouragement, do not readily obtain, unless facilitated by adventitious advantages, the attention and applause of the public.

Two causes may be assigned as operating, in this age, to the prejudice of the poetical character. Luxury, which dignifies nothing so much as opulence, looks with disdain on pursuits to which no worldly importance is attached. Candidates for poetical distinction have, on the other hand, multiplied to such an extent as to render the task of selection extremely difficult, if not irksome and uninteresting. He performs, therefore, no unacceptable service, who, in this state of things, endeavours to excite attention to those productions of the muse which, though overlooked and unrewarded at their first annunciation to the world, are intrinsically entitled to consideration. Indifference is not always to be construed into neglect. Writers who have been disregarded by one generation of readers, may sometimes hope that posterity will be awakened to their claims.

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ARISTOTLE'S ART OF POETRY, ABRIDGED WITH NOTES.

[*Continued from Page* 111.]

Part II.—CHAP. 24.

THE rules of tragedy may be applied to an epic poem. It ought to include one action which is entire, perfect, and finished, and which consequently has a beginning, a middle, and an end. It ought to be as one living and perfect body * ; to have all its parts connected and arranged in order. In observing these rules Homer is super-eminent, when compared with the other poets †, for he was sensible that the many particulars of the Trojan war were too numerous to be comprehended under one view, or to be reduced to a reasonable extent; for this reason he has selected a few incidents only, and abundantly diversified his poem with episodes.

CHAPTER 25.

‡ It is requisite that epic poetry should possess as many qualities as tragic, with the exception of music and scenical decoration. An epic poem is either simple, implex, moral, or pathetic—the sentiment and the diction should be good—these excellencies Homer first combined in his unparalleled poetry.—The Iliad is a simply constructed tale, and pathetic *.—The Odyssey is implex and moral;—in sentiment and diction it surpasses every work. But epic poetry, though it differs in its form from tragedy, only in the construction of the verse, yet it has many advantages over tragic poetry †. Tragedy must be included in the narrow bounds of a theatre, and admits only a certain number of actors, whereas epic poetry, which is only a narration, may launch out into a variety of adventures and diversify the work by

* Those who trespass against this rule will be guilty of the fault which Horace condemns in his first lines on the Art of Poetry.

† "We are all acquainted with the basis of the action of the Iliad, which is simple and short. Hence arise all those "speaosa miracula," as Horace terms them, which fill that extraordinary poem. The praise of high invention has, in every age, been given to Homer, with the greatest reason. The prodigious number of incidents, of speeches, divine and human, with which he abounds; the surprising variety with which he diversifies his battles, and little history pieces of almost all the persons slain, discover an invention next to boundless." Lectures on Rhetoric, &c.

‡ "The ancient dramatic method, which Homer practised with some advantages, is likewise balanced by some defects. It renders composition more animated and natural, and more expressive of manners and characters;—but, withal, less grave and majestic, and sometimes tiresome. Homer, in the Iliad, has carried his propensity of making speeches too far, and if he be tedious any where, it is in these," &c. Dr. Blair.

* "The Odyssey, (says Mr. Spense) is a poetical treatise of morality."—It was, perhaps, on this account that an ingenious writer (the author of the Adventurer) has endeavoured to vindicate the Odyssey from a neglect in which it has long lain; and it seems, indeed, rather unreasonable, that while every schoolboy is acquainted with the anger of Ulysses, and its consequences, he neither knows, nor is solicitous to learn, the adventures of the wise Ulysses, though wisdom, it may be supposed, would be commonly a better model for his imitation, than valour.—"A reader (says Lord Kaims) admires the Iliad, but he loves the Odyssey."

† "Tragedy (says an excellent critic) considered as an exhibition of the characters and behaviour of men in some of the most trying and critical situations in life, is a noble idea of poetry. It is a direct imitation of human characters and manners. For it does not, like an epic poem, exhibit characters by the narration and description of the poet, but the poet disappears, and the personages themselves are set before our eyes, &c. The unity of time, strictly taken, requires that the time of the action be no longer than the time which is allowed for the representation of the play; though Aristotle seems to have given the poet a little more liberty, and permitted the action to comprehend the whole time of one day."

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episodes *, and the introduction of foreign characters. Experience has evinced that no metre is so proper for epic poetry, as heroic. On this account no one has attempted to compose a long poem, in any other measure; heroic being the more majestic and sublime. † Homer, who is superior in every other point to all poets, deserves to be commended for introducing his characters immediately, without any long and formal preface.

CHAPTER 27.

Too much action is a defect in tragedy, and shews the deficiency of the poem; because what the actors cannot express by their sounds, they endeavour to do by their actions ‡.

* "What Aristotle's meaning was, with respect to episodes, (says Dr Blair) is not very clear; and this obscurity has occasioned much altercation amongst critical writers. But what we now understand by episodes are certain actions or incidents introduced into the narration, connected with the principal action, yet not of such importance as to destroy, if they had been omitted, the main subject of the poem."

† "We expect to find every thing animated, in the description of a poet, who has a lively fancy. Accordingly Homer, the father and prince of poets, is remarkable for the use of personification. He enters upon his subject immediately with vigour; and wars, peace, darts, spears, towns, rivers—every thing, in short, is alive in his writings." Lectures on Rhetoric.

‡ Aristotle gives action a subordinate rank only, as M. Dacier observes. "But, (says the great philosopher and critic of Salisbury) action, indicating the motions of the soul, is a language which not only the vulgar, but even the stranger comprehends. Every one knows the external gestures and signs by which, without teaching, both himself and others indicate their several affections; so that seeing the same signs recur, he readily knows their meaning, inasmuch as nature herself supplies the place of an interpreter."—And again, in another place, "Nor are just positions without their use to that real actor upon the stage of life, I mean the orator. Demosthenes, in whom rhetoric attained its last perfection, was at first so unsuccessful, that he was in a state of despair, till Satyrus, a celebrated tragedian, shewed him the amazing force of action, by the different manners of repeating certain passages out of Euripides and Sophocles.—Therefore we shall find that attitudes and positions make at least a moiety of the merit of dramatic compositions." Philos. Art.

Callipides was so excessive in his gestures that Muniscus gave him the appellation of an ape. Tragedy, however, will admit of this succour in a moderate degree, but it is beneath the dignity of an epic poem: for gestures *, indeed, are no more blameable on the stage than dancing—except they be lascivious and indecent. It must be allowed that tragedy has

* "Gesture, (says a great critic,) was of such consequence upon the ancient stage, that there is reason for believing, that on some occasions, the speaking and the acting part were divided; one player spoke the words in the proper tones, while another performed the corresponding motions and gestures. We learn from Cicero, that it was a contest between him and Roscius, whether he could express a sentiment in a greater variety of phrases, or Roscius, in a greater variety of intelligible significant gestures. At last, gesture came to engross the stage wholly; for under the reign of Augustus and Tiberius, the favourite entertainment of the public was the pantomime, which was carried on entirely by mute gesticulation. The people were moved and wept at it, as much as at tragedies; and the passion for it became so strong, that laws were obliged to be made for restraining the senators from studying the pantomime art." Mr. Harris informs, us what effects that sensation, which the art of gesticulation, gives rise to. "As are passionate gestures (says he) to the eye, so are passionate tones to the ear; so are passionate ideas to the imagination. To feel the amazing force of an accumulation like this, we must see some capital actor, acting the drama of some capital poet, where all the powers of both are assembled at the same instant." Philos. Enquiry.

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this advantage over epic poetry;—it is not so long, and it comes to the end of its imitation in less time. Now that which is well compacted touches us more sensibly than that which is diffused, and, as it were, enervates us by the length of time; for the Œdipus of Sophocles would lose half its effect, if it was to be put into as many verses as the Iliad contains. Again, on the other hand, if the epic poet was obliged, like the dramatist, to compress the materials of his poem into a small compass, and not allowed to admit episodes and other ornaments *, his composition would be flat and languid. What has been said is sufficient to explain what tragedy and epopœia are—their forms and parts, with their numbers and differences; to shew the virtues and the vices of these poems, and what causes them; and to give an exact knowledge of all the objections made to the poets, and the means which are to be used to refute them.

THE WIG.

No. IV.

"RICHARD'S HIMSELF AGAIN."
SHAKSPEARE.

TO detail the whole substance of the various conversations I have had with Mrs. Bryan on the subject of her papers would, in the present case, prove but dull and unsatisfactory. It will be sufficient to inform my readers of the result, which is, that after a fair investigation of the circumstances, and a candid discussion in the mind of Mrs. Bryan, I stand honourably acquitted of all evil or improper design upon the sacred legacy of her valued husband, and am now lawfully in possession of many of those papers which created her suspicions on the character of Rennie, with full authority to do with them as I please; I shall, therefore, lay before my readers, without further comment, the two pieces I had originally selected for insertion.

ALONZO; A FRAGMENT.

Bounded by the glowing tints of a May evening's declining sun, the prospect which had long cheered the fainting steps of the youth Alonzo now began to fade. The long-blown boisterous gale now ceased its rage—in one grand concert of mellifluous notes the warbling choristers, inhabitants of the leafy grove, poured forth their evening orisons—the busy bee, whose unremitting daily toils furnish a useful lesson to mankind, had sought repose in her humble cell, where was deposited the produce of her toils — the chirping cricket, from the neighbouring hedge, his shrill small voice, at intervals, exerted — Alonzo, who seldom failed to observe and reflect on the beauties of Nature presented to his view, strolled forward enveloped in a gloom of thought which seemed to tear him from himself; his sprightly air, his gaiety of countenance, and penetrating eye, were overshadowed by a veil of dejection that obscured (except at intervals) the prospect from his view, yet lingering as he paced the way, he sometimes turned his eye and caught the beauties of the glowing scene. The shadows lengthened as he went, and having reached the summit of a hill, he rested on a hollow stump, and looked around with seeming pleasure on the scene which he had passed, as yet unobserved by the twilight mist that in the distance gathered fast. He still saw the distant spires of a populous city towering above the vapour, and hills, the summits of which appeared to kiss the purple sky, gradually fading

* "Episodes and embellishments are allowed with great liberty to writers of epic poetry. We are soon tired of a continued series of fable, especially in a poetical work, where we look for entertainment. The great art of rendering an epic poem interesting, is to relieve and amuse the reader, by connecting some agreeable episodes with the principal subject. These are always the parts of a work which are best known, and which contribute most to support the reputation of the poet."—Dr. Blair. The opinion of Viperanus exactly coincides with that of Aristotle. "Epopœia, cui aut nullum temporis spatium, aut satis longum ad imitandum definitur pluribus episodiis; ne, si nullis degressionibus dilatetur, sterilis et inornata sit; omnis lepons et venustatis expers; quam episodiorum varietas maxime affert." De Portica.

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from his sight—the nearer valleys still looked green, the waving groves gave rustlings to the wings of zephyr in his sportive flight, that swelled the cheerful harmony—and as the happy ploughman drove his weary team to rest, he sung some rustic ditty of his native vale—Alonzo sat reflecting on the solemn grandeur of the scene, ruminating on the vast extension of this wondrous world, while night, with hasty strides, in darkness gathered round his head, and from his presence tore the objects of his contemplation. Still occupied fully with the beloved object of his heart's concern, he sunk into gloomy reflections, and scarcely witnessed that Phœbus had withdrawn his light—a dark tinge was still in the west, where the bright lamp of day had sunk below the horizon; and, in the east, the mellow shadows of the rising moon now edged the black rolling clouds with light, and again the scenery became visible—he walked onward, revolving in his mind the events of a day he could have wished never to have seen—but checking his wishes with reliance on the just and wise dispensations of Providence, he thus reasoned with himself:—"Alas, Alonzo! what art thou?" (the question roused him from his reverie—he startled at himself, and then proceeded) "that thou shouldst wish or think one moment contradictory to that all-seeing Power whose fiat rules unbounded through the realms of space, who gave you life and each convenience you enjoy—be satisfied, my soul, nor breathe one anxious sigh to break thy Maker's will, for what is good for thee may be obtained—Then be it so—and if my Flora still remains unkind it must be good for me to lose her—and can I yield the pleasing form of her I love? whose cheeks more beautiful than Hebe's, whose honey-surfaced tongue breathes words more sweet to me than Hybla's famed produce;—the thought distracts me, and I feel unmanned." Exhausted with fatigue, and overcome with those corroding reflections, he stretched himself on the grass, and in a short time went to sleep, from which he was awakened by the howling of a dog, whose piteous tone alarmed the drowsy stranger. He looked around and saw the animal at a few paces distant, and before he could arise he perceived some one approaching—it was the shepherd of a neighbouring flock, who, having folded for the night the fleecy objects of his care, was returning to the habitation of his hospitable master, the farmer of the surrounding soil—he had been attracted by the cries of his faithful dog and hastened to the spot where Alonzo slept—he raised him from the ground, and, after much intreaty, persuaded him to accompany him to the residence of his employer. The night was advancing fast, and dews fell heavy on the day-parched earth—a solemn stillness reigned around, and Cynthia, by the gathering clouds, was checked in her attempt to yield her wonted light. Their way lay over a common, at the extremity of which was a wood of small extent—the faithful dog still led the van, and smelt along the beaten track; Alonzo followed, in silence, the humble hind. They were now within a few yards of the farmer's house, when a piercing female shriek attracted their notice—they flew to the spot from whence the voice proceeded, and found a young lady who had fainted, prostrate on the earth, whom they carried to the house. Heavens! what could equal the surprise of Alonzo when he found it to be no other than his beloved Flora?

MARGARET; A PASTORAL.

HOW kind was my Margaret's heart,
How charming the looks of my love!
She vow'd that we never should part,
And call'd me the pride of the grove.

On yonder green bank we reclin'd,
The sun shed an orient ray,
Each glance was so tender and kind,
My heart was first tempted to stray.

For, ah! the fell god of the dart,
Had ne'er to my fancy convey'd
A form to enslave my fond heart,
'Till first I beheld this sweet maid.

Ah! better for me had it been,
And the lambs that rove over the hill,
If I this fair nymph ne'er had seen,
I had then enjoy'd liberty still.

We sought the green shade of the wood,
And whisper'd our thoughts in the breeze,
We gaz'd on the bubb'ling flood,
And mark'd the gay birds on the trees.

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We rang'd through the summer-drest mead,
O'erstudded with yellow and white,
With daisies and primroses spread,
And each object afforded delight.

We rambled o'er nature's gay scene,
And cull'd the sweet flow'rs in our way,
Then render'd our thanks at the e'en,
To the glorious Father of day.

Of the flow'rs that deck'd the green field,
In bloom with the looks of my love;
My heart beat desirous to yield
A chaplet that she might approve.

I now range the meadows in vain,
And seek for the transports I tell:
But, ah! they are fled from the plain:
Since Marg'ret has bid it farewel.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE History of Greece furnishes a memorable example of unanimity on the prospect of a common danger. The menace of invasion, from a potent enemy, disarmed the spirit of faction; and produced a fellowship of communities amongst the rival states of Greece, which animated them to victory, and which on so many occasions rescued their common country from destruction. The love of country knows no limitation; it is the heavenly Spirit which watches over the destiny of nations, and which holds them together, when human institutions have crumbled to the dust.

England has participated of the common blessing in a most pre-eminent degree. The moment that her shores were threatened with invasion, the voice of Faction was silenced, and every hand and heart became united as one man. A great and memorable instance of this patriotic zeal, was furnished on the renewal of the present contest; and the fruit of which may be found in the Volunteer System and the Patriotic Fund. A brief history of the latter it is our present intention to give; an institution founded in the noblest sympathies of our common nature, and on the principles of the most enlightened policy.

The subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee-house summoned a meeting of its members, to be held on the 20th of July, 1803; the object of which was, to enter into a general subscription to reward the exertions of successful valour, to administer relief to the wounded, and consolation to the relatives of such brave men as might fall during the present contest. These gentlemen, with the view of setting an example to the united kingdom and its dependencies, immediately subscribed, from their own fund the sum of 20,000l. 3 per cent. consolidated annuities; and in addition, contributed individually in the most handsome manner. The moment that the public were informed of the proceedings at Lloyd's, subscriptions were opened in all parts of the country; every man vieing with each other to increase this fund of the national benevolence.

Whatever differences might have disturbed the face of the country during the last war, the instant that the fiat of invasion was issued from the Cabinet of St. Cloud, the rough unholy voice of Contention was modulated to the manly tones of reciprocal confidence and resolution to support the throne, and to defend to the last extremity the venerable institutions of our ancestors.

The spirited resolutions which the Patriotic Fund Committee passed at their first meeting, were admirably adapted to second the zeal of their countrymen, and to direct it to an object which should always claim the first rank in the breasts of Englishmen, and which perhaps cannot be better expressed than in the last of the resolutions to which we have alluded—"That to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land, it is expedient to raise, by the patriotism of the community at large, a suitable fund for their comfort and relief—for the purpose of assuaging the anguish of their wounds, or palliating, in some degree, the more weighty misfortune of the loss of limbs—of alleviating the distresses of the widow and orphan—of smoothing the brow of sorrow for the fall of dearest relatives, the props of unhappy indigence, or helpless age—and of granting pecuniary rewards, or honourable distinction, for successful exertions of valour or merit."

Such were the great objects which the founders of the institution had in view, when they laid the foundation stone of a superstructure which will ever remain a monument of British

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feeling and patriotism: How far the Committee of the Patriotic Fund have discharged the high trust which they have undertaken, can best be ascertained by the unbroken confidence of the public in their services, and the sense which continues to pervade every rank, both of the navy and the army, of the equity of their distribution. Our brave defenders on the eve of a battle, besides the additional stimulus of their own native courage, are further animated to the conflict by the consolation, that should they fall in the fight, their wives, their children, or their relatives, will be protected by a generous country. The limits of our publication will not permit us to give the history of every action that has been fought in which the sufferers have found relief from the fund. We have heard of no instance of refusal, but on the contrary, and we speak with confidence, the Committee have invariably exerted their utmost industry to anticipate the claims of the wounded, or of the relatives of those who have fallen. But, notwithstanding we cannot detail the various instances of British courage, which have marked the progress of the war, we cannot silently pass by the glorious victories of Trafalgar and Ferrol, which, while the first snatched from us the brightest ornament of the British navy, unitedly demonstrated to Europe the proud superiority of our country, and became the great sheet anchor of our security from the storm which hung over our horizon.

The Patriotic Fund Committee presented vases, of 500l. value each, to Lady Nelson, the present Earl Nelson, and to Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood. Vases of 300l. value each, were also presented to the Right Hon. Rear Adm. the Earl of Northesk, and Rear Adm. Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. Swords of the value of 100l. each, with appropriate inscriptions, were presented to the surviving captains and commanders of the respective ships, who shared in the glory of these memorable actions; to the lieutenants who were severely wounded, 100l.—to each of the officers in the third class of his Majesty's Proclamation, for the distribution of prize-money, who were severely wounded, the sum of 50l.—and to those of the same class, who were slightly wounded, 30l.—to each of the officers of the fourth class, who were severely wounded, 50l.—and 25l. to each officer of the same rank, who was slightly wounded. The sum of 40l. was given to each seaman or marine whose wounds were attended with disability or loss of limb; 20l. to each of the same class who were severely wounded; and the sum of 10l. to each seaman or marine who was slightly wounded.

Objections, it is true, have been raised against the propriety of distributing vases and swords among the officers of the British navy; but in possessing ourselves the ability to discover the danger, we feel no inclination to refute objections which contain no solid argument against the measure of so doing. On the contrary, in the apposite language of a contemporary writer—"No officer we are persuaded, who has received from the Patriotic Fund a sword, on whose blade his valour is legibly recorded, will ever draw it from the scabbard without feeling an additional incentive to maintain unsullied the opinion which has been formed of his merit and bravery. These swords and vases will descend to posterity and will progressively animate the children and descendants of their present possessors, to a bold emulation of the courage which originally deserved them; they will engrave upon the mind of the stripling, the remembrance of his ancestors' glory: and the living image, by never fading from his memory, will direct the noble ambition of his mind to the same path, in expectation of the same reward."

That such an impression has been made on the living heroes of their country, we know to be the fact:—the pride and exultation which have animated their countenances on receiving these distinguished marks of their country's approbation, are sure presages of the spirit which will animate their souls in the awful hour of battle; and to deny that posterity will view them with the same exalted feelings, producing the same glorious effects, would be a libel upon them, and a virtual concession that the pre-

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sent generation forms a link in the great chain of degeneracy from the virtue of *our* ancestors. But the events of the present war put to silence the speculations of such an idle theory.

As the most conclusive proof which we can offer of the high estimation in which the public views this benevolent institution, the total amount of subscriptions and interest from investments in the public funds, to the 28th of February of the present year, is 338,693l. 11s. 8d. more than 100,000l. of which were contributed on the day of Thanksgiving*: 252,106l. 13s. 9d. have been laid out in public securities; and the remainder appropriated to the widely extended purposes of animating and consoling our brave defenders, by which relief has been afforded to 2140 officers and private men who have been wounded or disabled, and to 570 widows, orphans, parents, or other relatives of those killed in his Majesty's service: honorary gratuities have also been conferred in 153 instances of successful exertions of valour or merit. The further claims upon the fund must be great since these distributions were made, arising from the subsequent victories at the Cape of Good Hope, the defeat of the French fleet at St. Domingo, by Sir John Thomas Duckworth, and from the still more recent instance of British valour and discipline displayed on the plains of Calabria. In addition to these proud trophies, several minor actions have taken place entitling the sufferers to a participation of the national bounty.

The Committee of the Patriotic Fund have lately transferred a very large sum to the Commissioners of the Royal Naval Asylum, who have undertaken to maintain and educate the boys of such unfortunate seamen and marines as have fallen during the war, and shall be recommended by the Patriotic Fund. These orphans are to be admitted into the asylum at the age of five years, in which they are to remain until they are fourteen; they are to be taught the elements of useful knowledge, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and at the expiration of the allotted time, are to be apprenticed to some useful trade, or, at their own *unbiassed election*, to enter into his Majesty's naval service. This is indeed a noble provision, rescuing the unprotected and helpless from the dangers of bad example and from poverty; and is but a just tribute to the memory of their fathers, who fought and bled for their country.

The girls have not been forgotten; they are to be placed under the superintendance of their mothers, with an annual allowance of 5l. for each, to provide them decent cloathing and education, the stipend to commence at five years, and to be continued until they shall have attained the age of fourteen.

A celebrated writer has told us, "That to love our country, it should be lovely." View the great national establishments at Greenwich and at Chelsea, where the maimed soldier and the disabled seaman are secured a comfortable retreat for life—where the brave veteran may cheerfully relate his plain unvarnished tale—"shoulder his crutch, and shew how fields were won;" and pass the evening of his life, protected from the rude blast and the more appalling gripe of poverty. It is these institutions, and such as these, which make our country lovely, and with them we identify the Patriotic Fund. May the same spirit which produced it long animate the country! and, with a due submission to the Divine Will, we may look forward to ages of glory and freedom.

* Since the 28th of February, more than 20,000l. collected after divine service, have been remitted to the fund, making the whole amount of the Church Contributions rather more than 120,000l.

PRESS-GANGS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *London, Sept.* 10, 1806.

THE following transaction, mentioned in Dr. Pinckard's "Notes on the West Indies," it is hoped will awaken in the minds of your readers a just abhorrence of the unconstitutional mode of procuring seamen by *Press-Gangs*.

After mentioning that the transports in Carlisle Bay (Barbadoes), had been visited by press-gangs, he proceeds "In one instance an alarm-

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ing scene took place, in consequence of the sailors of one of the ships resisting the arbitrary and unconstitutional method of obtaining their services. They opposed the boarding, and beat off the agent and two boats with the press-gang. This resistance was soon followed by the appearence of a party of soldiers, with fire-locks and fixed bayonets, who had been called upon to aid the press-gang, and to force the sailors to submission. Upon seeing the troops approach thus formidably armed, the sailors jumped into the ships boat and made the best of their way towards the shore. The press-gangs, and two or three boats filled with armed soldiers, pursued them. A general sensation of alarm overspread the harbour, and it was feared that much blood would be shed. Every vessel was thronged with spectators; an universal impulse was excited, and feelings of anxiety seemed to possess every mind. The sailors manœuvred best in the race. They gained headway at every pull of the oars, and made the shore at a point beyond the reach of the soldiers and their muskets. Several shots were fired at them in vain, and upon their landing, a loud and general shout instantly spread around, which seemed to be involuntary, but was strongly expressive of the wish of the multitude that the sailors might escape. Their only hope was in flight; and some of them had the good fortune to elude the activity and vigilance of their pursuers: but the soldiers proved to be more successful in the chase on shore, than they had been in the boats, for a party of the sailors was brought back a short time after, under a strong guard, and compelled to submit to this law of force.

"It has been our fortune on board the Lord Sheffield to be disturbed by two different parties of the press-gang in the course of the same night; one of which came along-side at midnight, the other at two o'clock in the morning. From stealing thus unexpectedly, and in the dark, you will suppose that much hurry and confusion was created. Being wakened by the noise, and running of people over my head, I put on my *robe de chambre* and went up to learn the cause; when finding it to be a press-gang, I felt a strong disposition to observe their conduct and manner of proceeding, and therefore remained upon deck during the whole time they continued on board.

"A lieutenant of the navy was stalking up and down with a huge drawn sabre in his hand, calling out with boatswain's lungs for the steward to bring up a light. His men were running about every part of the ship, armed with cutlasses, pistols, hangers, and various other weapons and instruments of death. Such of the sailors of the ship whom they found upon deck, were instantly tumbled into a boat at the side, filled with armed men. The others secreted themselves in holes and corners."

"Perhaps you will say it was a little severe to demand a light at all from the ship, in order to rob her of her own men; but the whole proceeding was alike arbitrary and despotic, and this only consistent with the other parts of it. They had come in darkness, and with muffled oars, that they might take the vessel by surprise, and were unable to prosecute their search into the remote and concealed parts of the ship without the aid of light. The cabins, the cable-tier, the pantries, the lockers, the very pig-sty, every hole and corner they could think of were hunted out, and they seemed resolved that not a spot should be omitted. Yet, notwithstanding all their vigilance, several of the sailors contrived to elude the search."

That such acts of cruelty and injustice should be suffered to exist in a country where our fellow-creatures are *bought and sold*, and are reckoned the *property* of their masters, may be a matter of no *surprise*, however shocking it may appear; but that they should exist in the metropolis of that country which is reckoned one of the most civilised of any upon earth, is somewhat surprising, especially as that country is called a *free country*, and the *liberty of the subject* so much boasted of.

AN OBSERVER.

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE subject of Assuring Lives has lately been much discussed, and

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a Company has been formed under the name of the Rock Life Assurance Company, which has in it some peculiarities appearing to be very great improvements on these institutions. I have before me the letter addressed to the proprietors by Mr. Frend, whose mathematical abilities are known both by his own publications, and those which Baron Masner has published of his in the Scriptores Logaristhimses, and other publications. In this letter he explains the general modes of making assurances and the advantages derived from them, from which I have selected, for your very useful Magazine, the following particulars.

"The Rock Life Assurance Company is formed on a principle different from that of any society hitherto established for the assurance of a sum to the representatives of a person assured. The company consists of a number of proprietors, possessing a capital stock of one million; and each proprietor is under the necesity of assuring a sum on his own life, if accepted by the directors; or on that of an approved nominee, to the amount of one quarter of the stock in his name. Thus, by assuring each other's lives, the proprietors have a mutual interest in the support of the society; and are engaged to each other to take care that no improper life should, with their knowledge, be admitted into it. The union of such a number of persons, mutually interested in the support of an institution, is a security to the public, that the interests of those who assure with this company and are not proprietors, shall be consulted with equal regard; for there is no difference between a proprietor and a stranger of the same age in the premium, that either pays for assuring a certain sum, or in the sum that may be received by either, provided they have paid their annual premiums for the same length of time.

"Two modes of assuring property, to be received by the representatives of the assured, have hitherto been acted upon. By the one, the payment of a certain sum, annually secures to the representatives of the assured a certain sum at his decease; but, whether the assured lives one year or fifty years, his representatives receive only the sum specified in the contract. By the second mode the representatives of the assured receive a certain sum at his decease, and whatever addition may have been assigned to that sum by the previous resolution of the society agreeably to its deed of settlement.

"The Rock Life Assurance Company follows the latter mode, by which the society may pay a greater sum than the sum assured; and to this very material feature of its institution the proprietors are requested to pay particular attention. Every person also, who makes an assurance, should weigh it in his mind, that he may be well acquainted with the nature and result of his annual payments; for on this subject many persons are liable to be deceived. They look to the premium paid in different societies and naturally prefer that society whose premium is the lowest; but the difference in the premiums of societies can be but very small and bears no proportion to the advantage accruing from the addition of a sum to the policy depending on the profits of the society. It is necessary, that the proprietors should be very attentive to the great advantage which our society holds out by thus making the assured persons gainers by its profits; and for this reason, after the most serious and mature deliberation, those calculations have been adopted by the court of directors which the profoundest wisdom first suggested, and the propriety of which has been confirmed by long experience.

"Societies which add to the sum assured, may be divided into two kinds. In the one all the assured persons are partners; they assure mutually each others lives, and are all responsible for the payments of the sums assured to each partner on his decease. The representatives of the deceased person lose at his death all interest in the society; they receive the sum assured with the addition made to it by the previous resolution of the society; and whatever may have been the further profits of the institution, they cannot participate in them. The safety of a society of this kind requires, that a considerable portion of the profits should be

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kept back to answer future contingencies.

"The Rock Life Assurance Company is of the second kind. They who assure in it are not all partners: they are not all responsible for the payment of the sum assured to each individual. The assured are either proprietors or non-proprietors. The proprietors are answerable each to a certain amount: they lay down a certain sum, and form a determinate capital to answer all contingencies, and by thus forming a capital they are enabled to make a due assignment of the sum to be added at different periods to various policies of assurance. The assured non-proprietors have no share in the risk: they pay down definite premiums, which assure to the representatives the sum assured, and who partake equally with proprietors in the addition which may be made at different periods to each policy. The security for the payment of that sum is the capital stock of the company, and the amount of all the premiums, with the interest upon them. Such a security may be well said to be firm as a Rock; for the transfer of shares will produce a continual renovation of policies, which, with the capital of the company, and the amount of annual payments from assurances, will form an increasing fund, adequate to every purpose of profit and security.

"The proprietors of this institution will, from the above, see sufficient reason to pay particular attention to the three following circumstances.

"1st. The Rock Life Assurance Company pays the sum assured on each policy, with whatever addition may have been assigned to it by the previous resolution of the society.

"2d. The Rock Life Assurance Company has formed a determinate capital of a million, for which its proprietors are answerable; and this capital is not only a security to all the assured, but it also enables the company to make such arrangements as shall never leave a superfluous capital to doubtful expectations.

"3d. The Rock Life Assurance Company has secured the grand and essential point on which the continued existence of an assurance company depends, and this it does by the perpetual renovation of policies. Every proprietor is under the necessity of making an assurance; and, when it drops, a new assurance must be made by his successor.

"A full investigation of all the advantages attending each of these circumstances, and the disadvantages resulting from the neglect of them would require more time and will be deferred to another occasion. They require a volume rather than a letter: but it is hoped, that the proprietors will find from the above sufficient reason to value the institution to which they belong."

I fully agree with the writer, that a complete investigation of the three circumstances, above-mentioned, require a volume, and shall be glad to see one from the same pen, for the whole benefit of assuring lives, notwithstanding the many valuable writings upon this subject are far from being generally known. I remain, Sir, Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

TABLE ANECDOTES.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I BELIEVE you will agree with me, that if every age or period were to be characterised by its prevalent foible, the era in which we live might be denominated the *story-telling age*. This rage for anecdote appears to have been sensibly enlarged (if not virtually introduced) by our leviathan of letters, Dr. Johnson; who, in his lengthened sittings at the Mitre, stimulated an emulation for literary story among the favoured associates who were permitted to "drain their draughts of Rhenish down" in his company. The more serious inquirer must regard with a feeling bordering on contempt, that fugitive morsel of narration which bears for its burden a pointless circumstance in the life of a popular character, unproductive of moral, and which fails to disclose a trait of manners instructive to the student in human nature. Still there remains a vast majority to whom anecdote is invariably acceptable; who view the page of trivial recital as a sort of re-

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cond edition of the jocularities of the table. Their pleasure is at least harmless, and to them I address a little story or two, to which I beg them to listen with the same indulgence as if at the board of conviviality. My auditors well know that originality is not indispensably necessary to the convivial reciter. I very much doubt whether the following little circumstances ever met their hearing. Should such, however, be the case, and my anecdotes prove "as tedious as a twice-told tale," on their authenticity I still must insist; and, therefore, with confidence, address you, Mr. Editor, as chairman, and beg "your hearing patiently" of the following particulars:—

Mr. Orme (of whose life some late numbers of your work have furnished us with so judicious an abridgment) was a man of taste, letters, and science. As an historian, his accuracy and elegance are equally conspicuous. Every character has its shade:—Mr. Orme, when officially situated at Madras, was observed to have rather too much dignity in the manner with which he regarded his inferiors. A Mr. Davidson acted under him in office, who was noted for bluntness of address and originality of humour. The former had condescended to invite the latter to breakfast with him; in the course of which he asked Davidson of what profession his father was? "A saddler, Sir;" replied the other. "A saddler?" repeated the historian, with some degree of surprise; "Why did he not breed you up a saddler?"—"Why, sir," said Davidson, "I was always a whimsical boy, and rather chose to try my fortune, as you have done, in the East India Company's service.——But, pray sir," continued he, "of what profession might your father be?" "My father, sir," answered Mr. Orme sharply, "was a gentleman."——"A gentleman!... Humph!.... Pray, sir, be so good as to inform me why he did not breed *you* up a gentleman?

During one of those unpleasant periods of Goldsmith's life, at which he found it inconvenient to walk the public streets, he hired a hackney coach to convey him to a tavern fixed on for a meeting with Johnson, and other literary friends. With many apprehensions, as to who might be passing at the time, he slipped the fare into his coachman's hand, and hurried to his friends, where wine and wit soon drove every fear and every care from our poet's recollection. But the man who had driven him to the place of rendezvous, had not yet done with him. Approaching the party, with many bows, and much civility, he accosted Goldsmith, saying, "You made a little mistake, sir, in paying the fare to me this evening. My fare was a shilling, but on examining my pocket I find that you must have given me a guinea!"—The pocket of a poet seldom contains so much cash that a guinea can be absent without the owner's knowledge, and Goldsmith, on surveying his purse, found the treasure indeed gone. But what words were sufficient for the integrity of the coachman! Nor prose nor poetry could be exalted enough for the occasion:—and so a subscription was made on the instant, and with a feeling eulogium presented the honest man, in the shape of some five or six half-crown pieces. "By my troth!" said the poet, "never did human nature wear a more attractive smile than at this minute!—I will immortalise this honest fellow in the novel on which I am employed."—"You will act correctly, sir," exclaimed Johnson, "in so doing. Virtue is never duly praised till it is held up to the imitation of the world. Close by that niche in which I have enshrined the gaoler, whose sensibility sympathised with my poor friend Savage, place the statue of this driver of horses: and let the world venerate the honour of a coachman!" Not one of the party but contributed his mite of commendation; and for the time it seemed as if vice were banished from the human breast, and those moralists entirely mistaken who suppose the uninformed mind perpetually liable to deviation. But that moment of dreadful notoriety—the moment in which the bill must be paid—at length arrived; and our literary and sagacious associates were exposed to the mortification of finding that the greatest poets and philosophers are not equal, in the common

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interchanges of profit and loss, to the mechanic whose mind they presume so carefully to analyse.—This honest, this exemplary coachman, not content with receiving a guinea where a shilling only was due, actually substituted a counterfeit of no value for the genuine coin he had received, and successfully endeavoured (for he dealt with poets) to receive the reward of honesty, while committing an act of reiterated fraud and duplicity!

Lord Clive appears to have possessed the coolness and presence of mind so conspicuous in the Emperor Napoleon.—When the Dutch troops from Batavia came into the river of Bengal, in numbers more than double to the force we had in the European line for the defence of Fort William, Clive's spirit was too great to run into the garrison before he had tried his fortune in the field.—At this critical moment it came to be known that the nabob, a creature of our own making, stimulated by his minister Nundcomar, had invited the Dutch to invade the country, in hopes of counterbalancing the English power. His son, a suspicious character, lay encamped with 8000 men on the plains of Plassy. Clive sent him a positive order not to move, at his peril, from the spot he occupied. Colonel Ford returned at this instant from a place to which he had been detached, but without the troops of which he had a deputed command. Clive dispatched him with three battalions of seapoys, and what Europeans he could muster, over the river, with orders to throw himself between the Dutch troops from Batavia and those who were marching from Chinsura to join them. When this was effected, Ford saw that immediate action was inevitable; but there being no national war with the Dutch, and Fort William within one hour's distance, he wrote to Clive for an order of governor and council to attack them. Clive, who was sitting in a mixed company, read the note with great composure, and without saying a word, or moving from his seat, took a pencil from his pocket and wrote on the margin of the letter the following words.

"DEAR FORD,

"Fight them directly:——I will send you an order of council by-and-by. Your's,

"R. C."

And then delivered it to the orderly serjeant, and bade him send it back to Colonel Ford as fast as possible. Such prompt conduct would be temerity in any other than the man whose mind is prepared, by continual reflection, for the most important contingencies.

Gray was not only delicate in manners, but subject to a timidity unmanly and ridiculous. He was continually apprehensive of fire, and slept with rope-ladders ready for an escape from the horrors of conflagration. An old clerical friend has repeated a ludicrous tale of Gray's trepidation, on some wags kindling a little straw beneath his window. Out came the ladder of ropes, and the lyric poet, his locks

"Streaming, like a meteor, to the troubled air,"

descended with expressions of dismay suited rather to feminine helplessness than the masculine character it was incumbent on him to support.

The same friend was in company with Churchill, at a coffee-house, when the intemperate vanity of the poet broke through all bounds of moderation and good sense. Churchill had been reading Pope's Essay on Man: throwing down the book with violence, he exclaimed, "I scarcely know what would give me more pleasure than to enter the lists with the little bard of Twickenham, in a fair poetical combat.—*I think I could break his heart!*—Would he were alive!"

The following anecdote is so trivial that I should decline submitting it to you, had not Mrs. Piozzi set so elaborate an example. It really is so much in the strain of "Bozzy and Piozzi," that I lament it is not dignified by a niche in their pages, since at any rate it is not more trifling than it is original and genuine.—

It was the diurnal custom of our great Lexicographer to resort to a

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pump in Chancery-lane, in order to bathe his head in its refreshing stream, after which he usually devoted some time to pumping, from a conviction of the exercise afforded by that exertion, being conducive to his health; liable as was a man of Dr. Johnson's studious and sedentary pursuits, to contract an habit of too much indolence. As he was pursuing this wholesome regimen, a person who happened to pass, feeling some surprise at perceiving the doctor employed in what appeared to him so idle and unmeaning an occupation, approaching him, exclaimed, "Pray, sir, what are you about?" when the doctor surveying him for a moment, returned—"Pumping for frogs,"—and then calmly resumed his employment. I am, sir,

Your's,

AN OLD STORY-TELLER.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I PROFIT by the opportunity, which your publication affords me of being informed on a subject, in regard to which I am at present in no little doubt and uncertainty. If any of your numerous correspondents can give me any satisfactory instruction on this point, I shall be extremely gratified.

The subject to which I allude, is, the pronunciaton of the Greek language in this country, and herein I will confine myself to two instances, in which, in my opinion, the pronunciation is incorrect.

The first instance that presents itself, is that of the letter I almost universally pronounced as the English *i*, in *find* and *mind*.—I mention this because it seems to confound that letter with the dipthong *ει*, and may serve in many instances to deceive the hearer as to the true meaning of a word.—Now to avoid this ambiguity, why may we not pronounce the *Iota* as the Italian *i*, or the English *ee*? This pronunciation could not injure the purity of the language, and would undoubtedly help to prevent that confusion so likely to ensue in all languages from a similiarity of sound.

The next instance is that of the X, which our universities confound with the K; this, on a mature consideration, must strike every one to be a palpable error, as the same language cannot contain two letters in every respect corresponding in sound. We may, however, attribute this mal-pronunciation to the inability of the English to give this letter its proper and just sound; which, as far as English pronunciation can be assimilated to the Greek, answers to *chi* in our language. The Welsh have a letter exactly analogous in sound with the Greek *χ*, yet not to be explained to an English reader unacquainted with the Welsh language: and, perhaps, on this account it is, that the Welsh are enabled to give the Greek letter its broad and majestic tone, which, by the bye, the Anglo-Grecians are too apt to condemn from an incapacity of imitating them in the sound of it. And, with every deference to the English, I have heard eminent scholars of their own country affirm, that the Welsh in their judgment understand the pronunciation of the Greek tongue much better than the English, while at the same time they professed their inability to arrive at the same excellence. I will not pretend to determine how far this opinion might be correct, but I may venture once more to affirm, that the English pronunciation of the letter last noticed carries with it an ambiguous perplexity; although I will willingly assign this error to a want of power, rather than to a want of will to correct it.—

As my vernacular tongue, and my early education under a Welsh tutor, have taught me to avoid this latter corrupt pronunciation, I am desirous of knowing from some of your learned correspondents, how far my opinion, in either of these instances which I have mentioned, may originate in prejudice, or to what extent my suggestions may be founded in reason.

JULIUS.

Dec. 26, 1805.

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REVIEW OF THE CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

[*Continued from page* 223.]

THE chief attention of Henry IV. on his accession to the crown was necessarily directed to the affairs of England; yet the sister kingdom was not altogether neglected. A subsidy was granted towards the support of the Irish government, and the office of lieutenant was conferred on the Duke of Lancaster, the King's second son, who was permitted to execute it by substitute. As the deputation of Ireland was considered little other than a banishment, he availed himself of this privilege for eight years; during which the Loyal Irish were with difficulty protected from the vengeance of their independent countrymen, and from the inroads of the Scots, who were ever on the watch for a moment of internal distraction to harrass the English settlements in Ireland.

So totally relaxed was the civil government during the nominal administration of Lancaster, that violence and murder were sometimes committed with impunity on the persons of magistrates while atempting to enforce the laws. This licentiousness of manners compelled the presence of the Duke of Lancaster, who resided in Ireland for seven months. He effected, however, nothing of importance. Some insurgents were condemned to suffer death and forfeiture, but government could not venture to put the sentence in execution, and the culprits were permitted to return quietly to their posessions. On the departure of Lancaster, the affairs of government were commited to the English of the Pale who wanted strength, had they possessed inclination to enforce a pure system of judicature. These colonized English were forbidden to make peace or war with the independent Irish, without the consent of the King of England; but the encroachments of the wild tribes were so sudden and fierce, that this prohibition was entirely nugatory. So small was the military force spared by the exigencies of Henry to his Irish territories, that the inhabitants of the Pale lived in continual dread of the sanguinary natives, who probably would have annihilated their unwelcome invaders had not domestic dissensions and jealousies prevented their arming in confederacy. The most material edict of this reign was one forbidding any Irishman to quit the realm without a license under the great seal, and awarding to any subject who should seize such emigrant, one moiety of his goods. The intention of this extraordinary act appears to be the exclusion of those hordes of lawless wanderers who at this period infested England, and were ready to join in any enterprise that promised personal emoluments

The reign of Henry V. was too splendid to be useful. The happiness of his nations pined beneath the glory of his flag. His sagacity, however, discovered an able statesman in the person of Lord Furnival, who adopted measures, in regard to his delegation, at once strenuous and salutary. This able lieutenant, during the five years of his administration, so far intimidated the hostile tribes, that the colonists for the first time enjoyed peace and security. His slender force prevented his extending his arms beyond the Pale: for so far was Henry from supporting the lieutenant, that he demanded and obtained sixteen hundred men for the French wars.

For the grant of these troops the Irish considered themselves entitled to the royal favour, and prepared a petition for redress of grievances, on the return of Henry after the battle of Agincourt; but, to their surprise and indignation, the chancellor refused to affix the seal, so that it could not be presented;—a step which credulity itself can scarce suppose him to have taken, without the directions of his sovereign.

The spirit of remonstrance, though repressed, did not evaporate: and a few years afterwards it was found prudent to receive the petition of the neglected Irish. Their petition *was* received—but the triumphant Henry could not listen, amidst the clamour of his conquests, to the sorrows of the forlorn Irish; and their claims were as utterly disregarded as if they had never presented a remonstrance. Who does not wish that Henry had employed those resources in civilizing Ireland, which he exhausted in

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chivalric enterprises, painful to humanity, and useless to the successful?

During the reign of Henry VI. the government of Ireland gradually degenerated into utter debility. On his accession, England would furnish neither money nor men; and the Irish parliament, assembled in the first year of his reign, could provide for the defence of the Pale no more troops than twelve men at arms, and sixty archers! The nobles who surrounded the minor king assumed so much power, that the Earl of Marche, who was appointed lieutenant, refused to undertake the government, in person; and substituted the Bishop of Meath, who entered on his office with considerable difficulty.

The Irish now made inroads on the Pale; the resident English lords affected independence; and the Scots appeared once more on the coasts. Marche repaired to Ireland, but died on his arrival. His successors, Furnival and the Earl of Ormond, acted with some vigour and success, and an interval of tranquility was the fruit of their prudence. Soon, however, the conspicuous weakness of the monarch banished all hopes of permanent good order. Laws were multiplied on laws to enforce justice and regularity; while each fresh statute did but prove the imbecility of the governing power. The native Irish and the Scots made rapid encroachments on the Pale, and left little in unmolested possession of the English, except the county of Dublin; the most violent animosities at the same time subsisted between the English descended from the first planters, and those who had obtained posterior grants, but who despised their countrymen because they resembled the Irish.

At a moment so favourable to ambitious enterprise, the Earl of Desmond claimed the prerogatives of royalty, in so effectual a way, that the lieutenant was obliged to allow his pretensions. The other Irish chiefs followed his example, and contemptuously renounced their allegiance to the Crown of England. At this important juncture, the Earl of Shrewsbury, with 700 men, arrived from England; and of so tumultuous a nature were the forces of the rebels, that they uniformly acknowledged the supremacy of the English sovereign. Among other measures tending to support the interests of the English, it was now enacted that a conformity to Irish customs and manners was punishable with a heavy fine.

The nomination of Richard Duke of York to the lieutenacy was the prelude to the scenes of civil warfare, in which Ireland bore a conspicuous part. The jealousy of the English court removed the duke to Ireland, and he employed his high office for the annoyance of his enemies. His power was rendered unlimited by the eagerness of government to promote his absence; and it was stipulated that he should hold his office for the term of ten years.

The remittances from England were so irregularly made, that the duke could do nothing effectual towards a general reduction of Ireland. By artifice and affability, he gained however the affections of the leading nobles, which probably was the primary object of his solicitude. During his administration, many laws were enacted, of considerable consequence to the government and police of the country; on the popularity of which, when he was attainted in England, he was received by the Irish with every mark of favour and attachment. The chiefs, assembled in parliament, denied the authority of the King of England, declaring, "that Ireland was by ancient laws and customs incorporated within itself." To vindicate this bold step, the Irish armed, and attended the duke to England; where numbers perished with their leader, in the battle of Wakefield.

Edward IV. appointed his brother, George, Duke of Clarence, to the office of lieutenant for life; which the duke always executed by deputy. Earl Desmond was, with little judgment, named lieutenant deputy. The jealousy of the less favoured chiefs quickly produced a rebellion, in which he was defeated and taken prisoner. A peace and the liberty of Desmond, were purchased only with the surrender of a part of the English territories to the insurgents.

The Earl of Desmond was shortly

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after attainted; and, in defiance of every effort of his party, seized and beheaded.

On the restoration of Henry, the Duke of Clarence was continued lieutenant. The various convulsions of government had now so far circumscribed the territories of the Pale, and proportionally added to the power of the independent natives, that a small standing army, constituted by act of parliament, for the first time appeared in defence of Ireland. This measure might have been effective in more composed times; but the civil contentions in England, by extending their influence to the politics of the restless Irish, produced perpetual commotions, removals and disorders.

When Edward was firmly settled on the throne, he had leisure to discover the impolicy of employing Irish subjects in the executive departments of government; and sent Lord Grey, attended by a small body of men at arms, to occupy the seat of magistracy. To the admission of the new governor such violent opposition was made, that Edward shortly after named his infant son, lieutenant; and appointed the Earl of Kildare, deputy. The earl was so well supported by his court, that during the remainder of the reign of Edward IV. and the short reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. the small surviving territory of the Pale rested in a state of comparative tranquillity.

When the great power of England in these ages, and the divided interests of the hostile chieftains of Ireland, are duly considered, it is obvious that the distracted state of English politics could alone have retarded the further subjugation of Ireland. It indeed appears probable that a mild administration of temperate laws would have nearly accomplished this object. In the instance of the Duke of York, we see the readiness with which all ranks supported a clement and judicious governor: in that of Desmond, the miserable effects of faction and severity. Till toward the latter years of Edward the IVth. the unhappy Irish seem to have been consigned to the hands of factious courtiers, intent, not on the distribution of justice, but the acquisition of power; or at best to able leaders of armies, unprovided with troops to repress the rebellious. When opportunity permitted Edward to examine the actual state of the country, he found the amount of its revenue to be less than 500l. a year; and the nature of its political connexion with England so imperfectly prescribed, that it was a contested point whether the English parliament possessed a right to enact laws for Ireland, or whether that power were not solely vested in the parliament summoned in Ireland?—In consideration of the poverty of the settlers, Edward directed the deputy to demand no more than one subsidy in a year, which was not to exceed one thousand two hundred marks; and in regard to their legislature, he forbore to decide on the authority of either parliament, but approved such acts of each as he found most salutary and conciliating.

[*To be continued.*]

MORE MISERIES!

1*

WEARING one's great coat through the middle of a sultry day, then omitting to put it on the following day; and being now detained for the want of it, after getting half wet through in scampering from one sheltering-place to another; being detained, remember, in this predicament, from the company of the woman you love best, and with whom you promised to dine. Staying also beyond the hour of dinner in a common dramshop, into which you were inevitably obliged to retreat, with a dirty fellow drunk and snoring at your elbow, the rain pelting in torrents, and no prospect of your escaping.—*N. B.* A *real* misery! and one that is not unlikely to befal any man who loves a woman, and proposes to dine with her, but is overtaken by a tempest while proceeding to fulfil his engagement.

2

Sitting alone for nearly an hour, in a room not the most cheerful, where you had passed the preceding day in the delightful society of two charming girls—anxiously expecting, every minute, the return of one (who, at last, disappoints you!) and endur-

* Vide the book entitled "Miseries of Human Life."

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ing the bitter certainty of the absence of the other.

3.

On the immediate prospect of an agreeable settlement, after being tossed to and fro for years, earnestly inviting a particular friend to visit you from a distance, who arrives (when he was never expected) twelve months after your solicitations to see him; just as you are on the eve of quitting your residence, owing to difficulties which you could not foresee or avoid, and, notwithstanding your feelings, in circumstances which you cannot communicate to him.—Is not this one of the "Miseries of Human Life?"

4.

After many hours of anxious anticipation, just as you are seated at the tea-table with no other companion than a most interesting girl, being suddenly mortified by the unwelcome intrusion of a visitor, whose presence effectually terminates the pleasure of the evening! Each party every now and then glancing at the other, nothing spoken during the greater part of the time, and all parties restless and discontented.—Is not this also one of the "Miseries of Human Life?"

5.

While you are standing engaged in earnest conversation with one person, another suddenly approaching you, whose consequence imperiously requires your instantaneous homage. Hastily facing about, therefore, to bow to the great man, you unavoidably fix your posteriors in the lap of him with whom you had been before conversing; when sensible of your miscarriage, and briskly turning to make an apology to your friend, you most unluckily bump, in the same direction, against the great man himself.—This, though a laughable one, is a true "Misery." AMICUS.

MEMOIR OF M. SEGUIER.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *Sept.* 20, 1806.

THE following Letter on the Manuscripts of the late M. Seguier, has been recently addressed to M. Millin, by M. Chardon-la-Rochette, and, as containing much curious information, I shall be glad to see it inserted in your Magazine. I am, Sir,

Your's, J. S.

I have sent to the Imperial Library the valuable labours of the learned Seguier, on ancient inscriptions, and I request of you to insert the following short notice of them in your Journal.

J. F. Seguier was born at Nismes, the 25th of November, 1703, and died at the same city on September 1, 1784. He was not only a learned antiquary, but also a good naturalist. Being a friend of the Marquis Maffei, he passed the most agreeable part of his life with that nobleman, and whom he did not leave till the death of the marquis, in whose works he had a principal share. On returning to his own country he applied himself, without ceasing, in forming a catalogue of all the Greek, Latin, and Etruscan Inscriptions; and extracted all that was valuable from the different authors who had treated on that subject; and composed a critical history of them, which he brought down to the year 1768. This critical history, which formed the prolegomena of his catalogues, is written in Latin, and fills 1510 pages in small folio, divided into two volumes. The title of the two large volumes in folio, which follow the prolegomena, is, "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Index absolutissimus in quo Græcarum. Latinarumque Inscriptionum quæ in Editis libris reperiri potuerunt, prima verba describuntur; Operumque in quibus referuntur loca indicantur. Etruscarum et exoticarum indice ad calcem adjecto. Opera J. F. Seguierii, anno 1749."

These two volumes contain 1092 pages. The index to the Greek inscriptions is in a separate book, as is likewise that to the Etruscan. A third division contains the list of authors cited in the indexes. Two other manuscript volumes, one in folio, the other in quarto, contain Greek and Latin inscriptions, with notes written in French, which will be found extremely useful to those who may hereafter undertake the publication of this great work.

In asking permission of the minister of the interior for his authority to remove from the public library at Nismes, for the imperial library at Paris, the eight MSS. of which I have given an account, I beg leave

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to inform him that for the last forty years all the learned in Europe have been anxiously waiting for the publication of these manuscripts, and that the imperial press, which, during the late reigns, had enriched the republic of letters with so many important works, ought to be charged exclusively with this publication. The MSS. are written in a very neat and legible hand, so that the person who might be appointed to superintend them through the press, would not experience much difficulty. I had pointed out to the minister two members of the Institute, profoundly versed in these matters. M. M. Villoisin and Visconti. The former is since dead, and no person is more capable than Visconti to furnish the supplement, which might be found necessary to add to this valuable work, viz. an index to all such inscriptions which have been published since Seguier discontinued his labours.

In 1774, Seguier had determined to publish his work, and de Tournes, a Genevese bookseller, willingly undertook the publication, but the author wishing to have two years in order that he might put the finishing hand to his book, the project of publication was laid aside.

In 1778, Seguier bequeathed to the Academy of Nismes, of which he was a perpetual secretary, his valuable library, his manuscripts, his medals, his cabinet of natural history, and his house, where the academy, for twenty-five years, held their meetings. On the suppression of the academies the valuable legacy of Seguier was deposited in the public library of Nismes.

You have seen with your own eyes, my dear Millin, that the works in Antiquities and Natural History, which Seguier had left to the academy of Nismes, are very numerous and valuable. I find from his letters that he procured every dissertation on the matters which were the principal object of his study, immediately on its publication. His correspondence with all the learned of Europe was immense, for the letters sent to him by the most illustrious men of his time, the Marquis Maffei, the President Bouhier, Hagenbuc, Marzangues, Boze, Barthelemi, J. J. Rousseau, Caumont, Saint Veran, &c. filling seventeen folio and quarto volumes. M Trellis, a distinguished literary character, a man of taste, and secretary of the academy, is occupied in selecting from this great mass of correspondence its most interesting tracts, with an intention of publishing to the learned world whatever may throw any light on the study of Antiquity and Natural History.

PIC-NICS.

By Thomas Moore, esq.

WE have been favoured with the following interesting communication, from the pen of the elegant translator of the Odes of Anacreon. It was designed as a "Prospectus of a literary periodical Paper, to be published weekly, under the title of The Pic-Nic;" but, from various circumstances, it never having appeared according to its original designation, this production is now presented to our readers, who will doubtless think it worthy of being here rescued from oblivion, and preserved as an honourable specimen of the talents of the writer.

Cœnabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me,
Paucis, si tibi Di favent, diebus,
Si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
Cœnam. . . . . .

CATUL. CARM. 13.

AMONG the ancients originated the idea of Pic-Nic suppers; it is very true, among the Greeks and Romans. They had certain entertainments which they called *collatitious feasts*, where every guest that was invited contributed his share to the repast; and it was at one of these ancient Pic-Nics that the witty Cynic of Abdera produced as gentleman-like a *pun* as any popular dramatist could wish to be the author of. Our moderns have recently revived these Grecian suppers, and, instead of the pedantic appellation Epavos, they have adopted the name Pic-Nic, which sounds well, and has the advantage of finding almost as few translators as the other.

From this institution we have borrowed the name for a periodical pa-

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per, which we take the liberty of proposing to the public. We thought it a title by no means inappropriate to a work which must live by the contributions of many; and to which, those whom we aspire to please, can alone impart the means of pleasing. Genius and taste must furnish the banquet, which genius and taste will deign to partake of. So much for the *title* of our paper. There is more in "the whistling of a name" than philosophers will generally allow; and Pic-Nic, if it comes not under the description of the "nomen nobile, molle, delicatum," will at least, we hope, excite no unfavourable prepossession in our readers.

In stating the design of our publication, we shall not promise too much. We feel as sanguine as we ought, but we know the vanity of speculation. How very few plans are realised according to the fancy that projected them! How very few works will bear a comparison with the prospectus which announced them!

There are certain branches of literature, to which the objects of our undertaking will incline us perhaps more particularly than to others. In the walks of science this country has always been unrivalled, and the radiance of true knowledge was diffused over England before France had yet shaken off the nightmare of Aristotelian philosophy. In the bolder efforts of imagination also, we may defy the emulation of our neighbours; but there is a graceful levity of fancy, an elegance of trifling, so truly expressed by the "lusit amabiliter" of Horace, in which it must be owned we have seldom indulged with success. This happy mixture of sentiment and humour the French have brought to a most interesting perfection. They have even introduced it, to the utter confusion of pedantry, into works of profound erudition and science; and thus very skilfully transfer to truth the only fascinations which have ever recommended error. Is it pride, or is it temperament, that has hitherto so checked our imitation of them? We have courted the muses, and won them; but the lighter graces of literature, what we may call the *younger sisters* of the muses, have found us so deficient in gallantry, that they all have fled to France, where their lovers are ardent and numberless. Let us try to recal them; they are not so dignified as their *elders*, but accordingly much more playful, more easy in the dalliance of fancy. They are not such *prudes* as the musæ severiores of the family, but they know the charms of delicacy too well to lay aside the veil; and if they correspond not so aptly with the gravity of the sage, they are much more agreeable companions for the man of the world.

If an humble example can tend to promote such a taste, the writers of this paper do not hesitate to confess, that they long have adopted it as their model for imitation; they intend to try whether English phlegm is justly said to be incapable of any thing but vulgar humour and blunt obtrusive irony; and perhaps the charge will appear unfounded; perhaps our circles of fashion may yet have their *Oiseaux des Tournelles* *.

Let it not be supposed, however, that to amuse is our only ambition; that, in imitation of the Spartan lawgiver, we are merely erecting a temple to the deity of laughter. Essays on serious subjects, if not puritanically treated, we shall always receive with pleasure, and submit to the attention of the public; happy if in our selection we can separate morality from its cant, and learning from its pedantry.

In politics we shall never attach ourselves to any opinion or party whatsoever. Upon this subject a sceptic indifference is always most conducive to the quiet of the indivi-

* The name given to a society at Paris in the time of Ninon Lenclos, at whose house in the Rue des Tournelles they held their meetings. See the Marquis de Charleval's verses in the Bijoix des neuf Sœurs. Of this society were Madame Scarron, the Comptesse de la Suze, whose elegies are known for their amatory tenderness; Saint Evremond, and all the enlightened voluptuaries of the day.—Dulce sodalitium!

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dual and the state. If any object of ridicule arises from would-be patriots on one side, or weak-headed ministers on the other, we shall not refuse it a place among our pictures of human absurdity; but, as to further interference on the subject, we agree perfectly with Sir Andrew Ague-Cheek, and "had as lief be Brownists as politicians."

Poetry, of course, will occupy a principal department; and we beg to offer a few remarks upon the state of that Art at present.

According to De Bergerac's account of the kingdoms in the moon, the current coin among its inhabitants is poetry. How convenient would it be for our world of authors, if their lunatic brothers could transfer them this mode of payment! a man might live comfortably on an income of sonnets, and even set up a bank on the strength of an epic poem. But he also tells us, that the officers of the mint, who are, we suppose, the critics of the kingdom, must give their stamp to all verses before they can pass as sterling. Alas! we fear, such knowing inquisitors would leave most of our poets as poor as ever; for, seriously, though the multitude of rhymers has always been a complaint among satirists, we believe in the most scribbling æra there never was so much rhyming, with so little poetry, as at present. Nothing can prove the decline of taste more strongly than that love for improbable romance, and strange extravagant fiction, which has so long burdened the press with all the garbage of distempered imaginations. In the early ages of Christianity, when the genius of Greece was declining, its latest moments were marked by such reveries of dotage and imbecility. To that period may be referred those numberless insipid romances, of which time has preserved us enough to make us easy at the loss of the rest; and of which we may pronounce, with the exception, perhaps, of the pastorals of Longus, and the Æthiopics of Bishop Heliodorus, that their brain-sick absurdities are only to be equalled by those of our modern novels and romances.

This puerile nonsense is not confined to novels; it is the chief characteristic of our most popular poetry. Instead of chastely adoring the pure deities of antiquity, we are become Egyptian idolaters, and worship nothing but monsters! Spectres flit around the deserted bowers of the muses, and the region of classic enchantment is over-run with devils and hobgoblins.

We confess ourselves old-fashioned enough to prefer the levities of a *Horace*, or even the philosophic badinage of a *Chaulieu*, to all the terrores magicos, sagas, &c. which some "sweet creatures of bombast" have conjured up from Heywood and Wanley; and we refer their admirers to D'Alembert's explication of the systeme figure, prefixed to the Encyclopedie, where they will find such productions classed under their proper head. "La Poesie a ses *monstres* comme la Nature; il faut mettre de ce nombre toutes les productions de *l'imagination dereglee*."

Thus far, upon the general objects of our paper. We feel a proportionate zeal on every humbler subject, in which the studies or pleasures of the town are interested; and accordingly, one of our principal departments shall be devoted to free and unbiassed criticism on the merits of public dramatic performances. The necessity of such a review, conducted without malice or venality, has long been seriously felt and acknowledged. With this conviction we undertake the task; and in the words of the illustrious Roman annalist, "sine ira et studio, *quorum causas procul* habemus."

We may now and then venture our remarks upon the light and passing publications of the day; but we pledge ourselves not to aspire beyond trifles. Learning and science must go of course to the reviewers, while *we* shall content ourselves with such summer productions as may be *read one* fine evening, and *criticised the next*. Sometimes, indeed, we may come after the reviewers, and indulge a smile at their sapient decisions. When we find them, with other pursuers of literature, attempting to restore that parade of index erudition which has long gone to sleep with Dutch commentators on our shelves, and was only fit for those ages when

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man's understanding was measured by the lumber of his library, we may be allowed to exclaim with Shakespeare's Gremio, "Oh, this learning! what a thing it is!" and resolve to use the little "writing and reading that comes by nature" to us, in ridiculing pedantry, and laughing at logmatists.

With respect to news, we shall leave all foreign intelligence to the ingenious editors of the daily prints, whose manufacture supplies more than enough for the consumption of all our craving politicians. We shall, however, reserve a page for curious domestic information; and the annals of fashionable life shall frequently claim our attention. How much the intrigues and gallantries of the great may tend to illustrate the general history of a period, is easily understood from all the French memoirs; and though our women are not yet such *Aspasias* in politics, there is quite enough of talent amongst them to render their *egaremens* very interesting. We shall therefore record, oh Fashion! "noctu quid facias inceptiarum."

Such is the Prospectus of the Pic-Nic. We omit those minute particulars which relate to the mechanical part of the undertaking. On the price of the papers we have yet to consult our printer; and with respect to the number of their pages, we shall make them "in the fashion of stirrup-leathers," like Friar John's prayers, and "shorten or lengthen them as we think proper*."

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION PERFORMED ACROSS THE PYRENNEES, FROM BAGNERES DE LUCHON, IN SOUTH FRANCE, TO VENASQUE, IN SPAIN †, BY J. W. HORNEMAN, LECTURER OF BOTANY AT COPENHAGEN. TRANSLATED FROM A DANISH PERIODICAL PUBLICATION, ENTITLED 'FOR SANDHED.'

AMONG the Pyrennean bathing places, Bagneres de Luchon is the next in rank to Bagneres de Bigorre, not for the medical virtues of the springs, but for the number of amusements. Built upon a fertile plain, where two valleys and two rivers meet, surrounded by pretty high mountains, and concealed under two promontories, it has, indeed, a very interesting situation; but still it does not boast that luxuriant fertility, nor that lively colour of youth, by which nature is distinguished around the Bigorrean Bagneres. For five days the roughness of the weather obliged us to perform quarantine; and it was not before the 27th of July that we could begin our pedestrian journey across the frontiers into Spain. It was a most beautiful morning, when, each of us armed with an ice-stick *, and having a hunter of Chamois for our guide, we walked off from the noisy amusements of the bathing company, towards the silent grandeur of nature. On the right and the left we had two lofty, dark, woody chains of mountains, which were not yet reached by the rays of the sun; and in the back-ground were seen the towering, snow-clad mountains of Port de Venasque. The contrast between the dark pines of the former and the glittering snow of the latter; between the gloom of night on the nearer, and the fulness of day and light on the more distant heights, was extremely striking; and it appeared to us as if we were travelling through darkness and terror towards the temple of truth and light. Continually ascending against the falling *Pique* †, we passed the old fortress *Castelvieil*, just when the sun enclosed the summits of the mountains in a golden frame; and, after an ascent of six hours, we reached a shepherd's cottage, which formerly was a kind of inn ‡, but now, destroyed by a strag-

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* Rabelais.

† This journey was probably accomplished in the year 1799, or about that time.

* This stick is indispensable on alpic journies. It is about six feet long, and is used not only for support in ascending, but also for stopping the rapidity of the descent; for jumping over clefts, and for directing the course in sliding down upon the snow.

† The name of the mountain river.

‡ Such places are to be met with almost at every passage between the two kingdoms. The place where there is

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gling party of Spaniards, hardly afforded to its summer-inhabitants protection from wet and cold. One hour's rest, good bread, and the chrystal liquid of the spring, made us forget the fatigue we had endured, and strengthened us for that which we had yet to encounter. We were already on that height which is inhabitable only in the summer; vegetation gradually disappeared, and the cold encreased. The valley divided into two smaller ones, and the acclivity of the ground, which had hitherto allowed us to proceed in a straight line, or at least to follow the course of the river, now compelled us to go forwards and backwards in oblique directions.

It was a scene dreadfully grand by which we were surrounded. I have indeed, after this, seen rocks of the same form, but never of the same colour. They were composed of a black lime-stone, which the lately discontinued rains had made still deeper. From the top of these rocks the melted snow descended in numberless stripes, which, illuminated by the rays of the sun, received the purest silver-lustre; this would be but faintly represented by silver upon black velvet! We proceeded, for one hour, between falling lumps of snow and fragments of stone, and narrow straps of ground; which those beautiful little plants, the *viola biflora* and the *soldanella alpina*, could not cover; here, continually expecting to find an outlet from this prison, till at length we stood at the foot of a very steep side of the rock, which seemed still tighter to enclose us, and which, to our astonishment, our guide declared that we must ascend. He led the way. Walking closely in his steps, we followed, half-supported on our sticks, always in oblique directions, and at every step in fear of the deceitfulness of the snow. We had not long proceeded in this manner, when we came to the place where the river had its fall. Here the snow formed a bridge, the arch of which had given way in several places; producing to our eyes a depth, and to our ears a thundering roar, which could not have been delightful to those who have less feeling for the grandeur of such scenes, and consequently more fear of danger. We got over in safety, and went on. Now, however, a worse circumstance occurred. We were enveloped in a cloud, which concealed, indeed, every object that might raise apprehension, but also every mark that could serve for our direction; so that, if our guide had been less intimately acquainted with these dreary regions, and, also, if three deserters, who, the day before, fled from the conscription, had not left us their steps, we should hardly have been able to trace our way through these Thermopylæ. In this now and then half-transparent mist; sometimes under dreadful precipices; sometimes over bursting cataracts, which often we could only hear; then on steeply-inclined layers of snow, where, but a year ago, seven persons had been buried under a mass of snow rolling down from the upper heights; then again on slippery sides of the rocks; we walked on for several hours, thinly dressed, without mountain-spurs, and supported only by our faithful staffs, till at length we reached the highest part of the passage—the frontier between both countries.

Here the track disappeared, and our guide declared that he could no longer find his way! His meteorological experience, however, predicted that the mist would not long continue so thick; we therefore sat down among some projecting stones, between which the *Ranunculus alpestris*, with some species of moss, were the only things seen of the vegetable kingdom, waiting for the completion of his prophecy, which soon took place. Suddenly the mists dispersed; and, as if by the creating fiat, a world came forth out of their chaos, but a world without finished form, without vegetation, without organization. Before us lay the dreadful Maladetta (the imperviousness and barenness of which has given rise to its name) with its prodigious masses of snow, and its [illegible] ice. Above us, vaulted clouds were suspended; and, in a depth which

a pass, is called *port*, and the inn, *hospice*.

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ye eye could hardly fathom, we escried something green, that betrayed plants, and a cottage that discovered men. This scene produced to me no exclamations, but a silent admiration, which made me forget all the fatigue I had endured, and which rivetted me to these sterile rocks, like a pilgrim to the holy sepulchre. The most serene sky, and the most smiling weather, could not have procured us a spectacle like this! Here we saw the conflict of the tempest and the rocks, the rolling, the collision, the rising and the falling of the clouds; we saw the curtain drawn up before a world till now unknown to us; we saw light and shade distributed in new and singular forms; we saw the whole through a half-transparent mystical veil, which imagination could better penetrate than the eye;—we saw, at last, the curtain drop, and all disappear. Our guide had, in the mean time, made his observations, and marked out the course we were to pursue; and his feelings being less irritable than ours, and more habituated to scenes of this nature, he admonished us to pursue our journey, if we would not be benighted among the mountains. We were again enveloped in clouds, which did not leave us till about seven hundred yards lower down, we began to approach the inhabited world! Having descended this depth once more, we found ourselves in the *hospice*. We were now in Spain; but what a sudden alteration of abode! Hardly will it be believed, that fertility and sterility, urbanity and clownishness, openness and reservedness, wit and dulness, cleanliness and filth, could border so near upon each other as—France and Spain!! The mountains, especially that of the Pennablanca, wore a death-like colour; the sprouting plants, which had been half-stifled by cold and wind, were killed by those rays that lately rescued them from the tyranny of winter; all verdure, in the vallies here, was less green than in the vallies we had left; living creatures were fewer; men were silent, and we were not welcomed even with a smile.

Four decayed walls, with a fireplace in the middle, which made the smoke circulate before it found an outlet through the roof, was all that could be afforded for our accommodation; indifferent bread and goat's milk were the only provisions; and rough stone benches were the only beds which the inhabitants could spare for their guests. To make the adventure still more romantic, our guide began to question the *safety* of the place: He asked the woman (for he thought with Rousseau and Ledyard, that *the fair sex is the last to lose the feelings of humanity*), if she could assure us, by the Holy Virgin, and her conscience, that they would not murder us? It was in the dusk, and we had still twelve miles to walk, through desart rocks, to Venasque, the first city in Spain. On this road it was still more doubtful, whether we should escape danger. We therefore resolved to stay, and arranged our plans; relying more on some smugglers who were now expected, than on the Holy Virgin, whom the woman had invoked as a testification of our safety. In the mean time the company increased; and in less than an hour it consisted of deserters, hunters, smugglers, ass-drivers, shepherds, and botanists. We kindled a fire of *Rhododendron alpinum*, the only fuel known here; and then every one took forth out of his store what was requisite for the sustenance of life, and without which heroes and deserters, smugglers and botanists are nothing. One took a piece of dry bread, another took a piece of raw meat which he more singed than roasted, over the fire; the third took an egg, the fourth took a live frog, which he broiled, and then devoured it with the avidity of a stork! During all this, the Spaniards spoke not a word; and the woman let her infant suck a goat, which, accustomed to this manner of milking, willingly offered the udder to the babe. As the provisions, so was the conversation; a strange mixture of Patoir, French, Spanish, and Danish. Night at length came on, and every one had to look out for a sleeping-place.—Happy he who had a jacket to rest his head upon! I slept very little, for filth and cold and a stone couch agree but ill with one who is accustomed to French luxury. Among

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the guests assembled in the cottage was a hermit, from Eremitage d'Artrique Telline: he intended, the next day, to attend a solemnity at Venasque; and as we were rather exhausted by the fatigue of the day past, we agreed with him to make use, by turns, of his mule. At three o'clock the caravan was set in motion. The country through which we travelled was singular. If on the top of Penna Blanca it was a forth-coming world, it was here a world passing away. Huge remnants of mountains, mouldering fragments of rock, withering trees, dilapidated cottages, precipitating and destroying cataracts, these were the objects with which we met. It appeared as if the covenant of life with organised nature had expired. Men were fled; seldom was there seen even a hovering lorous pysphocorax *; and every where death sat enthroned on the ruins of life! At seven o'clock we were in Venasque, a rich, yet miserably-built city; with a fortress that is defended by seven soldiers and a governor; but which, according to Ramon, was once the capital of a king, who, when angry, could raise five hundred men. Before we reached the city we passed several batteries, some of which were constructed in places that seemed almost impregnable; and if the Spaniards acquired no glory by defending them, yet they deserved our admiration in the construction of them. The city was crouded with people, who were assembled to celebrate a solemnity to the honour of St. Martial, formerly bishop of Limoge, and now the guardian patron of this place. There being here no public inn, we had recourse to a merchant, who had been recommended to us from Bagneres. Seeing, from our letters of introduction, that we were honest people from Denmark, he admitted us to lodge in his house; but he seemed afterwards to regret this accommodation, when he and his ladies discovered that we did not believe in Maria Sanctissima. We were, however, invited to attend the solemnity, which began with a procession the most ridiculous that can be imagined. First came a great troop of men dressed in dark, all covered with those black nets commonly used in Spain; then followed a great number of young boys, continually whiffling on small pipes, like those which are given to children for fair-presents; now were seen four stout fellows, with a saint on a hand-barrow; next came a choir of some tall ill-looking persons, who were called students, and who constitute a kind of seminary for clergymen; these were followed by the chief saint himself, on a throne, surrounded with every kind of insipid trimmings, and ceremonies alike tasteless to the eye and the ear. After him came the whole body of the clergy; consisting of the bishop, from Saragoza, and a great multitude of priests and monks; of whom some really resembled Fitz-James (the famous ventriloquist, at Paris), who, to mimic one of the fraternity, wept with one side of his face, and laughed with the other. The ladies of the city, and its environs, terminated this motley procession. At times they stopped, and bawled forth some insupportably monotical and disharmonious chorusses; wherever they proceeded, every spectator uncovered his head, and strewed, as a kind of incense, poppy and lovage, those offensive plants, before the saint! In this order they marched round the city, and returned after the lapse of one hour. Mean time, we had taken our station in the church; where, as did all the rest, we kneeled down when the saint passed us. We had soon reason to repent of our curiosity; and I must confess, though Lichtenberg is often right, when he says, "that the body kneels when the mind rises," we could not here invert this position, and say, *that the mind rose when the body kneeled.* For the crossing of the bishop, the deus vobiscum, the hand-kissing of the priests, the incensing and kneeling were repeated to the utmost disgust; and even the most ardent adorers seemed to grow weary in the

* These birds (which build in deep caverns) were sometimes our guides, when, on our excursions, we were doubtful of our way; for, as in the morning they fly from these caverns, so at night they return to them.

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faith, in proportion as their knees grew sore.

At length a monk ascended the pulpit; and delivered a discourse, that lasted one hour and a quarter, of which I understood very little, and under the operation of which the most zealous kneelers and crossers fell a-sleep! Even a young peasant, with a *cow-stupid-staring* mien (as Baggesen says) who stood at my side, and bravely smote his breast, and, when he did not smite, crossed himself, felt the effects of the oratory of the monk. When this preachment was ended, again we were entertained with incensing, crossing, the blessing of the bishop, the bawling of the students, noise from the organ, and, at length, the long wished-for amen. Without the church we happened to witness a scene of a more amusing nature. All the shepherds and peasants from the surrounding country, with their women, assembled on an open place, where a national ball commenced, as soon as the solemnity had closed. In the midst of them a drummer and a bag-piper were sitting, to whose music they danced. One, who led the dance, began by walking round a large circle with continual gambols, and rattling to the measure of the music with castanets; having finished the circle, he was joined by another, and so on till all the dancers were on their legs; now each of them took his female partner, who, instead of castanets, made use of her fingers for marking the measure of the music. There was in all this no great display of art, but their motions were very graceful, and some of the men rattled the castanets with admirable skill. The dresses were rather interesting, and the young women full as handsome, but not so sprightly as those on the French side.

The next morning we returned by the same way to the *hospice*; turning, however, to the right, to go through Port de la Picade. This passage rises to the same height, but has not so much snow as Port de Venasque. The weather was so fine, the sky so serene, and the prospects so charming, that the most peevish Heraclite must here have found the world delightful. Reaching the pass, we had yet a mountain on our left, which obstructed the prospect towards the west. This we climbed; and now we looked over a pile of mountains, strangely heaped upon each other. Among them Maladetta rose the highest, the greatest, the most inaccessible; the sun shone on its magnificent ice, which reflected the rays with unspeakable splendour. But on its highest summit the snow was stronger than the sun, which was not capable of melting it, consequently not of producing an icy ocean, a phenomenon only to be met with on the lower heights of the mountains. We here stood on a ridge of the rock, which forms an admirable barrier between the two countries. It is in many parts so narrow, that, if the Heraclite were here to indulge his gloomy mood, the tears from one of his eyes would flow with the waters of the Garonne into the Atlantic ocean; while those from the other would join the Ebro, and fall into the Mediterranean. Not far from this place we saw a small stream, descending from one of the sides of Maladetta towards the frontier mountains; here it finds a hole, where, like a Proteus it slips in and appears again on the other side of the mountains, as one of the principal sources of the Garonne.

Entering the French territory we met a bear-hunter, who complained that he had found no game. We accompanied him for a while, but, he finding no traces, we soon left him. Shortly after our conversation, however, he shot a very large bear. On a finely inclining slope we walked through numberless flocks and herds, by the fertile Valle d'Aran, towards our home. In four hours we reached Castelvieil, and shortly after our lodgings, where the landlord and his nine daughters waited, with true Pyrenean curiosity, for the rarities which we were expected to bring.

——g.

Oct. 6th, 1806.

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ON THE ANCIENT TRADE CARRIED FORWARD ON THE EUXINE, OR BLACK SEA.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *London, Sept.* 16, 1800.

I BEG leave to present you with an account of the trade anciently carried forward on the coasts of the Euxine, or Black Sea, and of those nations who were principally concerned in it.

The Goths were, from the earliest ages, seated on the western side of the Euxine; but whatever gave occasion to the first openings of trade among them, the persons who first engaged in it, and greatly cultivated this branch of commerce, were certainly the Greeks.

One of the most considerable voyages into that sea, and the most celebrated of all, was that of Jason *, and his Argonauts. This was perhaps nothing more than a piratical expedition: but the pirates of those ages were princes, and it was then a part of no mean character to engage in such exploits. Self-interest, and a regard to the common safety, soon discouraged such wild expeditions. The first regulations in trade might arise from piracy, just as laws and civil government from oppression; or the restraints of liberty from the abuse of it. It became the mutual advantage of both parties to have it carried on by equitable methods, and established rules

The Milesians *, a colony of the Athenians, were the first that made any considerable progress in the Euxine trade. They built a great number of cities all round the coast, and peopled them with their own colonies. Other states of Greece, and especially the Athenians, soon followed their example. This gave it, as Strabo says, the name of the Euxine, or the Hospitable Sea; because the Grecian colonies were settled with so much ease and security on its coasts.

This trade was of the utmost consequence to the Greeks. The Euxine was the magazine of the Athens; it not only enriched, but supported its inhabitants. Their influence, as the principal maritime power of Greece was chiefly owing to their intercourse with this country. Here was a great variety of articles for trade and exportation: skins, leather, honey, wax, salt-fish, caveare, anchovies, &c. slaves in great number, and the best and most serviceable in the world. Hence the names of Davus and Geta so frequently occur in the dramatic performances of Greece and Rome. But above all, the Athenians found here timber, and naval stores for their marine, and corn to supply the nu-

* Ovid makes Jason the first discoverer of the Euxine:

"Aquor Jasonio pulsatum remige primum."
DE PONTO, l. iii. ep. 1.

This observation may be true, that Jason's was the first great ship that sailed into the Euxine, but it could not be the first voyage. Great armaments and preparations are never made till the place they are destined to is discovered. There must be some truth in the fabulous story of Phryxus and his Ram. He set out from the same country that the Argonauts did; and was probably the Columbus of his age. One of the principal promontories in the Euxine was called the Ram's Head; and the Greeks have preserved the memory of Phryxus's expedition, by placing the ram, as well as the ship Argo among the constellations. This account still gives the honour of discovering the Euxine to the Thessalians, and the countries round it.

* These Milesian settlements occasioned a very pleasant mistake in Herodotus, which does more honour to his veracity than his judgment. He had been inquiring of the Thracians, what sort of people dwelt upon the Euxine, and they properly answered, the Milesians; but by a barbarous and corrupted pronunciation of the Greek word Μιλήσιοι, he seriously informs us that the Thracians affirmed, though he owned that it was a little incredible, that in the country beyond the Danube, there was no other inhabitants but Bees. The ancients were much indebted to the industry and genius of the Milesians, for some of the first improvements in trade and navigation. The first map was made by Anaximander, and the first Treatise of Geography written by Hecatæus, both of them Milesians.

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merous artificers employed in that city. By this means this branch of trade was a constant nursery for their seamen, and occasioned a great demand for their own manufactures. Their exports were all sorts of furniture, both for use, elegance, and improvement. Attica was famous for its iron-works; these produced many staple commodities for the Euxine; for arms was the chief employments of these northern nations. As the politeness of the Athenian taste was spreading in those distant settlements, books were soon made one of the considerable articles which they exported.

The Athenians were very sensible of the great advantages of this trade. Those princes, whose territories lay upon the Euxine, and more especially those who commanded the entrance of the Bosphorus, received the highest marks of their regard. Several kings and princes of Thrace, and some of their generals and prime ministers, were made citizens of Athens. This was reckoned in that age one of the most distinguished honours.—Leuco, king of Thrace, was so much pleased with it, that he ordered the decree, which made him an Athenian citizen to be engraved on three marble columns; one of them was placed in the Piræeus, another on the side of the Bosphorus, and the third in the temple of Jupiter Urius. This temple owed all its ornaments and veneration, and, most probably, its very existence, to the Euxine trade. The design of it was to implore of this Jupiter a prosperous voyage: that sea was subject to sudden squalls of wind, which descended from the neighbouring mountains, and by this means the vessels sailing upon it were often cast away *. It is said that the Turks, who since the late improvements in navigation, must be supposed to understand it something better than the Greeks, lose one vessel in fifteen every year upon that sea. The most dangerous place dreaded by the ablest mariners, was a little before they left the Bosphorus to enter the Euxine, near the very spot where this temple stood.

The kings of Thrace had for some time the command of the whole western coast of the Euxine, quite from the Hellespont to the Taurica Chersonesus. For in the immunities granted by Leuco to the Athenians, Theudosia, the most noted port in the Crim, was particularly included.

The corn exported yearly from that country, to Athens only, was about four hundred thousand medimni of wheat, besides barley, &c. Xerxes, whose measures were directed chiefly by his vanity, refused to take the Grecian corn ships returning from the Euxine; and said that as they were sailing into Greece, it would save his admirals the trouble of taking them, for he should find their cargoes upon the spot ready to furnish his magazines. But Hestiœus, his father's admiral, by birth a Milesian, understood the importance of such captures, and the proper place to intercept them much better. He stationed his fleet at the mouth of the Bosphorus, waiting for the return of those ships, and took them all. Pollis, the Spartan admiral, had the same sentiments. He knew that there was no surer or shorter way of distressing the Athenians, than by taking their corn fleet, and attempted it, though without success, at the hazard of a battle.

Leuco granted the Athenians the privilege of loading first in all his ports, and exporting wheat without paying any duty. They had made him a citizen of Athens, and in return he made almost that whole nation citizens of Thrace. Perhaps there was more politeness than policy in this conduct, but the Athenians had

* It is plain that the Greeks, by calling the Euxine *Pontus*, by way of eminence, were acquainted with it before they knew the extent of the Mediterranean. M. Tournefort and some modern travellers have given a different account of the Euxine from what the ancients have left us: that this sea, far from being dangerous, is rather safe and smooth. It was a point in which the ancients, especially such of them as lived on that coast, could not possibly be mistaken, and the Turks, who must be very good judges in this case, have in some measure restored the old name, and called it the Black or Stormy Sea.

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so much address, that they seldom made compliments to foreign princes without taking their return in matters of real use. This immunity in exporting corn was no mean privilege. The kings of Thrace had a very considerable revenue from the customs *. The duty upon goods exported was a thirtieth part of their value, or almost three and a half per cent. An indulgence of loading first, without paying the customary duties, was a prodigious advantage to the Athenian merchants; for it was in effect putting almost the whole traffic of the Euxine into their hands; by which means they could undersell the merchants of all other countries.

The flourishing state that their trade was then in, dispensed opulence on every country round the Euxine. The Paphlagonians, upon the South side of it, had given some offence to the Athenians, very probably in their trade, and they sent Timotheus, the son of the famous Conon, to chastise them, who brought from thence no less than 240,000l. into the public treasury. It was the spirit of those ages to let the public reap the benefit of their conquests; the generals were content with little more than their appointments and their glory.

The Athenians were so jealous of their trade in these seas, that, to secure it, they kept a garrison at Sestus, upon the Hellespont. There, upon a tower that commanded the prospect across the Streights, centinels were always upon duty, to observe the force and number of the ships that sailed into the Euxine. By this means, in war, they knew what danger their merchant ships had to apprehend from the enemy; and in time of peace, what progress was made by any of their rivals in trade.

Among the many accomplishments of this polite people, their mercantile genius was not the least. To create a spirit of mutual confidence, upon such occasions they made lying penal; and they had the skill to render even the appearances of religion subservient to the real improvements of trade. Delus, being, by a very ancient superstition among the Greeks, looked upon as a place sacred and inviolable, the Athenians soon made themselves masters of it. This Island lay in the very centre of the then trading world, between Europe and Asia, and almost at an equal distance from the Euxine and the Nile. The citizens of Athens, sensible of this advantageous situation, removed all the old inhabitants, to plant these colonies of their own; and to increase the superstitious regard already paid to it once in every olympiad, they had a very solemn festival celebrated there. The Delion, or Sandwich Marble, has preserved a particular of all the revenues and appointments set apart for that purpose: the curious reader, that would see a further account of it, may have recourse to Dr. Taylor's excellent Commentary upon that Inscription. By degrees the Athenians went so far, as not to suffer any one to be born or buried in Delus. Thus the exceeding sanctity of the place secured it from all invasions, and made it the exchange of the whole world *: it was never plundered by the Persians, or by their Greeks during their intestine wars. By this means it was a sure asylum for the trade of Athens: their effects were laid up here in time of war, till they could dispose of them with more security or advantage. For the inhabitants were little more than factors settled there to carry on the commerce of Athens, where their riches and acquisitions usually centered.

As they had a board of trade at Athens, whose business was to hear and determine all mercantile causes; so they had likewise a judge, or su-

* Demosthenes says, that the customs of Thrace produced a revenue of above 200 talents per annum, or 38,762l. sterling; this alone must have enabled these princes to make a considerable figure in Europe.

* Strabo says, that the merchants of Delus could dispose of 10,000 slaves in a day. Nothing shews the importance and instability of trade, the effects of its ebbing and flowing, more than the past and present state of that island. There was scarce a spot of ground in the whole world so much beautified and adorned. It was almost covered with magnificent temples and structures, and now is only a heap of ruins and quite desolate.

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perintendant at Delus for the same purpose*. It was greatly for the interest of traffic to have all imaginable dispatch given to such appeals. We find that some of these judges received great marks of honour from the merchants and masters of vessels, which must be chiefly upon that account.

The trade of the Euxine† came, along with the liberties of Greece, into the hands of the Romans. But by this time much the greater part of it had taken another current, and was removed to Alexandria and the Nile*, Yet even then the accounts of the commerce carriéd on upon the Euxine are very extraordinary; Pliny says, that in his time there was such a concourse of traders, that the Roman mercantile affairs in those parts were managed by one hundred and fifty interpreters.

I am, Sir, your's. &c.
J. S*****y.

NOVELTIES OF LITERATURE.

SKETCH OF THE GIRONDISTS.

[From Rivington's Annual Register for 1793.]

FROM this moment the reign of the Girondists was at an end. Imprisoned, fugitive, proscribed, or awed into silence, they no longer even existed as a party. Some the scaffold awaited; some a death still more horrible; and those who were permitted to retain their seats in the Convention were compelled to purchase a precarious and degrading safety, by submitting to daily insult, and by lending their sanction to measures calculated to perpetuate their own humiliation, and the supremacy of their enemies. Yet, neither for those who died, nor for those who survived to suffer the continued agony of disappointed ambition, and compelled obedience to those they hated, can any pity be felt by a virtuous and reflecting mind. They were the artificers of their own ruin, and their fate affords a striking and beautiful example of the retributive justice of Heaven. The weapon which they had forged for the destruction of their sovereign was buried in their own bosoms. The punishment too followed close on the heels of the crime. This important confession escaped, in bitterness of soul, from Madame Roland, when, after the defeat of her faction, she met Madame Petion in prison:—"I little thought," said she† "when I was sharing your uneasiness at the Mayoralty House on the 10th of August, that we should keep our sad anniversary at St. Pelagie, and that the fall of the throne would lead to our disgrace."

Born in obscurity, or at best in a state of mediocrity, but thirsting for the possession of power, which they were hopeless of acquiring by any legitimate mode, the Girondists, in the pursuit of their object, had spurned at every impediment, human or divine. The means they had uniformly considered as sanctified by the

* Xenophon observes, that the dispatch and just decision in the courts was a great benefit and encouragement to trade. The Arundel Marble has preserved a compliment made to one of these magistrates, by the merchants and masters of vessels at Delus, for his upright behaviour in that office.

† Some considerable branches of this trade, particularly that of slaves, are continued to this day, and carried on from Erzerum, Trebisond, and other ports of the Euxine to Constantinople, to the great advantage of that city.

* Had the Ptolemies known how to make the most of their situation, Egypt had been one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world. But the Egyptians had no genius for trade, owing perhaps to one, or both of these causes; either to what Strabo calls the natural fertility of the climate, which furnished every thing for the convenience of life, or to the natural indolence and superstition of the people. There was not much progress made in the East India trade from this country till the times of the Romans. Before that, scarcely twenty ships ever ventured out of the Sinus Arabicus or Red Sea; but the Romans sent out from thence considerable fleets.

† See Madame Roland's Appeal, English translation, part II. p. 78.

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end. To accomplish their plans, they had not hesitated, for a single instant, in allying themselves with the most detestable characters; applauding and protecting enormities at which humanity shudders; establishing a system of calumny more cruel than the sword; releasing the multitude from all the ties of moral obligation; inuring it to plunder, riot and blood; and finally, in plunging their own and the surrounding countries into all the horrors of a war, more malignant in its nature, and more dreadful in its consequences, than any which had ever been waged in former times.

Arrived at the summit of their wishes, they fondly flattered themselves that they should be able to retain a firm hold of their ill-gotten authority, and to "wield at will that fierce democracy" which they had stimulated into madness, and which they had taught to consider insurrection and murder as among the necessaries of life. They imagined, that their work being done, they might break the instruments which they had employed*. In this, however, fortunately for mankind, they were deceived. Peace, order, and obedience became their constant themes, but from such teachers they were not likely to be heard with reverence. The mob of Paris, which had been taught to rebel against the descendant of a long line of monarchs, could not easily conceive* why it should swear fealty and homage to M. M. Brissot, Roland, Petion, and their colleagues. These new missionaries of tranquillity were accordingly looked upon by the populace as betrayers

* See note in page 9. A passage is there quoted from Madame Roland. The following, from another part of her Memoirs, is, perhaps, still stronger:

"*In revolutionary movements the most active people are not always the most blameless:* how many beings come forward only that they may appear of some consequence in the world? *Their services, however, are not to be despised; but when once the point in view is gained, it becomes necessary to lose no time in re-establishing order, to avoid the dissolution of the social body.* The commune formed on the 10th of August had contributed to the fall of the tyrant. *They did well;* but several of its members had been guilty of various excesses; a great deal of pillage and robbery had taken place at the Thuilleries and elsewhere; considerable sums had been given to the commune for the purchase of corn; and it was the duty of the minister of the home department to demand their accounts, and to transmit them to the legislative body. Roland then pressed the commune to give in the accounts, but the commune being little disposed, and still less able to comply, the minister, *with a view to justice*, and TO AVOID SHARING IN THE BLAME, made his report to the assembly accordingly."

* Madame Roland has, in her account of the transaction of the 31st of May, given a memorable specimen of the facility and accuracy with which the lower class reason on a text which tends to free them from the obligations of the laws, and to arm them against their superiors, rendered odious by the arts of demagogues; to her the lesson must have been, if rightly reflected on, in the highest degree mortifying. She thus relates it:—"Citizens," said I, to some Sans-culottes, who were collected near a common, "have matters gone well?" — "Oh, wonderfully," one of them answered, "wonderfully well!—the deputies embraced, and sang the Marsaillois Hymn, there, at the tree of liberty."—"And was the right side (the Girondists) appeased,"—"Oh, yes, they were compelled to yield to reason," — "And the Committee of Twelve?"—"Oh, that is trampled under foot."—"And those Twenty-two?" —"Oh, the municipality will have them arrested." — "Good! but have they a right to do so?"—"Gadzooks! *are they not the sovereign?*"—"They must be so to repress those abominable traitors, and support the republic. But will the departments be pleased to see their representatives?"—"What do you mean! The Parisians do nothing *but by the concurrence of the departments; we are told so in the Convention.*" "But that is not quite certain, for, in order to know their sentiments, the primary assemblies ought to be convened."—"*Pray was that done on the 10th of August; and did not the departments approve what Paris had done? They will do the same now, for 'tis Paris that saves the departments.*"

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of the cause of confusion and treason. The character which the Girondists had abandoned was instantly seized, or rather succeeded to, by the Jacobins, who, while they furiously combated their predecessors, copied the arts of those predecessors with an almost slavish exactness. The same unprincipled appeals to the worst passions of the crowd, the same indulgence for acts reprobated by the laws, the same miserable pretexts, and the same calumnious reports and insinuations, which had been used by the Girondists, to destroy the monarchical government, were employed by the Jacobins for the destruction of the Girondists. The success in both cases was equally complete.

Yet holding, as they at one time did, all the force of the state, the Girondists, had they conducted their affairs with but a moderate degree of wisdom, might at least have kept the victory longer in suspense, if not have triumphed over their adversaries. But their policy was as despicable as their conduct was criminal. Confident in their own talents, and unwisely scorning those which were opposed to them; proud of their eloquence, but neglecting to employ it in season; displaying none of that foresight and steady vigour which astonishes and overawes; acting with no concert among themselves, and no regular plan; blending temerity with cowardice, and sometimes rashly advancing only to shew their weakness by a trembling retreat; they were, as we have seen, after a short struggle, overborne by the superior ascendant which, partly from consistency of principle, and still * more from constant, unanimous, and well-directed exertion, was obtained by their brothers in iniquity. Their downfall affords a terrible lesson to visionary theorists, and desperate adventurers, to beware how they break with sacrilegious hands all those bonds by which the fabric of civil society is held together. Their lives were disastrous to the human race; their deaths may perhaps, if rightly contemplated, do it a serious and lasting service.

* Madame Roland herself complains in more than one place of the want of perseverance and exertion in the members of her party. Speaking of Buzot, she says, "A few wrestlers of his strength might have given the Convention the impulse it wanted: but the rest of the men of talents, keeping themselves back as *orators* for great occasions, were too neglectful of common daily contests, and not sufficiently wary of the arts of their inferior adversaries."

CHARACTER OF MR. PITT, BY THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE, M. P.

[From the Pamphlet entitled "A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain during the Administration of the Right Hon. William Pitt," &c.]

I HAVE hitherto confined myself to matters within the immediate department over which Mr. Pitt presided: but considering the pre-eminence he long held in the Councils of his Majesty, and that unhappily for the country he is no longer among us, I may I hope be allowed to refer very shortly to some of the principal matters that occurred during the eventful period of his administration, and to say a few words respecting his character.

If we look to naval and military operations it will be seen, with no small degree of astonishment as well as satisfaction, that in the period referred to we took and destroyed more ships of the line of our enemies * than in all the wars we have been engaged in since the Revolution, viz. those in the reign of King William, Queen Anne, during the hostilities with Spain in the reign of George the First, (when the fleet of Spain was destroyed in the Mediterranean), in the wars of 1742, of 1756, and the American war,

That the French under their Emperor Buonaparte were driven out of Egypt by an inferior army, composed of troops from the banks of the

* These amount to 110 ships of the line; while those in the former wars were in number only 109. In this comparison the ships destroyed in the very arduous enterprise at Copenhagen are not included, although the expedition was equipped under Mr. Pitt's government, nor several ships of the line lost in a storm when the invasion of Ireland was attempted.

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Thames, and of the Ganges, who met in that country and there gained immortal honour; and that they were deprived of every foot of land they had on the continent of India, as well as of almost all their colonies in the West Indies; and that many of those of Spain and Holland were taken by the British arms, while the numerous and extensive possessions of Great Britain in all parts of the world were completely protected.

If we turn our attention to what has passed within these kingdoms, under our immediate view, we shall not have less reason to admire the character and to revere the memory of one of the most able, firm, virtuous, and disinterested men that ever lived in any nation or in any time. His conduct during the long and dangerous illness of our beloved Sovereign in 1788-9, will not soon be forgotten by his grateful countrymen. It is the pride of the British Constitution, as now understood and administered, that the personal interest of the monarch is so much identified with the interests of the people, that the latter feel every circumstance tending to the health, the comfort, or the dignity of their Sovereign, as a favourite acquisition to themselves: And I think I may venture to say, there never was a period of more genuine national joy than when our beloved King, after a considerable interval of alarming indisposition, was restored to the enjoyment of health, and to the exercise of his public functions. At that juncture there were particular circumstances in the political state and political opinions of Europe, which tended more than ever to endear to every good and virtuous man the monarch they saw re-established, and the tranquillity which that happy event had restored. The display of wisdom and of firmness evinced by Mr. Pitt during that interval of national anxiety which the King's illness occasioned, did him infinite honour: he took that high ground which his virtue as well as his ability intitled him to take; and with a dignity and courage inspired by both, rebuked at once the fears of the timid, and supported the rights of his Sovereign: not less faithful to his Country than loyal to his King, he devoted his services to both in a manner equally manly and disinterested. We rejoice that the danger

"Which overcame us like a summer cloud,"

was too short to give all the effect to his services which circumstances less favourable might have shewn them calculated to produce.

Nor should the perils with which the country and its constitution were for some time threatened in consequence of what may be termed the mania of the French Revolution, ever be forgotten; though perhaps not now strong in the imagination of the people (and to some of the less considerate or less candid seem to have been exaggerated beyond the truth), from the very success with which they were opposed: by those, however, who had better opportunities of fairly appreciating Mr. Pitt's services, and of calculating the magnitude of those dangers which he opposed and overcame, the recollection of that acuteness and clearness of perception, that soundness of judgment, that composure and fortitude of mind, which never forsook him on the most trying occasions, and with which he met the difficulties of his own and of the public situation, will be now remembered, as at the time they were acknowledged, as not less admirable in themselves than important in their consequences.

An intention is entertained of a history of Mr. Pitt's whole life being given to the public: in the mean time I trust I shall be excused in making some very short observations respecting him, as few had better, perhaps none so frequent, opportunities of forming a judgment on the subject in the last two-and-twenty years of his life, during which period I had the happiness to possess his affectionate friendship and perfect confidence, without the slightest or shortest interruption.

To those who enjoyed his intimacy I might safely refer for the proof of his possessing those private virtues and endowments, which, though they may sometimes be accounted foreign to the public character of a statesman, the congenial feelings of Englishmen always dispose them to regard as the best pledges of a minister's upright

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administration. Around these in the present case an additional lustre, as well as sacredness, has been thrown by the circumstances of his death; by the manner in which he met it; and by the composure, the fortitude, the resignation and the religion which marked his last moments. With a manner somewhat reserved and distant in what might be termed his public deportment, no man was ever better qualified to gain, or more successful in fixing the attachment of his friends, than Mr. Pitt. They saw all the powerful energies of his character softened into the most perfect complacency and sweetness of disposition in the circles of private life, the pleasures of which no one more cheerfully enjoyed or more agreeably promoted, when the paramount duties he conceived himself to owe the public admitted of his mixing in them. That indignant severity with which he met and subdued what he considered unfounded opposition; that keenness of sarcasm with which he repelled and withered (as it might be said) the powers of most of his assailants in debate, were exchanged in the society of his intimate friends for a kindness of heart, a gentleness of demeanor, and playfulness of good humour, which no one ever witnessed without interest, or participated without delight. His mind which, in the grasp and extent of its capacity, seized with a quickness almost intuitive all the most important relations of political power and political œconomy, was not less uncommonly susceptible of all the light and elegant impressions which form the great charm of conversation to cultivated minds.

This sensibility to the enjoyments of private friendship greatly enhanced the sacrifice he made of every personal indulgence and comfort to a rigid performance of duty to the public; that duty, for the last year of his life, was indeed of the most laborious and unremitting kind. The strength of his attachment to his Sovereign, and the ardour of his zeal for the welfare of his country, led him to forego not only every pleasure and amusement, but almost every pause and relaxation of business necessary to the preservation of *health*, till it was too late, in a frame like his, alas! for the preservation of *life!!* That life he sacrificed to his country, not certainly like another most valuable and illustrious servant of the public (whose death has been deeply and universally lamented), amidst those animating circumstances in which the incomparable hero often ventured it in battle, and at last resigned it for the most splendid of all his unexampled victories; but with that patriotic self-devoteness which looks for a reward only in its own consciousness of right, and in its own secret sense of virtue.

The praise of virtue, of honour, and of disinterested purity, whether in public or private character, need scarcely be claimed for his memory; for those, his enemies (if he now has any, which I am unwilling to believe, although some are frequently endeavouring to depreciate his merits) will not venture to deny; and his country, in whose cause they were exercised to the last, will know how to value and record them. That they should be so valued and recorded is important on every principle of justice to the individual and of benefit to the community. To an upright minister in Great Britain, zealous for the interest and honour of his country, there is no reward of profit, emolument, or patronage, which can be esteemed a compensation for the labours, the privations, the anxieties, or the dangers of his situation: it is in the approbation of his sovereign, and in the suffrage of his countrymen, added to his own conviction of having done every thing to deserve it, that he must look for that reward which is to console him for all the cares and troubles of his station; the opposition of rivals; the mis-representation of enemies; the desertion or peevishness of friends; and sometimes the mistaken censures of the people. 'Tis the honourable ambition that looks beyond the present time that must create, encourage, and support a virtuous and enlightened statesman;—that must confer on his mind the uprightness and purity that rise above all self-advantage; the courage that guards the state from foreign hostility or internal faction; the firmness that must often resist the wishes, to ensure the safety of the people.

This is the legitimate ambition of

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a statesman; and that Mr. Pitt possessed it his friends are convinced; but he has been sometimes accused (by those who although their opposition was active and systematic, yet knew how to honour the man) of a less laudable and less patriotic ambition, that wished "to reign alone," to exclude from the participation of office and of power other men, whose counsels might have assisted him to guide the country amidst its difficulties and embarrassments, or might have contributed to its safety in the hour of its danger. It is however perfectly well known to some of the highest characters in the kingdom, that Mr. Pitt, after the resignation of Mr. Addington, in the summer of 1804, was most anxiously desirous that Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox should form a part of the new administration, and pressed their admission into office in that quarter where only such earnestness could be effectual; conceiving the forming a strong government as important to the public welfare, and as calculated to call forth the united talents, as well as the utmost resources of the empire: in which endeavour he persisted till within a few months of his death. I am aware of the delicacy of such a statement, but I am bold in the certainty of its truth. My profound respect for those by whom such averment, if false, might be contradicted, would not suffer me to make it, were it not called for to do justice to that great and virtuous statesman, whose unrivalled qualities, both in private and in public life, will ever be in my recollection.

"Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus."

CRITICISM.

RAYMOND'S LIFE OF DERMODY.

[*Continued from p.* 236.]

PAUSING amidst the narrative of his disastrous life, we shall now introduce to our readers Dermody's poem, entitled *Elegiac Stanzas on Myself.* It was written about the sixteenth year of his age. "In these affecting lines (says a contemporary critic) the tender, yet brilliant simplicity of thought and expression, that sheds a charm as soft as twilight on 'fair Fidele's grassy tomb,' in the dirge of Collins, casts a gleam of glory on the grave of poor Dermody, which will linger late and long upon it.—

To pleasure's wiles an easy prey,
Beneath this sod a bosom lies;
Yet spare the meek offender's clay,
Nor part with dry averted eyes.

O stranger! if thy wayward lot
Through Folly's heedless maze has led,
Here nurse the true, the tender thought,
And fling the wild flow'r on his head.

For he, by this cold hillock clad,
Where tall grass twines the pointed stone,
Each gentlest balm of feeling had,
To sooth all sorrow but his own.

For he, by tuneful Fancy rear'd,
(Though ever-dumb he sleeps below,)
The stillest sigh of anguish heard,
And gave a tear to ev'ry woe.

Oh! place his dear harp by his side,
(His harp, alas! his only hoard;)
The fairy breeze at even tide
Will trembling kiss each weeping chord.

Oft on you crested cliff he stood,
When misty twilight stream'd around;
To mark the slowly heaving flood,
And catch the deep wave's sullen sound.

Oft when the rosy dawn was seen
'Mid blue to gild the blushing steep,
He trac'd o'er yonder margent green
The curling cloud of fragrance sweep.

Oft did he pause, the lark to hear,
With speckled wing, the skies explore;
Oft paus'd to see the slow flock near:
But he shall hear and see no more.

Then, stranger, be his foibles lost;
At such small foibles Virtue smil'd;
Few was their number, large their cost,
For he was nature's orphan-child.

The graceful drop of pity spare,
(To him the bright drop once belong'd;)
Well, well his doom deserves thy care;
Much, much he suffer'd, much was wrong'd.

When taught by life its pangs to know,
Ah! as thou roam'st the chequer'd gloom,
Bid the sweet night-bird's numbers flow,
And the last sunbeam light his tomb.

"It was the happy and singular fate of Dermody, (says his biographer) that he never, through life, lost one friend without almost immediately, by some chance, gaining another."

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"It happened, soon after he had forsaken the duties which the humanity of Dr. Young had imposed upon him, that the reverend Gilbert Austin, a clergyman of great worth and learning, who at that time kept a school of deservedly high repute in Dublin, on some occasion of business was passing by the house of Mr. Owenson; when this latter gentleman availed himself of so favourable an opportunity, and without much ceremony hailed him from the window. As soon as he entered the room, Mr. Owenson presented Dermody to him; concealing however his late transgressions, and displaying in the strongest colours his extraordinary talents. Mr. Austin examined the boy, and found him possessed of every quality that his friend had so warmly described. Nothing more was necessary: his humanity was engaged; and, in his benevolent mind, distress was a title to protection."

Now, we materially differ from Mr. Raymond as to the beneficial effects accruing to Dermody by the facility with which he continually acquired new patrons. To this circumstance perhaps is to be attributed the little solicitude which he evinced for his own welfare, and his looking continually to others for that support which might have been more eligibly derived from his own independent exertions. It taught him also, this felicity of acquiring protectors, to be less careful in cherishing and preserving the kindness of his benefactors. While, therefore, "it was the happy and singular fate of Dermody never to lose one friend without almost immediately gaining another;" it was his common and unhappy conduct, never permanently to secure the esteem of any of his numerous friends. Gladly would we veil the defects of this unhappy bard; but the instruction of the living sometimes requires, that the errors of deceased persons should be faithfully recorded and clearly exposed.

Dermody had now, by his introduction to Mr. Austin, "opportunities of forming connexions among the sons of some of the first families in Ireland; of improving his manners in elegant society, and cultivating his talents under an able and friendly preceptor." But while caressed by the good and great, and while Mr. Austin had placed 150*l.* in the bank for the use of this his pupil, whose poems, then publishing by subscription, were eagerly expected from the press, he was induced by one of his low associates, "to attempt a shameful imposition on the common sense of Mr. Austin; who, as a punishment, sent him from the parlour to be an inmate of the kitchen." This act Dermody resented by writing "*four lines;* in which the families of his patron and patroness were severely and humourously satirised." This splenetic effusion being most unluckily found in the young poet's apartment, and communicated to Mr. A. that gentleman "destroyed the poems he had collected for publication, returned to the subscribers the whole of the money he had received for the boy's support and education, *shut his doors against him,* and turned him once more upon the world friendless and forsaken." The consequences of Mr. Austin's displeasure were truly tremendous. Not only Mr. A. himself, but the extensive and highly respected circle of his connexions immediately abandoned Dermody to his fate*!

In a letter to the Dowager Countess Moira, (this truly noble lady is, we believe, still living!) whose patronage he afterwards attracted; in this letter, dated November 15, 1790 Dermody thus adverts to his disgrace with Mr. Austin.

"With shame and sorrow I confess my whimsical and reprehensible behaviour to Mr. Austin, but I hope the sins of my former days have been erased by the frequent tears afterwards caused by a fervent sense of my folly on that melancholy occasion. Heaven alone knows my mind; and if I have been too severely treated, heaven alone can reinstate me in true happiness. One fatal step in my infancy, I fear, has en-

* Among those who patronised Dermody at this period, were Lady Charlemont, Lady Maurice Gore, Lady Crofton, and the Duke of Leinster. Lord Charlemont (then Caulfield) was his schoolfellow and friend. Many of his schoolfellows (says Mr. Raymond, speaking of his state of penance) treated him however with kindness; and would often steal to the kitchen, to cheer him in his exile.

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tirely ruined my reputation; and though followed by silent penitence, yet the good-natured world seems inclined to anneal my transgressions to the most lasting monument. I am fully sensible of my own indiscretions (if they deserve an appellation so lenient); and confess that, when pressed down by misfortunes either real or imaginary, being of a melancholy turn, I soon proceed to desperation, and do things which I afterwards view with perfect abhorrence."

Writing on another occasion to the Countess, April 7th, 1791, the last of his applications which she ever answered!—

"Not stooping (says he) to live in a kitchen or open a gate, confirmed my dispute with Mr. Austin. I confess myself guilty of disobedience in some trifling matters, whimsical I may call them. I confess, in a fit of rage, after an unmerciful beating, I wrote some lines, which at evening I either tore or threw away; how he heard of them, I know not. Then see a poor orphan's little subscriptions by the hand of —— a picture shocking to any tender mind on reflection!"

However improper Dermody's conduct might be considered by Mr. Austin, it is certainly to be regretted that he did not experience lenity and forgiveness. If resentment did not here border on revenge, it at any rate exceeded, all circumstances considered, the magnitude of the offence. He not only discarded Dermody from his presence for ever, but he appears to have trumpeted the story of his disgrace in every direction. He might, indeed, have driven the unfortunate object of his anger to desperation and ruin. In their anxiety to promote virtue, it sometimes happens that good men discourage real merit. They do not always sufficiently discriminate between radical guilt and casual transgression; between enormity of heart, and petulancy or obstinacy of spirit. We cannot too often recal, in moments of irrationality and irritation, the celebrated line of Pope, that

'To err, is human; to forgive, divine.

Nor can we long cease to remember how much it is our duty "to forgive others, even as we expect for ourselves forgiveness" from the searcher and Judge of all hearts!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE Hoy I sing, who never sang before,
Whom never yet emboldened pinions bore
To court the tuneful choir's inspiring aid
Near Heliconian or Pierian shade:
Thrice-hallow'd haunts, where the melodious throng
Of souls poetic tune celestial song,
Or wreathe in classic folds unfading bays,
The Muse's gift, the Poet's deathless praise;
As fabled Cyclops arm'd Jove's furious hand
With thunders dreadful to a guilty land.
Untaught, alas, to guide my faltering wing,
I rashly dare of loftiest themes to sing,
And now, unskill'd, the slipp'ry steep to mount
Presume to sip Aonia's sacred fount,
That spring empyreal whence the chrystal stream
Like nectar flows, and wafts the bard to fame.

Oft has one seen, by chance, a bulky cart,
Design'd to carry to some distant mart
Its cackling load, the pride of Norfolk's coast,
The epicure's delight, the farm-yard's boast!
As the unsteady carriage rocks along,
Tumultuous riot fills the feather'd throng,
Not less than Babel's din, 'till from its stew
The car disgorges all its venal crew.
Thrice-happy he, to whom this sight is known,
He wants no knowledge added to his own,
He needs no Poet's sympathetic strain
To paint the kindred figure on his brain
Of Hoy far-fam'd, but sees in ev'ry view,
In ev'ry shade, the likeness strictly true;
He seeks no raptur'd warbler to relate
How Margate Packets sail from Billingsgate,
When on the flowing tide the breezes play
As haply Sol first darts his matin ray,
And wrangling hawkers on the crowded shore,
In wonder wrapt, neglect their finny store,
Forget awhile their cant, their curses too,
And with the swelling [illegible]ass feast the view,
As yawning citizens prepare to brave
The frowning terrors of the faithless wave.
Bless'd he, by this resemblance taught, to know
The varied features of the motley show,

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When first the Hoy receives its pond'rous freight,
And, sadly groaning, sinks beneath the weight
Of heaviest mortals, nor less heavy hoard
Of cumbrous stores, that bend the yielding board;
Here chests and trunks in fell confusion lie,
There richest dainties meet the wishful eye:
In wicker larders some,—some shun the day
In cov'rings doom'd a double debt to pay,
One while consign'd the precious feast to bear,
And now a more familiar lot to share,
But not more decent; yet the muse disdains
To soil with tales like this her spotless strains,
But hastes, with fond and fost'ring care to guide
The burthen'd vessel o'er the dang'rous tide,
No nobler treasure o'er the shoreless sea
And delug'd world did Noah's ark convey.

Thames, sire of streams, saw with transported joy
The breathing zephyrs waft his darling Hoy,
And gently rising from his oozy bed
Uplifted o'er the tide his hoary head;
Smil'd on the bark, and bade the pennants fly
With all the prosp'rous breezes of the sky.
"Go ride," he said, "in triumph with the gale,
Let all the Nereids watch thy swelling sail,
Let honour'd Margate view with pride and boast
What fame Augusta sheds upon her coast."
So spoke the sage, but what he will'd was vain
To lull the rage of Neptune's rough domain.
Unlike thy waters, Thames, whose curling tide
With placid murmurs laves the sloping side:
No terrors frown on thy unruffled breast,
To tear with cruel pangs the landsman's rest,
No surly tempests raise the coward's fear,
And cits can bluster when no storms are near.

Long, blown by prosp'rous gales, the vessel flew,
Till the retiring champaign mock'd the view,
And ocean, wid'ning to the wearied sight,
Displayed to wond'ring Cits the realms of fright,
Rais'd goblins, storms and mountains, with the wave,
And ope'd with ev'ry blast a wat'ry grave;
Thus, Poets sing, Troy's hapless sons descried
The wrath of Heav'n distract the swollen tide,
Saw raging Juno triumph o'er their doom,
And scowling furies tear the frightful gloom.

Short, very short, the date of human joy,
No pleasures smile unmingled with alloy,
Grief follows bliss, as storms succeed a calm,
And health is often tortur'd with a qualm.
Such various frolics crowd our mortal state,
That man seems only born the sport of fate;
Life, streak'd with curious fancies, jests away,
And plays new fool'ries ev'ry rising day;
Fatigued at length it hastens to its doom,
And rests its follies in the silent tomb.
So vessels, riding o'er the fickle deep,
Now smoothly glide, then rock at ev'ry sweep,
Now cleave the dashing foam with furious hiss,
Then plunge unseen, into the deep abyss,
Till fortune, wearied longer to deride,
Engulphs the bark within the yawning tide.
Sad haven, then, of all our joys and woes,
The prince's doom, the peasant's last repose,
Remorseless, cruel, unrelenting grave!
Or in the chilly earth, or stormy wave,
Alike our end:—one undistinguish'd sleep,
On land o'erwhelms, and waits us on the deep,
Where all our cares must center with our fate,
As life for ever bars its golden gate.

Thrice-favour'd Hoy, whom, as the angry blast
With adverse conflicts shocks the yielding mast,
Some pow'r protects, some power, prone to save,
Shields from the storm and shelters from the wave.
But quit, my muse, the ocean's rage, and tell,
What fiercer tempests in the stomach yell:
What sick'ning vapours dance upon the brain,
What spouting torrents taint the ruffled main;
When, rolling on its foam-bespatter'd side,
The rocking vessel revels in the tide,
And jaded landsmen, o'er the edge reclin'd,
Pour burthen'd cat'racts to the whistling wind;
Nor cataracts with greater fury flow
From rocky summits to the vales below.
Here pale to view along the suff'ring mast
Some bulky dame leans shiv'ring in the blast,

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Groans at each wave, that beats the lab'ring keel,
And feels new phrenzies rise at ev'ry reel!
Contending torments rend her striving breast,
And blended terrors chase affrighted rest.
Thus factious broils distract a troubled state,
And kingdoms groan beneath the curse of fate,
When wild commotion racks th' unhappy land,
And treason rears abroad her guilty hand;
'Till, stern in virtue's cause, some patriot soul
Dares with bold arm to check the foul controul,
And from his injur'd country's bleeding heart,
With desp'rate vigour, tears the rankling dart.
Thus fares the land, to faction's ills a prey,
Thus yearns the breast where nauseous tumults sway,
Where illness reigns, and jarring pangs rebel,
And belching fiends complete the inward hell.

Sad disappointment reigns o'er ev'ry state
Of human life, and rules our varied fate;
Nor princely courts, nor meanest cots are free,
As clouds the sun, so woe eclipses glee.
Succeeding crosses crowd our narrow span,
Nor are there pleasures certain here to man;
With many a tide of life's affairs we see
The floating cargo of felicity;
Now with the flowing wave it seems to smile,
Then with the refluent current to beguile,
Till, toss'd for ever from our cheated eye,
The sad illusion leaves us but a sigh.
Thus life deceives, and thus thy fate, unbless'd,
Robs thee of joys, joys scarcely yet caress'd,
When, brooding only on the sick'ning gale,
No cares perplex thee of a future meal,
No watchful eye protects thy savory store,
Too soon to vanish to appear no more.

Yon cur behold, whom fond caprice may-hap
Has rais'd to min'stry on the pamp'ring lap:
With longing look he kens the luscious prey,
As o'er the deck the dainty fragments stray,
Nor long in vain the precious booty spies,
But, bent on plunder, from his ambush hies;
Grasps with delighted tooth the pleasing spoil,
Nor small his appetite, nor slight his toil:
By hunger urg'd he dooms in sweet repast
A host of richest dainties to their last;
Nor dreads the hapless owner's future ire,
If storms should cease and savage hunger fire.

What muse can tell (if even muses know)
The total sum of disappointed woe,
When man, provok'd by hunger, sees no means
To sate his wants, or quell his raging pains?
What poet chaunt his grief, who views his feast
His precious all supply a greedy beast,
When torn by ravenous fangs his once-nice fare
Leaves him no farther prospect but despair?
One ill supplanted by another worse,
Once rack'd by qualms, and now by famine's curse;
As erst the Grecian bark to shun the shock
Of fell Charybdis burst on Scylla's rock.

But surely brutes as well as lordly man
Feel nature's wants, and sate them when they can;
Tho' men, less wise, acknowledge not alone
The wants of nature, but create *their own*,
Feel new desires as luxury gives a zest,
And make not nature but themselves know best.
We think not how 'tis best to satisfy
The wants of life, but how those wants to fly,
And seek by art our appetites to shade,
Till even art withholds her wearied aid,
And sinking nature tries in vain to raise
The dormant flame, or wake one transient blaze.
What kinder fate attends the brute to view
His calls by nature bless'd, and those but few!
He needs no art to whet his poison'd taste,
And shews how much he is the happier beast,
Till cruel man, unsatisfied to cloy
Himself alone with draughts of fancied joy,
Hugs brutes with pamp'ring luxuries to their fate,
And brutes die wretched in a human state.

Thus floats the time, by cruel storms distress'd,
Now terror rules, then qualms usurp the breast,
Till gath'ring shadows overspread the sky,
And bring new phantoms 'fore the palsied eye,
As still the batter'd vessel braves the gale,
And adverse blasts still mock the striving sail.

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Unwelcome darkness veils the boist'rous deep,
And leads along the silent reign of sleep;
Sleep, crown'd with poppies, shakes her nodding head,
Sleep's minions o'er the Hoy their honours shed;
With partial rays the drowsy favours fall,
As fortune's sun beams, not alike on all.
Some seek the cabin, prone to doubtful rest,
With wakeful horrors some the night invest.

Now to the cabin let us bend our strain,
Where sullen Morpheus leads his drooping train,
Where broiling hammocks crowd the fulsome stew,
And scenes not overnice arrest the view:
With kindred features grac'd, the showmen ply,
Dens heap'd o'er dens to feast the rustic eye.
Where monkies grin above, and bears below
From side to side their clumsy members throw:
How just the simile! there brutes their cells,
Here Cits their hammocks fill with dismal yells;
Concordant odours yield ambrosial feasts,
To man not more unsav'ry, than to beasts;
The same effects from diff'rent causes spring,
As various bells in tuneful concert ring.

Unhappy he meanwhile whom sleep allures,
And yet no solid comforts sleep ensures,
Who nods beneath the nightly air his head,
The mast his pillow, and the deck his bed;
No transient bliss amid his slumber gleams,
Rocks, storms and billows frown in broken dreams,
His tortur'd sleep one while presents a whale
Lash 'round th' inverted mast his writhing tail,
And, wildly bursting on the rolling deck,
He wails with hideous cries the fancied wreck.
Nor this the worst of terrors, that infest
His mazy dreams and haunt his harrass'd rest;
Perchance upon the cordage he has cast
His shoulders wearied with the flinty mast,
Thoughtless of troubles soon again to rack
His sleep with phantoms and with pains his back,
As haply, worried by the fickle gale,
The lab'ring sailors shift the stubborn sail;
From side to side the reeling canvass strives,
And with dread plunge the rustling cordage drives;
The rigging starts, and, starting with the cord,
Th' astonish'd slumb'rer wheels across the board,
Nor waking yet, nor yet absorb'd in sleep,
He thinks some gobling hurls him to the deep,
With headling fury tears him from his seat,
And whelms him in the Trojan pilot's fate.

Thus he on deck, sad soul, while they below
Moan o'er the night, and echo woe to woe.
Respondent horrors thro' the cabin fly,
Ghosts, nightmares, tempests fill th' affrighted eye.
On Pegasean wing that bard must soar,
Who fain would tell each trivial action o'er,
Each qualm, that tears the agonizing breast,
Each phantom hostile to distracted rest;
Who would relate what scents expand around,
What sights of mis'ry load the suff'ring ground.
What stifling odours thro' the hammocks play,
Where either end holds undisputed sway;
Where brawny dames their legs and arms entwine,
And in rude concert on one couch recline.
But, Muse, enough—restrain your wanton lay,
And hail the bright approach of dawning day;
No more of nightly qualms, or tempests sing,
Far brighter themes already flap the wing;
Aurora, mounting from the radiant sky,
Gilds the new world, and bids the tempest fly;
Bids all creation wear a lovelier mien,
And decks with ruddiest vest the charming scene.

Adieu ye storms! and let the fav'ring wave
In gentle mounts the gliding vessel heave.
Sleep shakes her flabby locks, no longer rest
Allures with fiction's smiles, and teazing jest.
Bless'd hunger (only bless'd to those who share
What means may famine's cruel breach repair)
Invites the owner to his cheering hoard,
The glidd'ning breakfast crowns the smoaking board,
In curling spires the boiling fumes ascend,
And mirth and glee the merry pastime blend,
Jokes pass from ev'ry tongue with current fame,
And even modesty forbears to blame;
As terrors cease wit arms her shafts anew,
And dunces think they may be witty too,
Sportive with dangers which alarm'd so late,
They dream no longer of an adverse fate.

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But who shall sing in less than heav'nly strain
What noise, what bustle, what confusion reign;
What joyous tumult throngs the deck around,
What freaks of transport o'er the soul rebound,
When closing to the view the land displays
That blissful seat of fashionable ease,
Thrice-honour'd Margate! where the city's race
With summer's waves their winter's smoke deface?

As disappointed statesmen whine and rant
And tear the senate's peace with peevish cant,
The measures hating as the men they hate,
Who breathe in place a more propitious fate;
Till, moor'd themselves within the happy port,
Their clamour ceases with increasing court,

And not unlike the hungry litter's cry,
When, jostling out at meal-time from the sty,
The well-known trough with hasty steps they seek,
And hail th' approaching food with louder squeak;
Then, placemen-like, fresh cries their sides dilate,
Till noise and snouts lie buried in the meat,
So dies the tumult as the Hoy receives
Thanet's rich gales, and Thanet's sparkling waves;
So dies my subject as the op'ning bay
Forbids the slack'ning canvass more to play,
And shouts, re echoing shouts, across the pier,
Proclaim abroad the precious import near;
Loud greeting shakes the air, and joyous roar
Conducts the welcome cargo to the shore:
To nobler bards the pleasing toil I leave,
To bear them thence into the briny wave;
Let nobler bards exalt the lofty theme,
And tell admiring worlds of Margate's fame.

THE DRAMA.

Haymarket.—This theatre closed for the season, on Monday evening, September 15, with the pieces of *Modern Antiques, Ways and Means*, and *Catch him who Can*. Mr. Winston delivered a short Address of Thanks for the liberality experienced from the public by the proprietors and performers.

Covent-Garden. — This house opened on September 15, with the Comedy of *John Bull*, after which was performed the *Miser*. The audience was numerous and elegant, and the theatre, though the eye was not attracted by any prominent change, wore a light and pleasing appearance. Miss Logan made her debut in the character of Mary, and her timid tenderness was well adapted to the character. She possesses a tall genteel figure, a soft interesting countenance, a voice flexible and clear, an enunciation articulate and correct, a deportment rather easy and graceful. These are indispensable requisites for theatrical excellence, and Miss L. possesses them in no inferior degree. In whatever school she was brought up she appears to be perfect mistress of the business of the stage. Mr. Mara, from Brighton, performed Brulgruddery; his dialect is strictly Irish, his conception well marked, and his humour, though not rich, is yet above par. The strong and clear voice with which he gave his songs, drew very marked and general applause.

On the 20th of September, the lively Comedy of *Laugh when you Can*, was performed at this theatre, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Melvin, (for the first time) to a London audience, in the eccentric character of Gossamer. Mr. M. has lately displayed his powers on the York theatre, and the fame he acquired in the country was fully established by the unanimous approbation of the metropolis. Mr. Melvin is not above the middle stature, but he is compactly made, and elegantly proportioned; and appears to be about thirty, with a penetrating eye, and variously expressive countenance. His conception of the part was very correct, and the life, spirit, and animation he infused into it drew down reiterated plaudits.

On the 6th of October, Mr. Bellamy, from the York stage, made his first appearance on the London boards, in Robin Hood. Mr. B. has a good figure, above the middle size, and those strong and prominent features which are requisite for theatrical expression. His voice appears to be a marked counter tenor, with a variety of happy in-

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flexions, and his performance received the reward he most anxiously aspired to—the repeated approbation of the audience.

October 8. The *Beggars' Opera* was performed at this theatre this evening, for the purpose of introducing a young lady, of the name of Bolton, for the first time, in the character of Polly. She possesses all the necessary requisites to recommend her performance to the eye, the ear, and the heart. Her voice is, however, not very powerful, but her tones are various, sweet, and clear, and she managed them with no ordinary degree of skill and science. She admirably expressed all that is tender, gentle and affectionate in the character, and where the softer emotions are to be exhibited, her delineations will be both correct and happy. She was throughout encouraged by very general applause.

Drury-Lane.—This theatre opened for the season, on Saturday, September 13, with the *Honey Moon*, a little Ballet, by D'Egville, brought out last season; and *No Song No Supper*; and the performers in each were warmly greeted by the audience. Mr. Penley made his first appearance in the part of Jaques in the play, and was very successful in the scene where he represents the Duke, and was favourably received throughout. There are no material alterations in the house; the painting is here and there fresh touched, and the pilasters of the boxes regilded.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE,

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

The Censure of Literary Works is abolished at Milan; but authors are to be henceforth held to responsibility, and an office of the Liberty of the Press is set up to prevent all abuse of that privilege.

At Castiglione, in the Duchy of Tuscany, (the Bonapartean kingdom of Etruria) there is a lake, of about two leagues in diameter, which communicates with the sea, and produces great quantities of salt. The reservoir contains 4,859,000 cubic feet of water which, after evaporation, leaves 11,000,000 pounds of salt.

The scientific men attached to the Russian Embassy to China having been obliged to return, it is satisfactory to learn that M. Redowsky, the botanist to that embassy, has received from the Emperor a new commission, authorising him to undertake a botanical tour in the extreme parts of the north-east of Asia. The following is the plan of his journey, which has been approved of by the government. On the 5th of May, leaving Irkutzk, he will sail down the Lena to Jakutzk; from whence he will follow the course of the Aldan to its sources in the Mongohan mountains. These, as well as the Aple mountains, M. Redowsky will examine as far as the Eastern Ocean, on the coast of which he will proceed as far as Ochotsk, at which place he hopes to arrive in September. From hence he will either travel by land round the Peuschin Gulph to Kamschatka, or go by sea to Bolscheretzk, and there winter. In the summer of 1807, the Kurile islands will be examined as far as possible towards Japan, and the Alentian islands as far as the continent of America. On his return he will visit Beering's island and the Copper islands. After passing the winter in Kamschatka the third summer tour will be to Sagalien, and the islands at the mouth of the Amur, and thence he will proceed homewards up the Amur, through Yellow Mongolia and Nertschinsk, through Davenia and Siberia.

A committee of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, has laid before that body the project of "Rules for writing Russian Words with foreign Characters, and foreign Words with Russian Characters." Two alphabets, the German and French, are made use of to render the pronunciation of Russian words to strangers. The plan was approved by the Academy, and it will be published without delay; it

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will be of great utility with respect to Russian names, which have been much disfigured by the various ways of writing them used by French, German, and English writers.

M. Drunpelmann, a learned physician and naturalist of Riga, is publishing, by subscription, a Collection of 1500 Insects, several hundred Birds, amphibious Animals, and some rare Animals of the Russian provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland. He made the drawings himself, and superintends the engraving and colouring of the plates. Besides descriptions, the text will give the names of the animals, &c. in Latin, German, Russian, &c.

At Castleknock, near Dublin, there has been formed a laudable Association, called the Castleknock Farmer's Society, the object of which is to encourage and reward those labourers in agriculture, with their wives and children, who distinguish themselves by their industry and sobriety. This society was established in 1798, and has been found productive of much benefit.

The number of pits at work together at Castle Comer, in Ireland, remarkable for its mines of what is usually called Kilkenny coal, was, in the year 1800, sixteen; many years elapsed since twenty-four were at work, and the smallest number that has been known is twelve. Near Castle Comer there are also iron mines, and good materials for earthen ware.

SOCIETY OF TRANQUILLITY.

Amongst the numerous measures that have been, from time to time, adopted with a design to improve the condition of the people, we are extremely happy to congratulate the public on an attempt that is now making to establish an institution, better calculated to combine and direct the united efforts of the whole population to this object, than any plan that has yet been proposed.

It has long been considered among the real misfortunes of this country, that a highly liberal and benevolent spirit has prevailed throughout all ranks of the community, without having made any considerable progress in the accomplishment of its designs. Philosophers have bestowed great attention, the affluent have expended vast sums, and the poor have acknowledged their obligations to the full extent; but no means have yet been devised capable of reducing the number of our poor, or of sufficiently marking the distinction between that poverty which arises out of misfortunes, and that which results from an habitual course of profligacy.

He must have been a very inattentive observer of passing events, who has not seen that a train of evils connected with this subject, are very fast approaching, and that unless some new course be very shortly taken, all our benevolent institutions will be overwhelmed in the trouble and expense that attend them.

The number of charities has now so greatly increased, that the select class of persons upon whom the management of them generally devolves, can scarcely be said to have any other business, and their labours have become so inconvenient, that the rising generation does not seem prepared with a race of successors willing to fulfil the same duties in case providence should call those liberal spirits to receive the rewards it has to bestow upon them.

It has now become very common for persons to decline any interference in liberal improvements, not upon the ground of the expense, but of the trouble that they are attended by, and such a disposition cannot become very prevalent without abandoning all our benevolent establishments to the guardianship of mere mercenaries, who having lost all the spirit of the respective institutions, except the amount of their own salaries, will long tantalize the people with the name of benevolence, after the reality has departed.

Under those circumstances, we cannot imagine a more suitable institution than one that shall greatly reduce the number of our charities, by affording the people an opportunity of making a very large provision for themselves; and it is with much pleasure we have learned, that since the *Office of Tranquillity* has been opened, great numbers of the labouring people have declared their determination to subscribe to the fund for old age, as soon as the trustees of the institution shall be formed. In this plan, we recognise a spirit of real liberality, which affords the tradesman, who can lay by ten pounds,

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per ann. and the pedlar who can scarcely spare sixpence per week, an equal opportunity of appropriating his means for his future benefit. This plan gives every man an opportunity of preserving his independence; and if there should be some too indolent or too profligate to take advantage of the occasion, neither their indolence nor their profligacy will lessen the benefits to those who avail themselves of the means. The institution cannot fail to meet with the approbation of all classes; and we hope that the intelligent and affluent will cheerfully render it any assistance that may be required to secure its general adoption.

SURREY LIBRARY INSTITUTION.

Several of the principal inhabitants of that great suburb of the metropolis, situated on the southern banks of the Thames, have determined to found a new public literary establishment, to be called the Surrey Library Institution. The basis and primary object of this institution, will be to collect a valuable and extensive library of general literature, in the works of the best English authors of the past and present day, particularly all new publications of merit. The library will be circulatory to the proprietors at their own houses, and it will also be open for resort and reference. Newspapers, magazines, reviews, pamphlets, &c. will be amply provided. It is intended that the price of shares to a limited number of early subscribers, shall be six guineas, with an annual subscription of two guineas; and persons making liberal donations may be elected by the trustees, members for life. The situation of the library will be chosen as centrical as possible to Southwark, Bermondsey, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Vauxhall, Lambeth, and Blackfriars; and, at present, Newington causeway is contemplated as the most eligible site. The government of this institution will be vested in open committees, to be held quarterly, and the ostensible and financial management in the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and trustees; the local direction and efficient superintendance in a librarian, actuary, and accountant, in one person, with requisite assistants. The first president is Lord Grantly, and the vice-presidents are the county and borough members, Lord Leslie, and Robert Barclay, esq. The shares will be proprietory, inheritable, devisable, and transferable. Subscriptions are received by the treasurer, Sir John Pinhorn, Southwark bank, where the statutes and regulations of the institutions are ready for subscribers.

Mr. Dunne, formerly surgeon of the auxiliary British cavalry in Portugal, proposes to publish, in one volume, octavo, "the Chirurgical Candidate, or Reflections on the Education indispensable to complete the Military Surgeon or Private Practitioner." This work will be particularly serviceable to young practitioners in hot climates, particularly the West Indies.

The Rev. William L. Bowles, has undertaken a new edition of the works of Pope, which will include many letters never before published, and a new life of that poet. It is expected to appear before Christmas, and it will be embellished with several portraits.

A new and entire edition of the literary, moral, and medical writings of the late Dr. Percival of Manchester, is now in the press, to which will be prefixed, memoirs of his life and writings, by his son, and a selection from his literary correspondence. This work will be comprised in four octavo volumes, in such manner as that the literary and medical parts may be sold either together or separately.

Mr. Cuthbertson has in the press, a work on practical electricity and galvanism, being a translation of the most interesting experiments contained in a treatise published by him during his late residence in Holland, with the addition of all such as have since been practised by himself and others.

Mr. M. Haughton's series of engravings from Milton, Shakespeare, and Dante, after paintings by Fuseli, is proceeding with as much expedition as the nature of the work will admit. Five from Milton are already published, and the large plate of the Vision of the Lazar House is in hand. Mr. Haughton is distinguished for correctness of outline, and the mode of executing the fleshy parts of the figures is wholly original.

Dr Jones, master of the Kentish Town Academy, proposes to publish by subscription a select number of the

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most admired orations of Cicero, translated into English from the best Latin editions.

Mr. Rannie will shortly publish a volume of plays and poems. He is also preparing a third edition of the first volume of his poems, with additions.

Mr. Bromley is engraving in the line manner, a whole length portrait of the late Mr. Fox, which, with those of Mr. Pitt, and Lord Nelson, now under the graver of the same artist, will be published by Mr. Bowyer, early in the winter.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, teacher of elocution in the colleges of Old and New Aberdeen, has ready for the press, a valuable and useful collection, for the improvement of youth in the pronunciation and delivery of the English language, entitled Elements of Elocution, or an Introduction to Pronunciation and Reading.

A Jewish newspaper, in the Hebrew language, is about to make its appearance at Basle, principally on the subject of the deliberations which occupy the assembly at Paris.

There is in the British Museum, an admirable collection of solo, verse, and full anthems, compiled by Dr. Tudway of Cambridge, for the Earl of Oxford, in six very large volumes, in folio.

Sir William Young, bart. M. P. has in the press, in one large volume quarto, the West India Common Place Book, shewing the state and value of the British sugar colonies, in relation to the West India proprietary, exhibited in tables of population, property, and income, trade, navigation, and revenue, compiled from parliamentary and other official documents. The author has also added commentaries on the several subjects of commercial entry, and especially on the American intercourse; on the navigation acts; on the shipping interest of Great Britain; on convoys, &c. &c. The work will be illustrated with two maps, drawn by Arrowsmith.

The fifth volume of the Life of General Washington, which completes the work, is in the press, and will be published in a few days. This volume will be illustrated with ten large plates of battles, and military operations, prepared chiefly under the direction of the great and illustrious character who conceived and executed them.

General Alexander Palizyn, has translated Lord Macartney's embassy to China, into the Russian language.

Barrow's travels in Southern Africa, have been translated in an abridged form into the Swedish language, by P. Olaf Gravander, of the university of Upsal.

The King has instituted a professor of military surgery in the university of Edinburgh, and appointed to that chair Mr. John Thomson, professor of surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons.

A gazette printed in the Spanish language, and published every Wednesday and Saturday, is among the recent political projects at Paris. This is, no doubt, intended to forward the grand work of revolution in Spain, by becoming an engine of abuse and falsehood, against the nobility and people of that kingdom, whose talents and influence may be exerted in counteracting the ambitious schemes of Bonaparte.

A new edition of Dr. Valpy's Greek Grammar, with considerable improvements, may be expected before the close of the year.

The following English works, either have been lately reprinted in America, or are now in the press, viz. Scott's Commentary on the Bible; Bigland's Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History; Carr's Travels round the Baltic; The Stranger in France, by the same author; the Bishop of London's Sermons; the same author's Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, which is the second American edition; the Sabbath, a poem; Southey's Madoc, in numbers; Murray's Sequel to the English Reader; Kett's Elements of General Knowledge, and some others of less importance.

In the press, More Miseries, being a continuation of the "Miseries of Human Life," with a curious frontispiece, by Sir Fretful Murmur, knt.

The second edition of Original Poems, on various occasions, by a lady, revised and corrected by William Cowper, esq. will shortly make their appearance.

John Stuart, esq. author of the Pleasures of Love, is far advanced with his poem, on the sublime subject of the Resurrection.

The second volume of Messrs. Lysons's Magna Britannia, containing Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, and Cornwall; and the second part of Britannia Depicta, containing twenty-four views

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in the same counties, may shortly be expected.

The Rev. David Bogue, of Gosport, and the Rev. James Bennett, of Rumsey, are engaged on a History of the Dissenters from the revolution, to be published by subscription, in four volumes, successively.

Mr. Brewster, author of the Meditations of a Recluse, is printing two volumes of Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, read to his parishioners at Stockton.

Mr. Thornton, who resided several years in Turkey, is preparing for publication, an account of the government, religion, manners, military and civil establishments of that empire, which will make its appearance about Christmas.

A new edition of Captain Stedman's History of Surinam, may soon be expected.

The second edition of the Miniature, a collection of essays, on the plan of the Microcosm, by gentlemen of Eton College, is nearly ready for publication.

The fifth edition of the Curiosities of Literature, newly arranged, and greatly improved, is in the press.

Dr. Hamilton, of Halesworth, is about to publish a Popular Treatise on the Cause and Prevention of Gout.

Mr. Samuel Young, author of a Treatise on Cancer, is arranging a collection of facts in the form of a dissertation on the advantages of the adhesive strap, shewing the abuses of the ligature in the stitching of wounds.

Proposals are in circulation, for publishing by subscription, a Dissertation on the Doctrine of Predestination to Life in Christ, in a series of discourses, by the late Rev. T. Monteith, A. M. of Alnwick.

The Rev. W. Wood, will shortly publish Zoography, or the Beauties of Nature, displayed in beasts, birds, fishes, insects, shells, plants, minerals, and fossils.

Early in November will be published, in three large volumes, royal octavo, the Political Life and Speeches, at large, of the Right Honorable William Pitt. The life is composed from authentic documents, interspersed with his correspondence. The speeches in parliament, as well as those on other occasions, are given at length.

Mr. Beatson, has ready for publication, in three volumes, octavo, the third edition, very much enlarged, of a Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland, or a complete Register of the Hereditary Honours, Public Offices, and Persons in Office, from the earliest periods.

Mr. Beloe will publish early in November, Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books, in two volumes.

The second volume of Manning's History of the County of Surrey, may be expected early in the next year.

The Romans were so ignorant of the fine arts, even in the days of the all-accomplished Scipio, that Mummius threatened the persons who were entrusted with the care of some pictures taken at Corinth, that if they lost them, they should give him new ones in their stead.

Thornwalson, the celebrated sculptor at Rome, is finishing a statue of Liberty twenty-two feet high, for the United States of America. It will be the first piece of the arts sent from Italy to the new world.

At the public examination of the deaf and dumb, at Paris, in June last, M. Sicard stated, that a traveller in North America had lately discovered a numerous tribe of Indians, who communicate all their ideas by signs, and not by speech. One of these Indians having been brought to Philadelphia, was examined respecting the mode of conversation practised by his countrymen, and the account of the examination was signed by the President of the United States. It appeared that the signs he employed, very much resembled those used by M. Sicard's pupils.

A marble quarry of vast extent, and of quality equal to any in Italy, has been discovered in America, near Harper's Ferry, Alexandria.

The Quakers in the States of Pennsylvania and New York, in America, having contemplated the object of assisting the native Indians, in introducing among them the comforts of civilized life, appointed a deputation of their members, with the concurrence of the American Secretary of State, to confer with some of the Indian chiefs and others for that purpose, which has, after several conferences, so far succeeded, that some plots of land in the Indian settlement are cultivated; and the trades of smiths, carpenters, weavers, &c. are learned and learning by the natives:

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Some friends from the above states having resided amongst them at different times to teach them the practice of husbandry, and other useful occupations; to defray the expense of which, and to purchase implements of husbandry and mechanical tools, a liberal subscription has been made by the Friends in America; and from a desire to extend the benevolent design further among the Indian tribes, the quakers in this nation have made subscriptions; and we are well informed, a considerable sum has been subscribed for the same laudable purpose.

It appears by a late calculation, that the number of banks in the United States of America, in 1805, was 72; bank notes in circulation, 15,000,000 ofdollars; metallic medium, 18,000,000 of dollars; free persons, 5,150,000; slaves, 1,024,900 — total population, 6,180,000; total increase of population in 1805, 180,000; militia, 1,100,000; navy, 24 vessels, carrying 574 guns; seamen 66,000.

The senate of Hamburgh according to the demand of Buonaparte's minister Bourrieone, has prohibited the importation translation, and sale of sixty-six English works and publications; among these are all English histories or memoirs of the last campaign in Egypt; the Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud; all English Histories and Memoirs of the French Revolution and of the Buonapartes; the Memoirs of the late Queen of France; the Belgian Traveller, &c. &c. Among periodical publications are mentioned Peltier's Ambigu, Regnier's Courier D'Angleterre, the Anti-Jacobin Review, &c. &c. Should a peace be concluded with England, it is added, that several letters from Paris affirm, that Buonaparte intends to engage some of the ablest English counsellors to watch and inspect the British press, and to prosecute without mercy all persons who dare to write or to speak any thing concerning the meanness and vices of his family, of his past crimes or present tyranny.

A glass-dealer at Langport, in Staffordshire, has discovered a method of ornamenting glass, in imitation of engraving or etching, by which means, borders, cyphers, coats of arms, drawings, and the most elaborate designs, may be executed in a style of elegance hitherto unknown.

An improved method has been discovered of making kelp, barilla, and other vegetable or mineral alkali, by fermentation and other means, in addition to combustion.

An engineer in the borough has devised a mode of giving motion to hammers, stampers, knives, sheers, &c. without the application of wheel, pinion, or any other rotative motion, by means of various powers now in common use, whereby he proposes to save much labour and expense.

The following is given as a good method of cleaning silk, woollen, and cotton goods, without damage to the texture or colour: grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand still till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table; and having provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge in the potatoe liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly separated; then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle-sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water. The white fecula will answer the purpose of tapioca, and make an useful nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch and hair-powder. The coarse pulp, which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton, or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the colour; it is also used in cleaning oil-paintings, or furniture that is soiled. Dirted painted wainscoats may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscoat with it.

Lord Stanhope has lately circulated a small work, entitled, "Principles of the Science of tuning Instruments with fixed Tones." In this little treatise, the nature of musical temperament is investigated and explained, in a novel, interesting, and satisfactory manner.

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That disagreeable sound, technically called the *Wolf*, which musicians have always been so anxious to get rid of, is proved to be of great advantage in modulation, when distributed according to the *Stanhope Temperament*. His Lordship objects to the expression, the *Wolf*, in the singular number, and shews that there are, in fact, *five Wolves* in the quints and major thirds; and clearly demonstrates, that so far from being imperfections, "it is precisely the proper distribution of those five wolves which produces that charming and essential variety of character between different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well-tuned instrument."

Dr. Gibbes has shewn from a series of experiments, that the Bath waters contain a much greater portion of iron than has hitherto been supposed. He says that iron is deposited in three different states by the Bath waters: 1. It tinges the glasses which are made use of for drinking the water at the pumps, of a yellow golden colour, which can be scraped off. This portion is what the Doctor imagines was united with carbonic acid, and is deposited on the glasses, on the sides and bottom of the baths, in the state of ochre. 2. It forms pyritical incrustations about the reservoirs and channels of the baths: in these the iron in its metallic state is united with sulphur. 3. It is deposited in the sand of the bath, in black particles, which are attracted by the magnet. Some of these particles appeared in a crystalline form.

The reputation of Dr. Gall, the craniologist, seems to be on the decline in Germany. At Munster, Cologne, Francfort, and other places, he was not able to collect a sufficient number of subscribers for a course of lectures. If his system should fall to the ground, the rising generation at least will have reason to rejoice, as they will escape those arts which the Doctor advises for the purpose of remedying the prominences or cavities of the skull, that happen not to be well placed.

Dr. Buchan, in his answer to Sir J. Sinclair's pamphlet on the subject of Athletic Exercises, speaking of the danger of drinking cold liquors when the body is heated by exercise, says that immediate death has not seldom been the consequence of drinking a glass of cold water or beer, after having been heated and fatigued by dancing or any other violent exercise. To those who may inadvertently be guilty of such imprudence, it may be well to know that to swallow immediately a glass of brandy, or a tea-spoonful of laudanum, is the best means of counteracting its baneful consequences. From the same authority we learn, that many within the Doctor's knowledge, who after having suffered severely from repeated attacks of the gout, have completely eradicated that disorder, by an entire abstinence from fermented liquors of all kinds, and have by the same means recovered a much greater share of health and vigour than could have been expected.

The effects of living wholly on pure water cooled by ice, in alleviating the pain of cancer, and in several cases even of its effecting a complete cure of that painful disease which are narrated by M. Pauteau, and which have been corroborated by the experience of Mr. Pearson, have, says Dr. Buchan, been unaccountably neglected. Nevertheless, after a few days, the desire for solid food entirely subsided, and the stomach appeared completely satisfied when filled with the aqueous fluid.

It appears from experiments made by M. Proust, that some species of grapes in Spain will produce 30 per cent. of sugar, which is more than can be obtained from the richest sugar cane.

There are few countries in Europe where vaccination has made such a rapid and general progress as in the Danish dominions. The committee which is appointed to facilitate its propagation receive every day intelligence of its being extended to the most distant parts of the monarchy, the islands of Ferroe, Iceland, and even Greenland. In 1802, the number of persons vaccinated, was only 6849. but in 1805, it amounted to 23,185.

The literary productions of Holland, including translations, were very numerous last year. On theology they amounted to 130; besides journals, which treat chiefly of divinity, and a weekly paper which contains biblical dissertations, and is supported by many persons. On medicine, physic, and natural history, 144 works appeared.

Mr. Britton, author of the Beauties of England, Architectural Antiquities, &c. has recently published a catalogue

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of the celebrated collection of pictures at Corsham House in Wiltshire, the property of Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. This collection consists of two hundred and thirteen paintings by the great masters of the different schools. The author has prefixed an Historical Essay on the Progress of the Fine Arts, with a brief account of the various schools of painting; and concludes his book with biographical anecdotes of the artists, whose works constitute the Corsham House collection; and a descriptive account of the building.

The tobacco plantations of Frederica in Jutland, produced 83,363 pounds of tobacco, of different qualities, by fifty-six planters.

The imperial printing establishment at Paris, employs four hundred workmen, besides a number of women, who fold and stitch the pamphlets and laws printed there.

M. A. L. Millin, has lately published a medallic history of the French revolution, or a collection of medals and coins which have been struck, from the convocation of the states general to the first campaigns of the army of Italy.

Dr. Doulcet has published at Paris an oryctographic dictionary, of all the discovered substances which are on the surface, or in the bosom of the earth, with their analyses, and a table of their specific weights, that of water being taken at 10,000.

M. Legendre has published an astronomical work, in one volume octavo, comprising new methods of determining the orbits of comets.

M. Lasalette has composed a musical stenography, or an abridged method of writing music, for the service of composers and printers.

The twenty-first part which completes the 7th volume of the Annals of Natural History and Science, is just published at Madrid. This work is printed at the Royal Press, is illustrated by engravings, and contains a great variety of scientific essays; original or translated, by natives or foreigners, on subjects connected with botany, geology, meteorology, natural history, and the sciences in general.

Gout has recently been found to proceed from the body being saturated with acid, owing to the too frequent use of fermented liquors; and the best system of cure, the taking of alkaline medicines, to neutralise the acid, and counteract its secretion.

A new edition of Brydon's Tour through Sicily and Malta, will be published early in the ensuing month.

The second edition of Clarkson's Account of the Quakers is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Dallas has a new Romance in the press, entitled, The Knights.

The third edition of Montgomery's Poems will appear in November.

Mr. Barclay's new work on the Muscles is expected shortly.

Mr. Vetch is preparing a work on Ophthalmia.

Mr. Burns, of Glasgow, has a practical work on Hæmorrhage, in the press.

The second general half-yearly meeting of the Unitarian Fund, (a society formed about a year ago, for the purpose of encouraging the spread of rational Religion) will be holden on Wednesday, November 26, in the Unitarian Chapel, Parliament-court, Bishopsgate, when a sermon will be preached on the occasion, by the Rev. Joshua Toulmin, D. D. of Birmingham, and a collection made in aid of the fund.

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Mr. THOMAS JAMES PLUCKNETT's, *of the Parish of Christ Church, Surrey, Agricultural Machine-maker; for a Machine for dibbling and drilling all Kinds of Grain and Pulse. Dated April* 17, 1806.—THIS invention, and the manner in which it is to be carried into practice, is described as follows: A hollow roller, of about three feet diameter, the ends made of wood or iron, or other fit material, about one inch and a half thick. The roller about one foot long, made with bars of iron, about one inch and a half square, or any other fit material sufficiently strong, placed all round the circumference of the roller, about six inches asunder, or

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at any other distance at which it may be necessary to plant or dibble the corn, pulse, &c.; for the distance of these bars will be the exact space of one dibbled hole from the other following; therefore, these bars will be placed round the two heads of the roller at six inches distance from each other, or more or less, as may be required; these bars being about twelve inches long, secured, or otherwise fastened at each end, at about six inches asunder, to the two heads of three feet diameter, from what I above describe as a hollow roller. Through the centre of this roller is fixed a square axle, of either wood or iron, or any other fit material, with only a sufficient round at each end for the round collar to work in, which will be either cut out of the ends or metal collars fixed to them. The square of the axle should project sufficiently through the ends of the roller to admit of fixing securely to them shafts or a handle, similar to a garden-roller or wheel-barrow, if a hand machine; but if made larger for a horse, it will be necessary to have shafts for the horse to draw in; in either case it must be so securely fixed on the square of the axle, that the roller shall turn freely about in the collars above described, by which means the axle becomes a fixture to the shafts or handle. On this square of the axle is hung a hopper or trough, within side the before described hollow roller, of such dimensions as will hang freely, without any part of it being so close as to rub, or at any time touch, the bars or inside of the heads of the rollers. The mouth of this hopper or trough may be made to any convenient size within the hollow roller; but the bottom must be about two inches wide, and of nearly the length of the roller, made of iron or wood, &c. so that it is sufficiently strong to sustain the continued shocks of the bars, which will strike the bottom of the tumbler, which is fixed in the bottom of this hopper or trough. I call it a tumbler, because as the bars strike the lower end of the upper part which is fixed in a mortise or grove in the hopper or trough, it is tumbled out of the mortise by means of being fixed through the middle by a pin at the bottom of the hopper or trough. The upper part within the mortise is the segment of a circle, about four inches diameter, and about one inch and a half thick, or any other dimensions, as may be for the convenience of sowing large or small grain, or pulse, &c. This segment is so cut at the bottom of the hopper, that the centre is fixed just below the bottom, outside the hopper, for the convenience of changing the segment agreeably to the size of the grain or pulse which is to be sown; for the segment of this roller, working within the groove or mortise which is cut through the bottom of the hopper, so that the seed is agitated by the tumbler on its own axis, will consequently never open any part of that groove or mortise, which will prevent the grain or pulse within the hopper from dropping out. And in order that it shall deliver or tumble out the same quantity at every time, the bars of the roller strike against the lower part of this tumbler, or small segment of a roller, which is fixed at the under side of the hopper. There must be cut out of the upper edge of the segment next the front of the hopper, a recess, of a proper size for that purpose, something in the shape of a bean, which must be sunk within the segment; at the same time taking care to preserve the edges of the thickness of the roller up to the segment; the corn, &c. will be liable to jamb between the mortise or groove and the side of the segment, therefore the form of the recess will be like the bowl of a tea-spoon, but smaller, or otherwise, as may be found necessary for the quantity of seed to be delivered. This recess being placed just within the thickness of the front of the bottom of the hopper, it will completely shut up the mortise or grove, until it is thrown open by the playing of the lower part of the tumbler against the bars as the machine is moved forwards, which will be at six inches intervals, more or less, agreeably to the portion of those bars which strike against the lower part of the tumbler, force it up in order for the bars to pass it; which must always be the case while the lower part of the tumbler is a little longer than the radii, as the bars revolve round its axis within the lower end of the tumbler. To the lower end of the tumbler is fixed a prong on a joint, which will only open from the under side of the hopper so as to project perpendicularly downwards, and there be stopped by means of its joint revolving no farther round the lower part

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of the tumbler; therefore this being about two inches long, will strike the bars, but, when doubled under the hopper by means of the joint, the bars will pass freely by it without disturbing the tumbler, and consequently not let out any of the contents of the hopper, which it is necessary to preserve from waste, by rolling the machine the reverse way to that when at work. It is called a prong, because this little swivel is fixed to the outside of the tumbler, with two ears, through which, and the bottom of the tumblers, is a little pinion, which it swivels at the lower end, which is about two inches or more, if necessary, is divided so as to make a prong above described; by which means the hole which the dibble makes will be filled up, and the end covered over, as the dibble will deposit the grain between the prong, which is drove into the ground at the same instant the bars lift the lower part of the tumbler and prong, because the dibble is fixed to the upper part of the segment; and consequently the segment being on a centre, the dibble must be fixed into the earth in the same proportion as the bars lift the lower ends, or more, as may be found necessary, by fixing one or the other, more or less, from the centre. The hind part of the dibble is hollowed sufficiently to convey the grain, &c. to the ground; the lower part is pointed and the front about the thickness of a coulter, because it has two motions, being struck into the ground and passing forward at the same time. The upper end is placed in an eye of iron, about as much above the joint as the point is below, fixed to the outside of the hopper, through it passes freely every time it strikes into the ground, which is done by the motion of the tumbler, which turns out the seed at the same instant.

The above is the most simple, and best suited to agricultural purposes, being the least likely to be put out of repair; and if at any time injured, so little complicated that it will be sufficiently within the capacity of any country tradesmen to repair it. Notwithstanding this instrument or dibbling machine may be made several different ways, and the principle still be the same, such as with cog wheels and plain round holes in the bottom of the hopper, which may be eclipsed by a slide and screw, to adjust the quantity to be delivered at each stroke of the bars against the ends of the small flaps or shutters, which are fixed on a hinge, and shut up the bottom of the hole every time by means of a spring wire inside, through the hole at the bottom of the hopper, which agitates the seed every time the bars pass, the ends of these shutters being a little below the bars, as above described, throw open the hole, and let out the seed, the moment it is passed; it is again shut by the wire, which at the same time agitates the seed, and prepares for the next discharge. The dibble in this case may be fixed to each bar, or with a coulter, placed in a frame before the hole, to prepare a furrow as the machine is pressed forward.

The above is for the use of one man, and completely within his power; but if one or more horses, it is only necessary to make a larger and longer roller, and place several hoppers within side it, at such distances as are best suited to the country or lands were it is intended to be used, and which will be proper for the work of the number of horses to the machine. The whole of which machine may be made of either wood or iron, or partly of both, or any other proper material, if it is sufficiently strong for the purpose.

The machine may be varied in its formation; but the principle of dibbling, or placing seed in the ground, at equal distances, or nearly so, will still be by dibblers fixed to the roller, or as above described. These are the most plain and easy to be repaired in the country; yet it is not necessary to be confined to these ways only, as the above mentioned roller and bars may be made to drive a spring dibble first up the hopper or bin, and with a recess in the back of it, like the bowl of a tea-spoon, or any other form suited to that purpose, bring out of the hoppers the quantity necessary, and deposit it in the hole made by the spring-dibble at the hind part of it, which would be as regular as the bars strike the dibble point, which, by projecting a little below the bars, would be by every one driven up to let them pass, and, by means of the aforesaid described spring, would be forced into the ground, and deposit the quantity necessary at the same instant. The action of this dibble would be similar to the spring-bolt of a lock of a door, only with this difference, projecting perpendicularly downwards to the earth. This like-

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wise can be made of any material sufficently strong, iron, wood, &c. or partly of both, as may be found requisite. The roller may be made in halves, or a part of the bars to open, for the convenience of putting in the seed in hopper, bin, or trough; or the bars may be placed and secured round the heads of the roll after the hopper is fixed to the axle, as there will be sufficient space to put the seed in the hopper between the bars; however it can be done either way, as may best suit the convenience of the person, and the levelness of the country were it is intended to be put in practice.

Mr. DAVID HARDIE's, *of the Parish of Saint James, Westminster, for an Improvement in and upon Cranes for raising and lowering Goods into and out of Warehouses, &c. and which considerably lessens the Labour that is usually required to work them, Dated March* 8, 1799.—THE principle of the raising apparatus of this crane is to constitute the force employed, sometimes by the whole weight of the person or persons working it, sometimes by the whole of his or their weight, with the superaddition of his or their muscular strength, and sometimes by only part of his or their weight, without the superaddition of any muscular exertion; and also to oblige each person, in the case of a plurality of workmen, to perform his due share of the labour, not affording an opportunity for the appearances of exertion without the reality, and forming an efficient combination of their respective efforts. And the principal of the lowering apparatus of this invention consists in applying a convenient quantity of water, or other liquid, to counteract the accelerating velocity natural to falling bodies; so that the weight lowering shall on no occasion descend with precipitation, but with gentle motion, at all times to be easily arrested by the common gripe wheel: both principles being attended with dispatch of business, saving of labour, and prevention of dangerous accidents.

This crane is composed of three principal parts: First; a tread wheel, less than half the size of the walking wheel in common use, and of a worse construction with regard to the steps, which are outside instead of inside of the circumference of the wheel. Second; the barrel on which is coiled the rope that is connected with the weight to be raised or lowered; a gripe wheel upon the axis of the barrel; and a brake to gripe and stop the motion when necessary. Third; the lowering wheel contained in the box or cistern, upon which stands a head or covering made semicircular, or otherwise, and made so slight as to be easily lifted off when required.

The lowering wheel is composed of eight spokes or arms, or they may be more or less, or of various other shapes, fixed to, and radicating from, the axis. These arms are made single and double alternately, in order to produce a better effect when they strike and pass through the water or other liquid contained in the cistern; and the water or other liquid, to operate with its greatest power, must be kept neither higher nor lower than the centre of the axis, but its power is reduced in proportion as that quantity is diminished. Each of the aforesaid three principal parts of the crane is supported by turns upon its own shaft or axis, the three shafts being in the same straight line of direction; and two of the shafts can be connected to, or disconnected from, another shaft by means of a sliding coupling box, moved at pleasure by a lever or otherwise, and a ratchet wheel and click, or any other mode of coupling may be used.

The manner of using this crane, when the goods are to be raised, is to connect the tread wheel with the barrel, by means of the aforesaid coupling; a competent number of men are to mount upon the steps that occur a little above the centre of the wheel, it not being so convenient to suffer themselves to descend below that point; and laying hold with their hands of the rails fastened to the top of the framing of the crane, and projecting at a convenient height on each side of the men respectively, they are enabled on all occasions to maintain their proper situations on the wheel; sometimes to cause their whole weight only to operate, sometimes too superadding their muscular exertions to the whole of their weight by pulling the rails upwards, which has the effect to force their bodies downward, and sometimes to support part of their weight on their hands, either for the purpose of diminishing the velocity of the wheel, or for giving ease to their legs when

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tired. It is to be observed, that, while they continue on the wheel, they cannot avoid giving the greater part of their weight towards producing the intended effect; as no person would long prefer supporting his weight by his arms rather than his legs; and that consequently an efficient union of their respective efforts is obtained. The tread wheel on moving round necessarily turns round the barrel and winds up the rope, raising the weight attached to it. The clicks or pawls by falling into the steps of the tread wheel as it turns round, will prevent dangerous accidents from the weight overpowering the men. When weights are to be lowered, the tread wheel is to be disconnected from the barrel. The click and ratchet wheel will connect the lowering wheel to the barrel and the descending weight will necessarily carry round the wheel the the arms of which alternately striking on the surface of the water, or other liquid in the cestern and forcing their passage though it, will counteract the accelerating velocity natural to falling bodies, producing a gentle motion of the weight, free from all danger of precipitation, and subject at all times to be arrested with ease and certainty by the gripe wheel and break. The rope after being detached from the weight lowered, is brought up again by a sufficient counterpoise weight attached to the back rope which had been wound upon the barrel as the other rope descended. Thus the operation of lowering can be performed by only the attendance of one man to the crane; combining at once dispatch, a great saving of labour, and perfect security from all danger to men or goods.

Another mode of applying water, or other liquid, for the purpose of lowerweights, may be effected by putting the crank upon the axis instead of the spokes, and attaching to this crank a piston, which by the motion of the crank is moved up and down in a box or cylinder filled with water, or other liquid, both ends of the cylinder being covered, and the piston rod moving through a stuffing box in the upper cover. An apparatus, regulated by means of a cock, or otherwise, being made in the piston, the water, or other liquid, is obliged to pass through this aperture as the piston moves up and down, and the velocity with which the piston can move will be in proportion to the size of the aperture. The upper cover of the cylinder may be formed into a small reservoir round the stuffing box, to receive the small quantity of water, or other liquid, that may be forced up through it. This liquid may again be easily introduced into the cylinder, by means of a cock, through the bottom of the reservoir, which is the top of the cylinder; and this cock may also serve as an opening to introduce an instrument to regulate the cock in the piston when occasion requires, without being under the necessity of taking off the upper cover of the cylinder for that purpose. Accuracy to the fitting the piston to the inside of the cylinder is not necessary, as a small quantity of the liquid that passes by the side of the piston does not injure the effect of the apparatus; or water, or other liquid, may be applied to the like purpose of lowering weights by various other ways. When the lowering apparatus is used for the purpose of lowering goods or persons from a building in case of fire, it will be proper to attach two ropes or chains to the barrel, winding in contrary directions, in order that the descent of one weight by one rope may wind up the other, to be in readiness to continue the operation.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*The White Plume;*" *or Border Chieftains. A Musical Romantic Drama, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. Written by Mr. T. Dibdin; composed by Mr. Reeve.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

IF in our perambulations our attention should be arrested by the absurd exhibition of a ballad-singer in tatters, ornamented with a fine "*white plume,*" we should be apt to exclaim, "poor miserable object, thy fine cap serves only to render the rest of thy appearance still more beggarly." So may we say of the piece now before us, "Poor wretched Opera, thy fine Title serves only to render the appearance of thy contents still more contemptible."

The music of this piece (like most of the music by the same composer) appears to be expressly written to please the gods in the galleries, and surely he is the most successful author we have, whose music is so *elevated*

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and *fascinating* for them; for it is impossible for Thomas and Sally above, to keep their feet from accompanying the melodious country dances, so much interspersed in this *Opera!!* as well as his other very gallery-pleasing productions. Handel used to say of the Italian overtures of the *ninnies* of his time, that would contain thirty, forty, and even fifty bars, with hardly a single change of key, "Oh, Oh! now *D* is trumps." "Ah, Ah! now *A* is trumps;" and we may say the same of the overture to the "White Plume." "Oh, Oh! now *C* is trumps;" "Ah, ha! now *G* is trumps;" and the songs are much the same in point of change of modulation. The introduction to the subject of the overture, in the chorus of the peasantry and soldiers, is not a bad thought, and which, with the song with the harp, that follows, are the best things in this piece.

"The Invisible Girl," a Piece in one Act. Performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane. Composed by Mr. Hook. 5s.

It is with the keenest regret that we observe the divine science of music, instead of improving, degenerating in all countries. A vitious style is spreading rapidly. Difficulty on difficulty is now the raging taste; and sweet melody, heavenly harmony, and pleasing modulation, are thrown entirely aside.

We have here, Opera 112, of Mr. Hook; a voluminous composer truly, but in his "Invisible Girl," novelty of melody, depth of harmony, and pleasing or fanciful modulation, are indeed *invisible*; and the highest praise we can bestow upon this piece, is, that his airs for Mrs. Bland are like some of the *pretty* ballads he has composed for her to sing at Vauxhall. In short, Mr. Hook's music, in general, most forcibly reminds us of Carmine, in one of Foot's farces, who was a most "*excellent painter*," for his pictures were "*all alike*." By this rule, Mr. Hook, is a "most excellent ballad writer," for his ballads are *charmingly all alike*.

"We Fly by Night, or Long Stories:" a Musical Farce. Performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden.—Written by Arthur Griffinhoof, esq. Composed and selected by Mr. Kelly. 7s.

Alas! The spirits of our dear countrymen, Tallis, Eccles, Wilkes, Purcell, Dr. Arne, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Howard, and even Dr. Arnold, are *flown* from us, and the stage is now enveloped in the blackest shades of *Night*, except "Artaxerxes," "Love in a Village," "The Maid of the Mill," or some of the operas of that pleasing thief and compiler, Storace, are revived, then, indeed, *We Fly by Night* to regale our ears; being truly tired of the sing-song country-dance trash, now so much in vogue. Some of the pleasing airs of Braham excepted, we should wander in the *dark* to find a pleasing melody. Such a lamentable dearth is there of good music, that Mr. Kelly has thought proper to invade the sacred property of the church, and has introduced one of its most solemn airs, "*Adeste Fideles*," which is certainly as ill-placed here, as "*Molly put the Kettle on*," would be in Westminster Abbey.

Oh! when shall we have music produced at our theatres which will force us to exclaim, as Dr. Burney did, (hearing a delightful Andante of Haydn's, at Hanover Square,) "This is not *music only*, it is *revelation*." The compositions of Messrs. Kelly, Hook, Reeve and Co's. compel us, on the contrary, to say, "This is *not revelation*, nor is it even *music*.

Elegiac Stanzas, on the Death of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. Written by Mr. E. Button. The Music by John Hector Townshend, esq. 2s.

The highest panegyric we can possibly bestow on these elegant stanzas, is to extract them.

Albion, still bleeding Albion, mourn—again
Thy sons must weep, again their hopes are slain:
One more great spirit from thy land has fled,
The matchless FOX is number'd with the dead.
Still are those lips which thunder'd, when they mov'd,
And mute that tongue which, when it argued—prov'd.
No more his voice the wond'ring senate hears,
No more his peerless mind the council cheers.

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Nobly he strove our freedom to defend,
This title most he lov'd—"The People's Friend,"
Patriot in soul Corruption's lure he scorn'd,
Blest his proud country, and the age adorn'd.
Friend of the human race, a foe to War,
He check'd the progress of his murd'rous car;
But DEATH alarm'd lest his dread sway should cease,
Hurl'd the fell shaft, and slew the SON OF PEACE.

This is much the most beautiful tribute to the memory of that great and unrivalled character we have seen, and the music by Mr. Townshend (though bearing evident marks of haste) is, in general, pleasing and appropriate, particularly of the last stanza.

A second Air Grotesque for the Piano Forte. Composed by J. Mazzinghi. N. B. The Treble Part throughout is to be played with the first Finger only. 1s. 6d.

We think these *airs* are *grotesque* enough in all conscience. Modern composers, it would appear, think they are entitled to give themselves what *airs* they please. We would advise Mr. M. to call his next set of fancies, *outré* airs. Shades of Handel, Arne, &c. &c. &c. where was your invention buried, that you never amused the public with your *grotesque* trifles, to teach little misses the most elegant accomplishment of playing with *one finger only*. The musical world, it is hoped, will pay *all due* acknowledgments to Mr. M. for the brilliancy of his genius on these occasions, which probably may stimulate him to further exertions. We strongly recommend Mr. M. in No. 3, of this beautiful series of *Nouvelle Amusements*, to invent a bass *to be played with the thumb only*, and then missee may be able to shew her slight of hand in the most fascinating style; and we further recommend all good mamas to go to Messrs. Goulding and Co.'s with all possible dispatch, in order that their lovely daughters may be among the first to acquire this very elegant mode of fingering. What the next whim may be we cannot predict; but we hope Mr. M. (to use an Iricism) will *not be after making* the ladies play the piano forte with their *petit* toes. We have formerly seen some little pieces of Mr. M.'s, which we thought very pleasing; but of late he seems to have applied, (or rather misapplied) his taste and talents for the purpose of introducing a species of legerdemain into the science of music; as his conjuring boxes made up of scraps of tunes written on scraps of cards will sufficiently prove. We are sorry to find that tricks and trifles are attempted to be substituted in the room of knowledge and genuine science. If Mr. M.'s genius for original composition is exhausted, let him imitate the Latours and Webbes of the present day, turn *compiler*, *arrange rondos*, and *harmonize* some of the beautiful airs composed by men of real ability; and though this may be thought a kind of employment beneath the attention of those who have been in the habit of composing original music, we shall say—better do this than worse. But if this our advice is not approved—we say—Leave off writing music altogether.

"Poor Stolen Mary." Written by Mr. E. Button. Set to Music by F. H. Barthelemon; with an accompaniament for the Harp or Piano Forte. Dedicated to Miss Jefferies, and the young Ladies of her School, at Stoke Newington. 1s. 6d.

The very *name* of *Barthelemon* always commands our respect, whether we see it attached to a Grand Sonata or a Song; but Mr. Barthelemon disdains to take the advantage of his name (as some other popular composers do of their's), and impose upon the public, slovenly and incorrect compositions, which at once disgust their purchasers, and disgrace their authors.

This song, both in respect to music and words, is intitled to our very particular recommendation. The subject of the latter is, we believe, entirely new, and is extremely affecting; it derives also additional interest from the charming appropriate melody Mr. B. has given to it; indeed, we never played and sung any pathetic ballad with more pleasure; and we will venture to predict, that no person, who possesses a soul susceptible of correct harmony, and feeling modulation, can play and sing this admirable ballad without finding the tear of sensibility trembling in his eye.

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A complete Dictionary of Music; to which is prefixed, a Familiar Introduction to the first Principles of that Science. By Thomas Busby, Mus. Doc. Second edition, with additions and improvements. 6s.

Dr. Busby's dictionary is now so generally known, and so universally approved, that we shall do little more than announce this new and improved edition. We are certainly pleased to find that a new edition is called for, in which we recognize several additions, both useful and instructive. We will venture to say, that every person who is desirous of being fully acquainted with the science of music, ought to purchase this book. For young practitioners it contains a fund of necessary and pleasing information; and there are few whose knowledge, or memory, is so extensive, as not to find it exceedingly convenient as a book of reference. We see an advertisement at the close of the introduction, announcing it as Dr. B.'s intention to publish "*A History of Music, from the earliest Times to the Year* 1800." We congratulate the public on such a promise from Dr. B. and expect, from his well-known talents for such a work, much valuable information.

New Musical Works in preparation.

Mr. Page, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's, requests us to announce, that it is his intention, on the 1st of January, 1807, to publish, by subscription, upwards of Fifty Original Songs, composed by the late ingenious Jonathan Battishill. The price, we understand, to subscribers, will be 10s. 6d. to non-subscribers, 14s.

Messrs. Purday and Button, we also hear, have in a forward state, a new sacred musical work, under the title of "Harmonia Sacra Londinensis." This work is selected from the original manuscripts of several modern authors; and will contain about one hundred and fifty Psalm and Hymn Tunes, with the addition of a great number of Anthems and Sacred Odes; the whole originals. This work, we are informed, will be ready about Christmas next.

A newly invented Musical Instrument.

A new Musical Keyed Instrument, we understand, is nearly brought to perfection, and will soon be made public. It is played with the same number of keys as the Piano Forte, and consequently the scale and fingering are the same, but its powers are almost infinitely greater, and though a stringed instrument, possesses almost all the properties of the organ, as the sounds, by continuing the pressure of the keys, may be prolonged at pleasure. It is strung with catgut suspended to strong springs, so constructed as to keep the several strings always at nearly an equal degree of tension, and has all the effect of a small orchestra, consisting of violins, tenor and bass. The sounds are produced by a kind of bow, or set of bows, which are kept in motion by an iron lever, similar to, and used in the same manner as that used for blowing a small chamber organ. We are given to understand that Mr. Barthelemon was the original projector of this beautiful instrument, and that it is constructed upon a plan which he suggested.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE RT. HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX, LATE M. P FOR THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER; AND HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, &c.

[*Continued from the Universal Magazine, for April,* 1805.]

We do plainly see in the most countries of Christendom, so unsound and shaken an estate, as desireth the help of some great person to set together and join again the pieces asunder and out of joint.

LORD BACON'S *Political Tracts.*

EARLY in the present year, and before the decease of the then minister of this country had become a subject of serious apprehension, it was observed*, by the writer of the present article,

* See Preface to the Univ. Mag. for January, 1806.

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that, "notwithstanding the eventful years which were already passed, the year on which we then entered would prove of the most interesting importance to mankind." Afterwards, in the biographical sketch of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was again remarked, by the same pen*, "that the times were eminently critical: that of the few illustrious men in whom the people had been accustomed to confide, and to whose exertions they had hitherto looked for happiness and glory, some had suddenly and for ever disappeared; while of others, it was not naturally to be expected, that they would much longer be continued to the wishes or the prayers of their country." If our presentiments were then sufficiently important, it must now be acknowledged that they have been amply accomplished!

It seems, indeed, to the mind accustomed to treasure up, and to reflect on the occurrences of these eventful days, as if every thing were to be changed. One is ready to exclaim, in the prophetic language, of the Seer of Beaconsfield†, "new things in a new world!" The ancient polity of civilization is wholly disarranged; opinion has undergone a revolution; and new men, men educated according to novel notions, and prepared to act on a new system, are become absolutely necessary, in the present order of things, to restore the equilibrium of contending states, and establish mutual security.

Are no such men to be found? Must we content ourselves with lamenting the loss of illustrious individuals, without looking to see their places in society as honourably occupied by others? If we still sorrow, let it be "not as those without hope." While consecrating busts to the memory of departed greatness, let us expect, the solemn duties of sepulture fulfilled, shortly to be called upon to adorn with laurels the temples of living genius.

The account of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, already submitted to the attention of our readers, brought the life of this distinguished commonor to that period when, after a tedious and ineffectual opposition to the administration of his great political rival William Pitt, he determined to discontinue his attendance in the British senate. Deserted by many of his firmest and ablest compatriots*, differing, on particular points, from some with whom he still acted†, and disgusted with the unsuccessfulness of his parliamentary operations, he preferred retreat to combat; and retired from the clamour and conflict of public scenes, to the shades of domestic tranquillity. It is asserted, that he had at this time penned a parting address to the electors of Westminster, and that he had formed the resolution of abjuring politics for ever!

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* See Univ. Mag. for May, 1806, page 335.

† So would we call the eloquent Burke, and this with the perfect approbation of the late Mr. Fox. "When Lord Lauderdale once said, in his [Mr. Fox's] presence, that 'Mr Burke was a splendid mad-man!' Mr. Fox rejoined, that 'it is difficult to say whether he was mad or inspired; whether one or the other, every one must agree that he is a prophet.'"

Circumstantial Details, &c. p. 31.

* Never will it be forgotten (says a contemporary biographer, alluding to the division of Mr. Fox's old coadjutors) when, on the evening of March 4, 1790, after Mr. Sheridan had moved for a committee to inquire into the seditious practices alledged to exist in this country, when the illustrious Burke started from his seat, ran towards the treasury-bench, and (having reached the middle of the floor) surveying his former colleagues with an air of indignation, exclaimed, "I quit the camp! I quit the camp!" and seated himself by the side of his former adversaries.—"No part of the life of Mr. Fox, (says the author of the Circumstantial Details, &c. &c.) has been so much a subject of misrepresentation, as the period of his separation from Mr. Burke. I can take upon myself to say, that 'Mr. Fox felt this to be the last day of his life.'"

† "It is true, (said Mr. Sheridan, in his speech at the Crown and Anchor, September 18, 1806, adverting to Mr. Fox) there have been occasions upon which I have differed with him—painful recollection of the most painful moments of my political life!"

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If such a document, from the representative to his constituents, really existed, perhaps it is to be regretted that it has never appeared: if it still exists, it ought not to be withheld from the world. As a vindication of Mr. Fox's senatorial succession, it would be considered highly important. It must be interesting to know, under what circumstances the truly patriotic mind may feel justified in a desertion of public duty? This enquiry has been often agitated; but it has never terminated in favour of those who might conceive themselves independent of the claims of society, and therefore at liberty to abandon their country to its fate.

The voice of the public, however, soon summoned Mr. Fox from his retreat. An unrepresenting representative; constituents unconstituted; a senator without voice or vote, and electors without any weight in the deliberations of the national council, this was a spectacle of so extraordinary a nature as justly to draw upon it the attention of the country, and excite strong expressions of the popular feeling. Mr. Fox was accordingly found once more at the head of his remaining phalanx; of an opposition, though few in number, and somewhat enfeebled in ability, still respectable for talents, and rendered formidable by experience.

During the period of his separation from Mr. Burke (according to a writer already cited, and to whom we must frequently revert*) Mr. Fox was daily pestered with the most insulting letters, subscribed "An Elector of Westminster." These communications appear to have vexed him exceedingly. When he opened any of them, if he saw the signature Elector,—"here's more paper for the cook," he would exclaim; and, throwing it on the floor, proceed in the same manner with the other letters. "Lord North," said Mr. Fox, "read every thing that was written against him, and rewarded those who wrote wittily. I cannot imitate him: for I could wish to believe that I had no enemies†."

To the difference between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, there was no prospect of any termination. It included a disagreement on principles; principles which neither would concede to the other, and which in their nature were totally incompatible. But before and after their open separation as statesmen, Mr. Fox omitted no efforts to effect an honourable reconciliation. These overtures, however submissive, were constantly answered by Mr. Burke, with, "will he (Fox) pronounce the renunciation?" This, it appears, referred to a paper drawn up by Burke, and proposed as an ultimatum from him to Fox, in which the latter was made to renounce the principles of the French revolution; and to covenant that he would never again move either a reform in the representation of the country, or the abolition of the Test Act. "My separation from Mr. Fox, (observed Mr. Burke, to a mutual intercessor) is a principle, and not a passion; I hold it as a sacred duty to confirm what I have said and written, by this sacrifice. And, to what purpose would be the reunion of a moment? I can have no delight with him, nor he with me." This dissention is to be deprecated, as it rendered it impossible for Mr. Fox to agree in any way to the late war, and join the administration, with Lord Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Windham. The mistake of the ministry then was, that they did not select the occasions most propitious for negociation. Mr. Fox, in all probability, would have procured peace to be made, when Britain might have dictated the terms of pacification.

The union with Ireland again called into exercise the talents of Mr. Fox. He opposed the measure, as fatal to the

* See the work entitled "Circumstantial Details, of the long Illness and last Moments of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox," &c. &c.

† Such a wish might be natural to him, of whom Gibbon has declared (see his letter from Lausanne, in Switzerland, dated October 4, 1788), that he "admired the powers of a superior man, as they were blended in his attractive character with the softness and simplicity of a child;" and that, "perhaps, no human being was ever more perfectly exempt from the taint of malevolence, vanity, or falsehood." As a public character, however, and apart from private sympathies, Mr. Fox ought to have expected enemies.

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independence of one portion of the United Kingdom, without essentially contributing to the prosperity of the whole. By this resistance to the projected union of the empire, if he did not become pledged, at a future time, to endeavour to annul the proceeding, he at least declared himself the strenuous friend of religious toleration, and gave expectations of his hereafter accomplishing what has been called the emancipation of the catholics.

Events, at length, concurred to the removal of Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, and Lord Melville, from their official situations. His Majesty, weary of the protracted evils of war; and displeased by the concession of the catholic claims, without, it must be supposed, his direct approbation, had become desirous of such a change in the administration of his government as should open the way for a negociation with France, and relieve him from the remonstrances of his Irish subjects. To the disappointment of many, who had, in this crisis of affairs, reckoned on Mr. Fox's succession to office, Mr. Addington (now Viscount Sidmouth) undertook, through the mediation of Dr. Moore, the late archbishop of Canterbury, the vacated post of premier! He ascended into office, however, upon an understanding with Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, as to immediate views and prospective consequences, by which he for some time contrived to secure their cordiality.

Shortly afterwards, the peace of Amiens was concluded. Shielded, as the new minister doubtless imagined himself, by the temporary popularity of a pacificator, he at once struggled to establish himself in power, to the total exclusion of his supposed friends. Mr. Pitt, therefore, found it necessary to act decidedly against him. Mr. Addington seemed dumb with astonishment! Mistrustful of Mr. Pitt, or else averse from his designs, the party of the Grenvilles had in the mean time formed an alliance with the adherents of Mr. Fox.

During this conflict of parties, his Majesty suddenly recovered from an alarming state of indisposition. The first act of royal convalescence was the restoration of Mr. Pitt to his ministerial functions.

"Mr. Pitt," observes a living authority, "again resumed the place which he conceived to belong to him as a kind of birth-right." He was now loudly censured, as he was supposed not to have honestly exerted his influence in procuring the formation of a cabinet, which might have included the whole rank and talent of the country. It was particularly objected to him, though without the slightest foundation*, that he secretly cherished in the breast of the King, the "invincible dislike" frequently expressed by that illustrious personage to Mr. Fox. Far from denying, however, the merits of his opponent in power, while Mr. Fox, labouring under the common error, spoke of Mr. Pitt's "duplicity with a liveliness of indignation" unusual to him, he confessed him to be "almost the only man who had ever subdued such great talents under such complete subjection to official formality†."

The death of Mr. Pitt, and the circumstances which at that time incapacitated

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* "It is perfectly well known, to some of the highest characters in the kingdom, that Mr. Pitt (after the resignation of the present Lord Sidmouth, then Mr. Addington, in the summer of 1804) was most anxiously desirous that Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox should form a part of the new administration, and that he pressed their admission into office in that quarter where only such earnestness could be effectual; conceiving the forming of a strong government as important to the public welfare, and as calculated to call forth the united talents, as well as the utmost resources of the empire: in this endeavour he persisted till within a few months of his death. I am aware of the delicacy of such a statement, but I am bold in the certainty of its truth. My profound respect for those by whom such averment, if false, might be contradicted, would not suffer me to make it," &c. &c. —*Right Honorable George Rose's "Brief Examination, &c.*

† "Mr. Fox," says Gibbon, "gave me such a character of Mr. Pitt, as one great man should give of another his rival." Who will not wish, instead of this characteristic of Mr. Fox's character of Mr. Pitt, that Gibbon had remembered and recorded what Mr. Fox really said? Gibbon, however, is not the only writer who has sacrificed the true interest of others, for the sake of saying a fine thing himself!

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Viscount Melville from taking any part in the formation of a ministry, at length introduced Mr. Fox to an official situation. By the advice of Lord Grenville, to whom he had now become firmly attached, Mr. Fox was appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, the post which he had resigned in 1783—4. After an opposition of two-and-twenty years, during which his name was once erased even from the list of privy-councellors, he was thus restored, apparently at least, to the confidence of his sovereign.

Here let us suspend the course of political narration, in order to accompany the subject of these memoirs on his visit to the then Consular Court. The excursion is in itself sufficiently interesting; and, as explaining the views upon which Mr. Fox proposed to have conducted his negotiations with France, it is highly important.

According to a plan concerted between Napoleon and Talleyrand, on the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, it had been agreed, that all the members of parliament in opposition to government, who might repair to Paris, should be welcomed with particular distinction. By this means it was imagined that France would be enabled to foster, in the very heart of Britain, the seeds of mischief and destruction. Mr. Fox, therefore, was received by Bonaparte with peculiar honours. His arrival in France was announced in the Moniteur: even at Calais, Mr. and Mrs. Fox were waited on by the Municipality in their scarfs, when after expressing his congratulations, the mayor enquired, of Mrs. Fox *, if they would order any particular play for the evening: at Lisle, Mr. Fox experienced similar attentions; the theatre being illuminated for his reception. At Paris, crowds hastened to hail him; he here received addresses from all the learned and public bodies; he was visited by persons of the greatest celebrity; and his reception at the new French court was perfectly flattering. To talk of Mr. Fox was not enough. It became the rage, with the Parisians, to imitate his speaking, his dress, his manners, his looks, his habits, and even his dinners. It was the fashion to be a thinking man—to think like Mr. Fox! Not only among statesmen and generals was Mr. Fox distinguished, and his society courted, he attracted every eye at the opera; his picture was in every window, and medallions bore his likeness; while the enchanting Madame Recamier, constant in her attentions to him, whirled or paraded him through the whole circle of beaux and elegantes.—"Come," said she, "I must keep my promise, and shew you on the promenade. The people of Paris must always have a spectacle: before you came, I was the fashion; it is a point of honour, therefore, that I should not appear jealous of you. You must attend me, Sir."

Whatever were his intentions, Buonaparte therefore enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing that he had secured his object *. Mr. Fox, we are assured, always recalled this period of his life with satisfaction! "Buonaparte," observed Mr. Fox, after their interviews together, "is a man as magnificent in his means, as in his ends; he is a most decided character, and will hold his purpose with more constancy, and through a longer interval, than is imagined; his views are not directed to this kingdom, he looks only to the Continent. His commercial enmity is but a temporary measure, and never intended to be acted upon as permanent policy." "I never saw," added Mr. Fox, on another occasion, "so little indirectness in any statesman as in the First Consul. He made no secret of his designs." During his stay at Paris, Mr. Fox, in a letter to a noble Lord, wrote some reflections on French manners. He maintains, in opposition to those who considered "the civility of man to man, and the chivalrous homage to woman, to have wholly vanished;" that, on the contrary, "the same gallantry continued to exist, though

* Resolving to escape such mortification as he experienced during his tour in 1788, previously to his departure he was married to Mrs. Armstead. The ceremony was private: it was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. St. John.

* "He (Mr. Coke, in communicating a letter from Mr. Fox to him, among a party of their friends, at Dereham) gave them an account of Mr. Fox's honorable reception by Buonapate; and endeavoured to impress them with an opinion that Buonaparte had a strong predilection for Mr. Fox, and that, if the latter were minister, England might rely upon the continuance of peace, and also upon the friendship of France."—*Cobbett's Register, October* 2, 1802.

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the foundation was gone; and that the distinction of ranks, sufficient for the purposes of social order*, still remained: that the revolution had doubtless effected much mischief, but the ferment had ceased, and the sediment gone to the bottom, never to re-appear: that, finally, the French government, a century hence, would exhibit a most interesting spectacle—that of a government not founded on feudal principles."

After investigating not the topography of France, but the opinions of the people of that country, and the characters of its most distinguished leaders, Mr. Fox returned to England; where, had his life been extended, "the public might probably have reaped the benefit of his intimacy with the details of the French administration." What, however, has been called "his French bias," was, if possible, augmented and confirmed. He was in raptures with Buonaparte and Barrere; and, as "his natural disposition had some part in his pacific propensity, he became passionately attached to peace."

Of all men, he was, therefore, the least inclined of himself to resist the encroachments of the French government; nor was he calculated to assert the firmness of his own. His declaration, shortly after his accession to office, respecting the union with Ireland, was "like throwing a rocket amidst gun-powder!" His animadversions against the government of the East India Company, threw a damp on the public hopes; and, together with his precipitate acceptance of the overtures towards pacification, encreased the gloom of despondency. Concession, indeed, formed the leading principle of his political creed.

It was not, therefore, without considerable surprise, that, on the 23d of April, 1806, in a most argumentative and impressive speech, he was heard virtually to retract many of his former tenets, assert the cause of national honour, and avow himself the strenuous advocate for war†.

His public career was closed in a manner not inconsistent with his general principles, and with a measure for which humanity will embalm and perpetuate his memory. On the 10th of June, 1806, Mr. Fox, having recapitulated the arguments formerly addressed to the House of Commons, in support of the motion he was about to enforce, moved—"that this house, conceiving the African slave trade to be contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and sound policy, will, with all practicable expedition, take effectual measures for abolishing the said trade, in such period as may be deemed most desirable." The motion was carried by, 114, against 15 members of parliament.

From this time, the health of Mr. Fox began rapidly to decline. He was compelled to discontinue his exertions in the House of Commons. Even before the conclusion of 1805, he seems to have anticipated the melancholy result of his indisposition. He was confined to his bed many days during the December of that year, and was once seriously indisposed: his legs even swelled, but attributing his disorder entirely to scorbutic habits, he took only large potions of a decoction from woods*. His apprehensions en-

* These positions, it must however be observed, were advanced anterior to Buonaparte's assumption of the Imperial purple, and the establishment of his court.

† See Mr. Fox's speech, then delivered, on the seizure of Hanover by Prussia. It is remarkable enough, that this speech, in which he has retracted and annulled the principal actions of the revolutionists, was the last speech of any importance, that he delivered in a British house of commons!

* Referring every thing to impurity of blood and the habit of the stomach, Mr. Fox prescribed for himself, and mixed his own medicines: he therefore rarely consulted a physician! Having no suspicion that he was dropsical, this error confirmed and aggravated his disease. When his disorder became more serious, he still refused to consult the faculty; imputing the symptoms to temporary anxiety, as, during the interval of the death of Mr. Pitt, until the appointment of the new ministry, he had experienced much vexation. As recently as March last, when a physician was at length called to his aid, Mr. Fox still insisted that his disease was but a temporary habit; and, by this misrepresentation, prevented his disorder from being ascertained. His disease was not openly declared to be a dropsy before the month of July, though in the latter end of June he had been declared in a rapid state of certain decay.—*Circumstantial Details, &c.*

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creased. Walking one day up Pall Mall, "Pitt," said he, as he entered the door of Nicholls, his bookseller, "has died in January; perhaps, I may go off before June!" Mr. T——, who accompanied him, observing something in reply, "nay, rejoined Mr. Fox, "I begin to think that my complaint is not unlike Pitt's:—my stomach has been long decomposed; I feel my constitution dissolving." He chanced in the month of May, however, to recover an interval of strength; which, unhappily, served only to prolong his error, as to the nature of his bodily distempers.

On the 29th of July, a consultation was at last held. It was now agreed to try another powerful medicine; and if that failed, no alternative then remaining, that he should be tapped.

This operation was first performed on Thursday, August 7, by Mr. Cline, who had previously explained to his patient the course of medicine which had been pursued, and prepared him for this last resource. About five gallons of water, which followed the stab with great violence, were taken from Mr. Fox; it was fetid and discoloured, and, exposed to the air, it coagulated within half an hour. At this time, and when the newspapers declared him "in most excellent spirits, laughing and talking" with his nearest and dearest connexions—he was, at this very moment, prostrate on a bed, speechless, his eye half closed, and with scarcely any appearance of life!

But, after the 10th of the month (August) he had intervals of renovation. During one of these his morning conversations, when he was for a short time permitted to breakfast with one or two friends by his bed-side, he first expressed a conviction that his sufferings would terminate in death. "I have made a party for Christmas," said a noble Lord, addressing Mr. Fox, "in the country, and have taken the liberty to include Mr. Fox in it without his knowledge. But it will be in a new scene," continued his Lordship, "and I think you will approve of it."—"I shall, indeed, be in a new scene by Christmas next!" replied Mr. Fox. "My Lord, what do you think of the state of the soul after death?"—Lord ——, perplexed apparently by the turn that their conversation had taken, made no reply.—"That it [the soul] is immortal," resumed Mr. Fox, "I am convinced. The existence of the DEITY is a proof that SPIRIT exists: why not, therefore, the soul of man? and if such an essence as the soul exists, by its nature it may exist for ever. I should have believed in the immortality of the soul, though Christianity had never existed: but how it acts as separated from the body, is beyond my capacity of judgment. This, however, I shall know by next Christmas!"

Here, Mrs. Fox took his hand; she wept. Mr. Fox was much affected: "I am happy," said he, "full of confidence; I may say, of certainty."

(To be continued.)

Historical Register of Public Transactions, Civil and Military, abroad, including the most material Domestic Occurrences.

Canopus, at Sea, Sept. 29.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you with my falling in with the French frigate Le President, of forty-four guns, 330 men, commanded by Monsieur Gallier Labrosse, on the 27th instant, in lat. 47 deg. 17 min. N. long. 6 deg. 52 min. W.; and after a chace of seventeen hours, she struck to his majesty's squadron under my command.

The President is one of the frigates that sailed from France with the Regulus, Sybille, and Surveiliante corvette: separated in a gale of wind on the 20th of August, in lat. 22 deg. 26 min. N.; and long. 55 deg. W.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS LOUIS.

Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. &c. &c,

Centaur, at Sea, Sept. 26.

SIR,

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, I had the good fortune of falling in with a squadron of the enemy, standing to the Westward; the squadron under my orders being then on the larboard tack, stretching in for Chasseron light-house, six or seven leagues from us, the Revenge to windward and the Monarch to leeward, on the look-out, the latter ship first making the signal for an enemy, when I soon discovered seven sail to leeward of me; and considering them, in part, line of battle ships the signal was made to form the line, and shortly after I observed them bearing up, making all sail, and running to the S. S. W. The signal was instantly made for a general chase, and

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the Monarch, from her position and good sailing, was enabled to keep nearly within gun shot, a mile and a half, or little more, a-head of the Centaur, and the Mars on the starboard-bow. At day-light we made them out five large French frigates, and two corvettes, one of which bearing a broad pendant; at five the Monarch fired a few chase shot; and at six the weathermost frigate hauled more to the Westward, in pursuit of which I dispatched the Mars; and one frigate, with the two corvettes, edged away to the South East, the remaining three frigates keeping in close order, indicating the intention of supporting each other. At a quarter past ten the Monarch opened her starboard guns on the enemy, when a heavy cannonading commenced, and by the enemy's management of a running fight, they succeeded in some measure, in crippling the Monarch's sails and rigging before the Centaur could get up. At eleven we got within fair range of two, and opened our fire from the larboard-guns, whilst the Monarch kept engaging the third ship, and about noon one of the two frigates struck, as did the one opposed to the Monarch shortly after.

It was just before this I received a severe wound in my right arm, (since amputated, and doing well I hope,) which obliged me to leave the deck; the Mars pevious to this had succeeded in capturing her chase, and with her prize, hauled towards the Centaur, in chase of, and firing at the French Commodore's ship, and at three assisted in capturing her. Those ships of the enemy made an obstinate resistance, but the result was, as may well be supposed, attended with much slaughter, being crouded with troops, out of Rochefort the evening before.

I cannot add too much praise to Cap. Lee, of the Monarch, for his gallant and officer-like conduct; but I am sorry to find his loss has been rather severe, the swell of the sea preventing, at times, the opening of the lower deck ports.

To Capt. Lukin, of the Mars, I feel thankful, for his steady conduct and attention; and I have also to express my satisfaction at the endeavours of Captains Boyles, King, Sir John Gore, and Masefield, in getting up with the enemy, although they could not succeed. The Revenge, from being well to windward, became considerably astern after bearing up.

To Lieut. Case, First of the Centaur, I have to add my approbation of his judicious conduct before and after my leaving the deck, and I also feel much pleased at the steady exertions of all my Officers, seamen, and marines.

I inclose herewith, a return of the killed and wounded, and I also annex a list of the enemy's ships captured, and will make a return of their loss as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAMUEL HOOD.

Sir Charles Cotton Bart. &c. &c.

A Return of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships Centaur, Monarch, and Mars, in an Action with a Squadron of the Enemy's Frigates, on the 25th of September.

Centaur—1 seaman and 2 marines, killed; Captain Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. and 3 seamen wounded.

Monarch—1 petty Officer and 5 seamen killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 warrant Officer, 4 petty Officers, and 15 seamen, wounded: 1 Serjeant, 2 corporals, and 4 private marines, wounded.

Mars —None killed or wounded.

Total—9 killed and 32 wounded.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Centaur—Captain Sir Sam. Hood, K. B. wounded.

Monarch—Mr. Bidden, midshipman, killed; Lieut. Anderson, Mr. Duffy, Boatswain, and Mr. Geary, midshipman, wounded.

Signed. SAM. HOOD.

A List of the Enemy's Ships captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. 25th of September.

La Gloire, of 46 guns, commanded by M. Soleil, Capitaine de Vaisseau, carrying a broad pendant.

L'Indefatigable, 44 guns, commanded by M. Giradiers, Capitaine de Vaisseau.

La Minerve, of 44 guns, quite new, commanded by M. Colet, Capitaine de Fregate.

L'Armide, of 44 guns, two years old, commanded by M. Langlois, Capitaine de Fregate.

Remarkable fine ships, of large dimensions, mounting twenty-eight French eighteen-pounders on their main-deck; thirty-pounder carronades on their quarter-decks and forecastles, and about six

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hundred and fifty men (including troops) and each ship, full of stores, arms, ammunition, and provisions, &c.

Escaped—La Themis, of 44 guns, old; La Sylph, of 18 guns, new; La Lynx, of 18 guns, ditto.

The return of Lord Lauderdale was announced by the Lord Mayor to the gentlemen at Lloyd's and the Royal Exchange. This very important information was received with the utmost joy and enthusiasm. His Lordship, about twenty minutes past four o'clock, repaired to the 'Change, and taking his situation at the centre, solicited the attention of the gentlemen present. He then read aloud the following

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION:

"Lord Howick presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, has the honour to transmit, for the information of his Lordship, a copy of a message just received from Deal.

"*Downing-street, Oct.* 8, 1806."

"*Telegraph Message from Deal, seven Minutes past One, P. M. Oct.* 8, 1806.

"A messenger arrived—Lord Lauderdale quits Paris to-morrow—Clyde frigate ordered to attend."

(True Copy.)

(Signed) "JAMES SHAW, Mayor.

"*Mansion House, half past Four, P. M.*"

The Lord Mayor had no sooner read the Paper than *three distinct cheers* were loudly vociferated as expressive of the sentiments of the merchants present. The Royal Exchange, as usual, at the particular time mentioned, being very numerously attended, his lordship finding that many of the gentlemen at a distance had not heard him, resolved to gratify them by another reading of the Official Paper. He advanced, therefore, to another part of the 'Change, and, when he had finished, he was congratulated by *three distinct cheers*, far more loud, if possible, than the first.

The Lord Mayor then repaired to Lloyd's Coffee House, which was also very numerously attended, and, placing himself on one of the tables near the centre, read the Official Note which he had received. The information was received with far greater and more loud acclamations of joy. The house resounded for some seconds with reiterated bursts of applause. *Nine distinct cheers* marked the warmest approbation of the return of Lord Lauderdale.

Letter from his Majesty the Emperor and King, to his Eminent Highness the Prince Primate.

"My Brother,

"The form of our communications in our quality of protector, with the sovereigns assembled in congress at Frankfort, not being yet determined, we have considered that nothing could be more suitable than to address the present letter to your eminent highness, in order that it may be communicated to the two colleges. In truth, what organ can we more naturally chuse, than that of a prince, to whose wisdom has been confided the task of preparing the first fundamental statute. We should have waited until that statute had been decreed by the congress, and had been communicated to us, if it did not contain dispositions which personally regard us. That alone has induced us to take to ourselves the initiative, in order to submit our sentiments and our reflections, to the wisdom of the confederated princes.

"When we accepted the title of protector of the confederation of the Rhine, we had nothing in view but to establish in right what had existed in fact for many ages. In accepting it we contracted the double obligation of guaranteeing the territories of the confederation against foreign troops, and the territory of each confederate against the enterprises of others. These all-preserving obligations are pleasing to our heart, they are conformable to those sentiments of benevolence and friendship, of which we have, without ceasing, given proofs to the members of the confederation. But these our duties towards them end. We do not wish to be understood as arrogating to ourselves that portion of sovereignty which was exercised by the Emperor of Germany as sovereign. The government of the people whom Providence has confided to us, occupies all our time, we could not see an increase of our obligations without alarm. As we do

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not wish to be ascribed to us the good which sovereigns may effect in their states, neither do we wish to be imputed to us the evils which the vicissitudes of human affairs may introduce. The internal affairs of each state we do not regard. The princes of the confederation of the Rhine are sovereigns, without any sovereign over them. We have recognised them as such. The discussions which they may have with their subjects cannot, therefore, be brought before a foreign tribunal. The diet is the tribunal whose office it is to maintain peace between the different sovereigns who compose the confederation. Having recognised all the other princes who form the Germanic body, as independent sovereigns, we cannot recognise any one as their sovereign. We have no relations of sovereignty with the confederation of the Rhine, but merely those of simple protection. More powerful than the confederate princes, we wish to use the superiority of our power, not to restrain their rights of sovereignty, but to guarantee their rights in their plenitude.

"We pray God, brother, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

"Given at our Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, the 11th of September, 1805.

"NAPOLEON."

CIRCULAR NOTE.

Addressed to their Majesties, Imperial and Royal Highnesses, Dukes and Most Serene Princes, associated in the Confederation of the Rhine, on the Part of the Prince Primate of the Confederation.

"The prince primate of the confederation has the honour to inform their majesties, imperial and serene highnesses, &c. &c. that his minister plenipotentiary Baron D'Albini repaired to Frankfort at the beginning of this month, to make preparations in his name for the opening of the diet, in as much as might accord with the intentions of the associated kings and sovereigns. The act of confederation having designated that term for proposing a fundamental statute, the opening of the sittings will depend probably upon the arrival of the plenipotentiaries. Ardently desiring to deserve the confidence of the associated kings and princes, the prince primate regards it as the first duty of his office, not to propose any thing which might not be generally acknowledged as an essential advantage to the confederation, as well as consistent with the perfect independence of the confederated sovereigns.

"If the formation of a fundamental statute cannot be the work of a day, and that an object of such importance requires the most mature reflection, it is, notwithstanding, equally true, that it is desirable that the confederation should, from its commencement, be established upon an immoveable basis. Its object is to obtain tranquillity and security, the true happiness of nations, and to enable sovereigns to occupy themselves without interruption in the prosperity of their states, in increasing the happiness of the towns and country, by the enlightened attention of a prudent and parental government, and by the encouragement of useful arts and sciences, the true sources of the splendour of august dynasties, and sovereign houses. The south of Germany, after ages of misfortunes, troubles and wars, cannot but ardently wish that its internal happiness should be established upon an imperishable basis. The prince primate submits to the wisdom of the confederated kings and princes the decision of the question, whether the fundamental maxim of the inviolability of the territory of the confederation, be not the first and most important of all the bases of the public prosperity? Whether it be agreeable to the high wisdom of the confederated kings and princes never to allow a passage to foreign troops, though even disarmed, without the consent of the entire confederation? And, finally, if it be not also conformable to the dignity of independent sovereigns, that the representatives at the diet of Frankfort, engaged in assuring domestic tranquillity, should neither send ministers to, nor receive from foreign courts; a right which is naturally reserved to each of the august kings and sovereigns, and not to a meeting of their plenipotentiaries.

"If the diet of Frankfort should hereafter apply to his majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, as protector, to obtain his guarantee of such an inviolability of the

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territory of the confederation, we may be allowed to entertain a hope that this favour, one of the first importance, will not be refused on the part of that Great Man, who has known how to respect the inviolability of one of the most important countries in the world, notwithstanding the obstacles which appeared to oppose it.

"The prince primate submits these observations to the kings, princes, &c. &c. associated in the confederation of the Rhine, and will always feel happy if his zealous disinterestedness can deserve their confidence and approbation.

"CHARLES,

"*Aschassenburgh. Sept.* 18."

Letter from Buonaparte to the King of Bavaria.

"Sir, my Brother,

"It is more than a month since Prussia has armed, and it is known to all the world that she arms against France and against the confederation of the Rhine. We have sought for the motives of these armaments without being able to discover them. The letters written to us by his Prussian majesty are amicable; his minister for foreign affairs has notified to our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, that he recognizes the confederation of the Rhine, and that he has no objection to the arrangements made in the south of Germany.

"Are the armaments of Prussia the result of a coalition with Russia, or merely of the intrigues of the different parties which exist at Berlin, and the irresolution of the cabinet?—Have they for their object to force Hesse, Saxony, and the Hanseatic towns, to contract obligations which the two latter powers do not appear to wish to form? Does Prussia wish to compel us ourselves to depart from the declaration which we have made, that the Hanseatic towns shall not enter in any particular confederation?—a declaration founded upon the commercial interests of France, and the south of Germany, and upon what has been made known to us by England, that any change in the present situation of the Hanseatic towns will be a great obstacle to a general peace—We have also declared that the princes of the Germanic empire, who were not comprised in the confederation of the Rhine, ought to be at liberty to consult only their own interest and convenience; that they ought to be regarded as perfectly free; that we would do nothing to draw them into the confederation of the Rhine, but that we would not suffer them to be forced to do any act which would be contrary to their inclination, their policy, or the interests of their people. Ought this just declaration to have so wounded the cabinet of Berlin, that we should be obliged to retract it? Amongst all these motives, which is the true one, we cannot divine; and the future only can reveal the secret of a conduct as strange as it was unexpected. A month has elapsed without our taking notice of it. Our inattention has only served to embolden all those fire-brands who wish to precipitate the court of Berlin into a most inconsiderable contest.

"At length, the armaments of Prussia have led to the case provided for by one of the articles of the treaty of the 12th of July; and we think it necessary, that all the sovereigns who compose the confederation of the Rhine, should arm to defend its interests—to guarantee and maintain the inviolability of its territory. Instead of 200,000 men, which France is bound to furnish, she will furnish 300,000; and we have just given orders that the troops necessary to complete that number shall be transported, with speed, to the Lower Rhine. The troops of your majesty being still on a war footing, we invite your majesty to issue orders that they may be put in a state to march without delay, with all their field equipage, in order that they may contribute to the defence of the common cause, the success of which, we dare believe, will correspond with its justice, if at length, contrary to our wishes, and even contrary to our hopes, Prussia compel us to repel force by force.

"We pray God, my brother, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping. "NAPOLEON.

"Given at St. Cloud, the 21st of September, 1806.

"Conformable to the original.

"The minister for foreign affairs,

"CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

"Prince of Benevento."

A similar letter has been written to the king of Wirtemberg; and letters of a similar description have been addressed to his Imperial Highness the Grand

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Duke of Berg, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, his eminent Highness the Prince Primate, and the College of Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine.

The Sovereign Prince of Wurtzburg, brother to the Emperor of Austria, has certainly acceeded to the new Confederation formed by the Princes in the South of Germany. Thus we may regard the State of Wurtzburg as forming part of the Confederation of the Rhine.

ST. PETERSBURGH, AUG. 26.—*The following has been published in a Supplement to our Court Gazette—*

"St. Petersburgh, 13th (25th) Aug.

"The Counsellor of State, Peter Oubril, on his mission in the beginning of May, to provide for the support of the Russian prisoners, received at the same time instructions, in case an opportunity should offer, for an amicable accommodation between Russia and France. He returned hither with extraordinary speed, and brought with him a convention for a peace, which he had signed the 8th (20th) of July, with General Clarke, appointed Plenipotentiary for that purpose by the French Government.

"Agreeable as such an event would have been to his Imperial Majesty, had this convention been in any manner conformable to the dignity of his Majesty, to his engagements with his allies, and to the tranquillity of Europe, it was as unpleasant to his Imperial Majesty to perceive that the same by no means held forth any good and benevolent views."

The Treaty was as follows.

I. From the present day there shall be peace and friendship for ever between his Majesty the emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their empires and subjects.

II. As a consequence of the first article, all hostilities both by sea and land shall cease between the two nations, the necessary orders for which shall be issued within twenty-four hours after signing the present convention. All ships of war, or other vessels, belonging to either of the two powers, or their subjects, that shall be taken after the signing of this convention, in any part of the world, shall be restored to the owners.

III. The Russian troops shall give up to the French, the country known by the name of Bocca di Cattaro, as also Dalmatia, which, by the fourth article of the treaty of Presburgh, belongs to his French Imperial Majesty, as King of Italy.

Every facility shall be afforded to the Russian troops for the evacuation of Cattaro, as also of the Ragusan territory, Montenegro, and Dalmatia, if the circumstances of the war should have occasioned them to occupy those territories.

Immediately after this convention shall be notified, the commanders of the two powers by land and sea shall enter into an agreement with respect to the marching out of the troops, and the surrender of the country.

IV. His Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy consents, at the request of the Emperor of all the Russias,

1. To restore the Republic of Ragusa to its former independence, under the condition that it shall enjoy, as heretofore, the protection of the Ottoman Porte.

The French shall retain the position of Stagno, on the peninsula Sabionello, to secure the communication with Cattaro.

2. To cease from any hostile undertakings against the Montenegrins from the day of the signing of this convention, as long as they shall remain peaceable subjects of the Porte. They shall immediately return home, and his Majesty the Emperor Napolean engages not to molest them, nor to make any inquiries relative to the parts they have taken in the hostile attacks that have been made in the territory of Ragusa, and the neighbouring territories.

V. The independence of the Republic of the Seven Islands, is acknowledged by both powers. The Russian troops, now in the Mediterranean, shall remove to the Ionian Islands. His Russian Imperial Majesty, to give a proof of his sincere disposition to peace, shall not leave more than 4,000 of his troops there, which he shall remove as soon as his Imperial Majesty shall judge necessary.

VI. The independence of the Ottoman Porte shall be acknowledged on

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both sides, and both the high contracting parties engage to protect it and the integrity of its possessions.

VII. As soon as, in consequence of the concluding this convention, orders shall have been given for the troops to leave the Bocca di Cattaro, all occasion of hostilities being removed, the French troops shall retire from Germany. His Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon, declares, that within three months after the signing of the Treaty, all his troops shall have returned to France

VIII. Both the high contracting parties shall employ their good offices to terminate, as speedily as possible, the war between Prussia and Sweden.

IX. As the two high contracting powers wish, as much as depends upon them to hasten the peace by sea, his French Imperial Majesty will willingly accept the good offers of his Russian Imperial Majesty for the attainment of that object.

X. The commercial relation between the subjects of the two empires shall be restored to the same footing on which they were before the breaking out of the hostilities by which they were disturbed and separated.

XI. All prisoners of both nations shall be delivered up to the agent of the respective governments without exception, as soon as the ratifications shall be exchanged.

XII. The regulations of the missions and ceremonials between the two high contracting parties shall be placed on the same footing as before the war.

XIII. The ratifications of this Convention shall be exchanged at St. Petersburgh within twenty-five days, by Plenipotentiaries appointed on each side.

Done and signed at Paris the 8th (20th) of July, 1806.

(Signed) PETER OUBRIL.
CLARKE.

His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to lay this act of pacification before a council summoned specially for that purpose, that it might be compared both with the instructions given to M. D'Oubril, here, and with the orders sent to him at Vienna, before his departure from that city; and it has appeared, that the Counsellor of State, D'Oubril, when he signed the Convention, had not only departed from the instructions he had received, but had acted directly contrary to the sense and intention of the commission given him.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A WISE man has declared, that there is nothing new under the sun; and, if he lived in our times, he would see no reason to alter his opinion. Kingdoms are very much like little children, falling out and making it up a dozen times in an hour, uniting or separating just as it may serve the purpose of a moment. Great conquerors, like great boys, come down upon them at different intervals, and quash their differences. Our last left Buonaparte in Paris, he is now in the heart of Germany. At the moment we are writing, either the dogs of war are let loose, or the differences between Prussia and France are terminated. What they are, is not precisely ascertained. Prussia obtained Hanover: this was the price of her neutrality, when Austria was to be thrown at the foot of France; but Prussia did not then foresee the changes which the defeat of her rival would make in Germany: the confederacy of the Rhine has alarmed her, and she arms dubious, whether war or peace will be most detrimental to her.

The emperor of France is vigilant: whatever may be said of his other qualities, this cannot be denied to him, that he is quick in the execution of his designs. An immense army was already prepared, and his forces were directed to Wurtsburg, where they met their beloved commander. The number of these troops cannot at present be ascertained. Opposed to them is the whole force of Prussia; and, they who remember the feats and discipline of the great Frederick, anticipate either a most gallant victory in their favour, or a most vigorous resistance. We are unfortunate in not seeing reason for either. The great Frederick is not on the throne of Prussia, and the confusion of its councils has, it is to be feared, spread to its armies. Before our volume, however, quits the press, the question most probably will be decided: and it will be settled, whether Buonaparte is to be, or not to be, the arbiter of Europe.

The most incurious mind, on comparing the present state of things with that of

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last year's at this time, cannot but be struck with the strange and inconsistent conduct of the various confederacies against France. The drunken bout at the tomb of the great Frederick, will not be forgotten. Prussia, Russia, and Austria, was assuredly a formidable confederacy, even without the aid of England, Sweden, and the smaller powers of Europe: but the skill of France, and the wavering state of the conduct of Prussia, prevented that interference, which might have turned the scale against France, before the fatal battle which annihilated all the power and hopes of Austria. Prussia then might have immortalised herself by resisting France: what can she do now? and, if she is beaten, how fatally must she rue every part of her present and her past conduct. Peace can scarcely be said to have been made between her and England, and between her and Sweden: and the king of Sweden has retired, no doubt, with considerable disgust, into his own dominions.

But the very idea of a power attacking the French, has spread satisfaction in London, and without considering the strength of the opposition, or the fatal consequences that may ensue from it, people rejoice almost as much, as if a victory had been obtained over the French. Is this rational? Is this consistent? A few months ago, we commenced hostilities against Prussia, because she has seized Hanover. This was done with the concurrence of France. She has a difference with France, we forget in an instant the insult offered to us, shake hands with our foe, and are, it is said, to send our treasures for the payment of his troops. If any well-grounded hopes could be placed on a court, which had treated us in this manner, and which acted so inconsistently last year before the battle of Austerlitz, if there was any prospect that its troops could make head against the French, and that its generals could cope in skill and activity, deep design, speedy execution with the emperor of the French, this new confederacy might be justified. But we fear, that this opposition to the views of Buonaparte, will be soon crushed, and that he will arise more powerful from the conflict.

There is one thing to be said in this war, which could not in the last, that if the king of Prussia loses a great part of his dominions, and Buonaparte grants him a peace in Berlin, his ruin cannot be imputed to the money of Britain. Prussia has no one to impute its misfortunes to but to its own counsels. England did not excite, for we were at war with Prussia on account of the territory which she gained by means of the French. Besides, and if we were willing to assist with men and treasure to the utmost of our power, all our efforts are too late. The great blow is most probably at this moment of writing struck, and the defeat of either army will put an end to the campaign. The powers of France are so inordinate, that there can be but one wish in this island, and in the greater part of the Continent, on the subject; but the ways of Providence are dark and intricate. God has raised up a Nebuchadnezzar, a Cyrus, an Alexander, a Cæsar, for the chastisement of guilty nations; and Buonaparte may, in future history, be recorded as one of the great names, exalted for a similar purpose. The serious writers of the middle of last century apprehended, that the state of Europe would be shortly as it now is; and in the writings of lighter characters, such as Voltaire, Chesterfield, and Rousseau, a variety of passages may be collected, which evidently implied on their parts a similar apprehension. We should rejoice at being convinced, that we had no reason to believe, that Europe and this island would resemble in its destiny the fate of lesser Asia, and that the future moralists of New Holland, and the banks of the Ohio, may declaim on Rome, Paris, and London, as we do on Memphis, Persepolis, and Babylon.

But let us suppose, that Prussia does not retire inglorious from the field of battle. Will she be content to restore Hanover to this country? Must she not in that case make herself imperial, and set herself at the head of a confederacy similar to that of the Rhine? The German empire being broken up, a change must take place in the north and east of that country, to balance the kingdoms in the south and west. It will take some time to make the arrangement, but whatever it may be, it does not augur well for the future peace and tranquillity of Europe.

Reports were spread that an action had taken place between the two great armies, but this seemed to be without foundation, and at farthest could have arisen only from some rencontre of the left wing of the French army with the troops opposed and near to them of the Prussian army. Curiosity, and particularly among military

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men, is on float to see in what manner the great battle is to be fought. In the centre, near Wurtsburgh, Buonaparte is in person, and there at present he is very strong. Prussia will scarcely fall into the errors committed by Russia at the battle of Austerlitz, but there must be a commanding mind to dispose of all events, or similar confusion will arise. In this battle, the fate of the two new kings, with the princes of the new confederacy is at stake, so that German will meet German, and the battle may be more tremendous than any that ill-fated Europe has had the unhappiness to witness within the last twenty years. The battle of Maida may, perhaps, have taught the Prussians that the French are not invincible, and that the attack must be made upon them with the point of the bayonet.

If every thing is doubtful in Germany, a gleam of hope arises from the dark mountains of Calabria. A female heroine, it is said, heads the peasants, and she may prove to be a new Joan of Arc to the enemy. This resistance has been increased by rumour into victory; Massena himself is reported to have been killed, and the French army totally routed. The new king of Naples, of course, was driven from his seat, and the return of their Sicilian Majesties was anticipated. Unfortunately, all this is rumour, for we could not find that there was any ground for it in that quarter, whence the best intelligence might be expected. The edict at Rome, prohibiting the discussion of political subjects, is no favourable omen to the French; for, if they had been completely successful, there would be no dread entertained of any conversation upon their successes in the papal dominions.

Whilst the new king of Naples is sitting insecurely on his throne, or perhaps is driven from it, the new king of Holland is preparing his troops for the part he may be assigned to take in the present war. His desire of economy is thus baffled, and he is obliged to anticipate the supplies of his country. The address to his states is regally penned, and answered by the once fierce republicans with all the obsequiousness of refined courtiers.

Denmark seems determined to hold on that wise and prudent course it has pursued during the troubles of Europe. Compelled to unite Holstein with itself, it keeps up its neutrality, and if it can steer clear of the present contest, its conduct will be admired and applauded by all future historians. In fact, there is much to admire in that government, though a complete despotism, vested in one person; yet this despotism is tempered by religion and the manners of the people. It is not enveloped in the foolish prejudices also of many other states, and even in this time of conflicts and disputations, it does not think that there is any danger in correcting the erroneous opinions that have been entertained by former ages. At this moment, it is wisely employed in correcting its liturgies and translations of the bible, and in endeavouring to bring the former to agree better with the Scriptures than those liturgies, which were composed in haste by protestants on their first departure from popery, and which have been maintained with such indecent warmth by their successors. A good detail of the conduct of Denmark, from the beginning of the troubles of Europe to the present day, would afford a very instructive lesson to the cabinet of Great Britain.

What Russia is about, who will undertake to explain? The manœuvres which led to its refusal to ratify the treaty with France, will hereafter amuse those historians who delight in the trifling anecdotes of courts; but, as the commencement of the negotiation shewed no disinclination to treat separately with France, its refusal to ratify the treaty cannot restore the confidence which ought to subsist among allies, if a war is to be carried on with any prospect of success against a powerful enemy. But Russia has many other things to do besides attending to the disputes between France and her neighbours, in which, in fact, Russia is very little concerned, and can afford but very little co-operation. She would do better to look after her negotiation with China and Persia, and to prepare for her grand contest with Turkey. She is preparing, it is said, to bring troops to the assistance of Prussia; but, if she is in earnest, they will come too late to be of any service.

France, in the midst of the confusion of Europe, has arrived, comparatively speaking, to a state of tranquillity. By all the accounts of those of our countrymen, who have returned from their captivity in that country, agriculture flourishes in a manner unprecedented before the Revolution, and

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the utmost activity in repairing roads, digging canals, and improving the country, exists in every department. The conscription is carried on with great ease; and it is amusing to hear Englishmen, who have so long been used to the practice of pressing for seamen, reprobating in the most violent manner, this law of another country for pressing of men for the military service by land. We would not speak in praise of either measure; but whatever arguments are used to justify our practice are equally valid in the mouths of Frenchmen, to palliate the necessity of their measure. But the conscription is of a more politic nature, and less injurious to the most numerous class of people than we imagine. Every male person, within certain ages, is liable to be called out, and he must either serve in person or find a substitute. The consequence is, that the price of substitutes is very great, and the poor, who fight the battles of their country, are well paid for this species of service. They who are conscribed also in this manner, whether rich or poor, are not in the state of the soldiery in the rest of Europe: the way is open to them to the highest commands; and, they proceed according to their talents from the ranks through the states of corporal and serjeants, to the rank of commissioned officers. In the common ranks are serving many of equal or superior station in life to some of our commissioned officers, and thus a spirit is generated in the whole army, which is admirably suited for the purposes of a great General. Thus the number of the discontented conscripts is very small in comparison of those who are gainers by this mode of levying an army.

Buonaparte's policy extends to another measure, which may in the event produce very extraordinary results.—We have already made some observations on his call to the Jews, who assembled at Paris, and have determined on the establishment of the antient tribunal of that nation. This tribunal was called the Sanhedrim, or grand legislative tribunal; and, if it could be again established, its influence over the whole world would be very considerable, and would afford the emperor of the French such intelligence of the transactions of all countries, as no other country could command. But the times do not seem to be ripe for this measure. He may collect the deputies of Jews in his own country, and the kingdoms dependent on him: but it is not likely, that distant regions will co-operate with him. Every thing, both in nature and revelation, portends some great effect to be produced by the Jews. They now possess the great truth of the unity of God in one person; and probably they may in no great length of time unite to this faith the belief in our Saviour, and be the means of rechristianising the Christian world, which has so woefully departed from the worship of God, as laid down in the Scriptures. But however this may be in a future time, we cannot at present discover any reason to believe, that Buonaparte is likely to prove another Cyrus to that nation, which gave us the founder of our faith, and the first teachers of our religion.

Spain and Portugal are not agitated by the present motions, but expectation is on float for changes to be made in both countries. The appearance of an English fleet in the Tagus, under the command of Lord St. Vincent, seemed to announce some extraordinary event, but he has retired from that situation, and the Prince Regent still retains his seat at Lisbon. The report of his retiring with his court to the Brasils, under the protection of the English fleet, was founded on not a bad conjecture, and we shall not be surprised at such an event taking place at no distant period.

The dominion of the Portuguese in the Brasils seems to be unimpaired, and we have no farther advice from our new possessions at Buenos Ayres, on the extent of the conquest or the submission of the Spaniards. But it has produced very great activity in London, and a variety of vessels, laden with troops and merchandise of all kinds, has been sent to this new seat of our government. Many settlers are in these vessels, and the opening, that is offered to several trades and manufactures, will we hope be eagerly embraced by our countrymen, that the language of England may sooner be spread over Spanish America.

We are still in ignorance of the success of Miranda's expedition. He is landed, and not defeated, and some inhabitants have joined him: but how far the spirit of revolt has extended it

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not yet ascertained. The severe measures adopted by the Spanish government against the first prisoners it took, may for a moment have deterred the natives from rising: but, if the general can stand his ground in any respect, we do not doubt of numbers in time resorting to his standard, and freeing the country from its disgraceful yoke.

Domingo still wears imperial black, and the rumour of its emperor offering the country to England, seems to be without foundation. A secretary of the emperor's is in England, an Englishman, who has given very large orders for various articles, for the use of his imperial master. Among them the hats afforded much amusement in Bond-Street, where the immense decorations of gold lace shewed the attachment of the Blacks to finery. The trade will be of great advantage to this island, and we hope in no short time to see a black ambassador at our court.

Our domestic politics have created no small agitation of the public mind: the return of Lord Lauderdale from Paris, and the consequent dissolution of Parliament gives rise to numberless conjectures. The real state of the fruitless negotiation is not yet made public, and will probably be first promulgated in the speech from the throne. Buonaparte had quitted Paris for his German campaign, before Lord Lauderdale retired from that capital: but whether this was owing to his Lordship waiting for an order from this country to come back, or from some faint hope of continuing to negotiate, we must leave to future explanations. It was easy for either party to find pretexts for breaking off the negotiation, and the settling of the affairs of Germany was evidently of much more consequence to Buonaparte than any concerns he could have with England. Our war may afford a little vexation to him, but it cannot prevent him from pursuing his plans. Our command at sea is of little consequence on the banks of the Rhine, though it may disturb the towns of France, that are near to the ocean.

Just before Lord Lauderdale left France, our vessels off Boulogne made an experiment on the flotilla in the inner harbour, and by an immense shower of rockets are said to have set on fire many vessels and houses. In passing through Boulogne, Lord Lauderdale and his suite were so strictly guarded, that they could gain no information of the real damage done by the experiment: but, if as much has been affected as rumour gives credit to, a new mode of warfare is prepared, whose consequences will be most sensibly felt by ourselves. These rockets are contrived so, that they shall discharge, on their fall, a liquid fire, and they are said to be capable of reaching a distance of between one and two miles. If this be really the case, what will hinder a small vessel from carrying these rockets, and destoying a man of war; and thus, as the invention of gunpowder destroyed the consequence of knights armed cap-a-pee, in iron, these rockets may be the means of annihilating the influence of our floating batteries.

The news of Lord Lauderdale's quitting Paris was received in a very extraordinary manner in the city. The lord mayor communicated the intelligence to the merchants at Lloyd's coffee-house, who received it with raptures of joy and shouts of acclamation. This feature of the war deserves the consideration of parliament, and it becomes the nation at large to examine into the nature of a war, which shall gratify merchants,—a set of men, whose gains were, in general, supposed to be increased by peace. The funds, however, were materially affected by the intelligence, and they sunk as low as they had previously been raised on the commencement of the negotiation.

Reflecting minds viewed the breaking off of the negotiation with more concern, and the more so, as the great statesman in whom they had placed the hopes of a solid peace, was no more to direct the councils of the living. Never was a more melancholy day in London than that which carried Fox to his grave. The solemnity of the procession, consisting of the first nobility and gentry of the kingdom, of bodies of electors of Westminster, of members of parliament, and members of the Whig club, and of private friends, made an indelible impression on every spectator; and the streets, from the palace to Westminster Abbey, were crowded with people, all sympathising with those who walked in the procession. A long line of black slowly moved forward, and in the middle of

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it was a car, covered with black, and supporting the coffin, which thus was visible to all. The silence that reigned throughout, spoke more than any voice can utter; and, as the whole was carried on at the expense of a few individuals, and the attendance was entirely voluntary and friendly, it may be said, that in no nation was there ever a greater mark of respect paid to an eminent character.

His death does not seem as yet to have made any change in the system of the cabinet. The persons of his party keep their seats; and if a Grenville is made first lord of the admiralty, it is to be remembered, that that Grenville was always the bosom friend of Fox, and adhered most closely to him in his opposition to the Pitt faction. However, it will become all parties now to consider what the times require; and as the two men, who so fiercely attacked each other in the senate, are now sleeping quietly by each other's sides in the grave, so let us endeavour to forget our former differences, and unite stedfastly in overthrowing the system of corruption which brought us so near to our ruin. The state of Europe requires wisdom at the helm, and union throughout the ship.

Many and fruitless were the endeavours made to fill up with some prominent public character, the vacancy made in the representation of Westminster; and, after all, the hustings, which have exhibited so often so many disgraceful scenes, exhibited to the electors a novelty—a quiet election, over in less than an hour. Lord Percy was proposed by Mr. Whitbread, and, after a speech or two was elected, and returned his thanks in a very modest and graceful manner, to his constituents. His conduct throughout does him great credit, and he comes forward before the public in a very favourable manner. We have had, since our last, an opportunity of learning some particulars of this young nobleman, which raise him high in our estimation: they promise well, but we have seen too much of high life to place much reliance on the promises of early youth; we wish him well, and hope that he may continue to rise in estimation the more he is known.

Westminster was in expectation of a more curious scene than even that of an election. This was the exhibition of a gentleman in a white sheet in St. James's church, for some crime, supposed to have been committed by him, of which the ecclesiastical courts take cognizance. This standing in a white sheet was by way of penance, and is a relict of popery. The church was crowded on the day that this solemn farce was expected to be played off, and multitudes thronged round the doors to get a sight of the penitential gentleman; but the farce was not played, and we should hope, that there is good sense enough left in the church of England never to permit again so foolish, so idle, so contemptible a practice. It is a disgrace to any Christian meeting, and in vain shall we search the Scriptures for a vindication of such a measure. The gentleman, we understand, has been excommunicated: a sentence of no great consequence in a country where so many, of their own accord, excommunicate the church. This excommunication was formerly a most terrible thing when men were such fools as to think that, because a pack of priests would not give them their prayers; or let them come to what they called their Lord's Supper, they must go to the devil. The world is now grown wiser, and the opinion is pretty generally entertained, that where a man commits a crime, it is the business of the civil power to punish him. The Church of Christ knows of no punishments that inflict wounds, penalties, or disgrace, on the offender. It is a religion of love, and love never makes a jest of its friend.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

THE Portrait of THOMAS MOORE, esq. exquisitely engraved, from an original drawing, by Scriven, will embellish our Magazine for November next. Authentic Memoirs of the Poet will accompany his Portrait.

We have to thank the Correspondent who has this month favoured us with the Translation of "J. W. Horneman's Pedestrian Excursion." It will give us pleasure to

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hear from him frequently. Some corrections, he must perceive, we have ventured to make in his present communication, and which, if attended to by himself, will, perhaps, supersede the necessity of any such interference in future. It is a task—that of altering, and endeavouring to amend, the compositions of our contributors—from which we most wish to be liberated, by attention and correctness on their part.

"The Remarker" will find his remarks unmutilated, by applying for them at our bookseller's. His Observations on the Slave Trade are common-place in themselves, and are now rendered unnecessary since it has been determined by our legislature to abolish that traffic; besides, we have an insuperable objection to enter upon the publication of a series of papers by a writer with whose views and attainments we are wholly unacquainted, and for whose punctuality we cannot stand pledged to our readers. We certainly prefer disconnected before numerically-continued essays; especially those which, *excluding both politics and polemics*, embrace general and entertaining subjects. We hope *this* intimation will be taken in good part even by some of our regular contributors.

It is to be wished of our correspondents generally, that they would pay more attention to accuracy and propriety in style; and that they would oftener designate the title under which they may desire to see their productions appear. Many lucubrations come to us carelessly composed, or else negligently, and sometimes almost illegibly, transcribed. We did, indeed, promise [vide Preface to the Universal Magazine for January, 1806,] "to elicit and encourage diffident merit, and to promote and extend the exertions of genius and science," but we flattered ourselves, at the same time, that only merit and genius and science would put in any claims for our countenance and support; and also that their "exertions" would be directed (as we then expressed ourselves) "to cherish and confirm the moral relations of life!" As, however,

"We are no Preachers—Let this Hint suffice." Cowper.

Will "Observator" excuse us, when we decline the publication of his Strictures? He has our perfect concurrence as to the tendency of the article on which he has so properly animadverted; but we deprecate the very prospect of a long and painful controversy, in which we should certainly be involved, without profit to our readers, were we to print his observations.

*** Many other literary favours are as yet under our consideration. Some of our correspondents will shortly hear from us by the post.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR OCTOBER 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* Authors *and* Booksellers, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* Notices *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

AGRICULTURE.

An Address to the Commoners, and a Letter to Mr. Tunnard, the Solicitor, &c. on the Drainage of the East, West, and Wildmore Fens, by the Rev. E. Walls. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Thomas Chatterton, by J. Davis. 8vo. 4s.

Recollections of the Life of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, by B. C. Walpole, esq. 6s.

Memoirs of the Life of Col. Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle and Town, Member of the Long Parliament of Oliver Cromwell, written by his Widow Lucy. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. or large paper, 2l. 12s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

D. Junii Juvenalis et A Persii Flacci Satiræ ad Lectiones Probatiores diligenter emendatæ et Interpunctione Nova Scepius Illustratæ. Cura J. Hunter, LL. D. 2s. 6d.

The Primitives of the Greek Tongue, in five Languages, viz. Greek, Latin, English, Italian, and French; in Verse. By J. F. A. Roullier. 3s. 6d.

Practical Book-Keeping, being an Attempt to assimilate the Methods of the School to the Practice of the Counting-house; with Six Sets of Books. Posted and Balanced after the plainest and shortest Methods, by C. Buchanan. 7s.

The Christian Child's Spelling-Book, by R. Torkington. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The History and Antiquities of the Town of Newark, in the County of Nottingham, (the Sidnacester of the Romans). Interspersed with Biogra-

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phical Sketches; in two Parts. Embellished with Engravings. By W. Dickinson, esq. Part I. 15s.

LAW.

A Digest of the Bankrupt Laws; or, Debtor and Creditor's Compendium; being a perspicuous Arrangement and familiar Explanation of all the Laws, Decisions, and Proceedings, under a Commission of Bankrupt, from the Act of Bankruptcy to the final Allowance of the Certificate. With an Appendix of Precedents, Bills of Costs, a copious Index, &c. &c. Originally compiled by John Paul, esq. Barrister at Law. The Second Edition, with considerable Additions and Corrections. By J. I. Maxwell. 8vo. 5s. sewed.

MISCELLANIES.

Hours of Leisure, or Essays and Characteristics. By G. Brewer. 7s.

The Nonpareil, or Harmless Feast of Wit. 5s.

Observations relative to the Establishment of a Free Corn Market in London. By a Corn Dealer.

An Essay on the Character, Immoral, and Anti-Christian Tendency of the Stage. By J. Styles. 3s. 6d. or fine, 5s.

Commercial Institute, Thirty-four per Cent. per Annum. 1s.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

Practical Observations on the Principal Diseases of the Eyes. Illustrated with Cases from the Italian of A. Scarpa. With Notes, by J. Briggs. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Familiar Observations on Ruptures, for the Use of Patients of both Sexes afflicted with those Complaints; describing their various Appearances, and the Measures to be taken for their Prevention and Cure. By T. Luxmore. 2s. 6d.

Malvern Waters: being a Re-publication of Cases formerly collected by J. Wall, M. D. and since illustrated with Notes, &c. by the Author. 3s.

NOVELS.

Mooreland Manor, or Who is the Heir. By Mrs. Kendal. 3 vols. 12s.

A Simple Narrative, or A Visit to the Newton Family. 2 vols. 7s.

Feudal Tyrants. By M. G. Lewis. 4 vols. 1l. 8s.

Charles Ellis, or The Friends. By R. Semple. 2 vol. 7s.

The Children of Error. By an Officer of Dragoons. 2 vols. 7s.

POLITICAL.

American Arguments for British Rights, on the Subject of Neutral Trade. By Phocion. 2s. 6d.

The Political Picture of Europe, or A View of the Conduct of Russia during the late Coalition. 3s. 6d.

A Letter to the Independent Electors of Westminster, from H. Maddock, jun. esq. 2s.

An Address to the Dependent and Independent Electors of the City of Westminster. 6d.

An Address to the Independent Electors of the City of Westminster. By C. Maclean, M. D. 1s.

Three Letters to that greatest of Political Apostates, the Right Hon. Geo. Tierney. 1s. 6d.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The Climate of Great Britain, or Remarks on the Changes it has undergone, particularly within the last Fifty Years. By J. Williams. 8s.

POETRY.

The Seasons in England; Descriptive Poems. By the Rev. W. C. Taylor, A. M. 4s.

Popular Ballads and Songs, from Tradition, Manuscripts, and scarce Editions. With Translations of similar Pieces from the ancient Danish Language. By R. Jamieson. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

An Elegy on the Death of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox. 1s.

Original Poetry. By a Member of Christ College, Cambridge. 3s.

RELIGION.

A few Notes on a Letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England; and on a Charge delivered by the Archdeacon of Sarum, relative to J. Lancaster's Plan of Educating the lower Order of People. By Ecclesius. 1s. 6d.

The Fall of eminent Men in critical Periods a National Calamity: A Sermon, preached at the Gravel-Pit Meeting, Hackney, Sept. 21, 1806; occasioned by the Death of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox. By R. Aspland. 1s.

An Introduction to the Study of Moral Evidence, or of that Species of Reasoning which relates to Matters of Fact and Practice. With an Appendix, on Debating for Victory and not for Truth. By J. E. Gambier, M. A. 3s. 6d.

A new Selection of Seven Hundred

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Evangelical Hymns. By J. Dobell. 1s. 6d.

TRADE.

American Arguments for British Rights; being a Re-publication of the celebrated Letters of Phocion, on the Subject of Neutral Trade. 2s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

A complete and authentic Account of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, in South America; containing the most accurate Details as to the Discovery, Conquest, Topography, Climate, Curiosities, Natural History, Population, Government, Courts of Justice, Religion, Agriculture, Productions, Commerce, Revenues, &c. of that valuable Colony: with a particular Account of its Surrender to the British Forces under Sir Home Popham and General Beresford. By Samuel Hull Willcocke.—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, price 1s. each, to be completed in twelve numbers; accompanied with Maps, Plans, and various other Plates of Subjects of Natural History, accurately coloured.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels from Buenos Ayres by Potosi to Lima; containing a Topographical Description of the Spanish Possessions in South America. By A. Z. Helms. 6s.

VETERINARY.

The Veterinary Tablet, or a concise View of all the Diseases of the Horse; with their Causes, Symptoms, and most approved Modes of Cure. 1s. 6d.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Further Particulars of the Right Honourable Edward Thurlow, Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, in Suffolk, at which place he was born in the year 1735. *(See page 277.)*—His father, the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, who died in 1762, being vicar of that parish. Having received a tolerable education from his father, he was removed to Cambridge, and entered of Caius College, under the tuition of Dr. Smith. While there, his conduct was such as frequently to produce academic censure, and the frequency with which this was administered had no other effect than to produce occasions for stricter discipline. Quitting his college without taking a degree, he repaired to the metropolis, where, after spending considerable time, and exhausting his finances, he engaged, at the entreaty of his friends, in the study of the law, and entered himself of the Inner Temple; and though afterwards called to the bar, he continued unknown and unnoticed, and consequently unemployed. At length, however, a circumstance occurred, which gave him an opportunity of shewing to the world that he was possessed of powers of the first order. He was employed to arrange and state the case of Mr. Archibald Douglas, now Lord Douglas, in the great legal contest with the Duke of Hamilton; and this task, which was a very complex and important one, he executed in a masterly manner. About this time he acquired the favour and patronage of Lord Weymouth, who brought him into parliament; and from that time the path to honours and emoluments lay smooth before him, for not long after, he was made one of the king's counsel, and in 1770, was appointed solicitor-general, and in a few months he succeeded Sir William de Grey, as attorney-general. He was twice elected member of parliament for Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and, during the time he sat in the House of Commons, he was greatly respected by both sides for the candour and talents which he uniformly displayed. There he became a firm and undaunted supporter of the measures of the existing administration, and no man was ever called upon to defend a more unpopular one. Lord North found his eloquence, promptitude and resolution, of such great service to him, against his numerous and powerful adversaries, that in return he gave him the great seal in June, 1778, at which time he was created a peer. On entering on this high office he shewed a firmness and an integrity rarely equalled. It had been usual with former chancellors to make considerable alterations on their advancement, but on the present occasion, however, hardly any changes were made; and only one person was dismissed, which he owed to his own imprudence, in soliciting improper influence. On his entering upon the chancellorship, and presiding in the House of Lords, he

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determined to exert himself in reforming the abuses which had crept in among the noble personages sitting in that assembly, and although the powers vested in the speaker be very great, yet they had seldom been exercised over a debate in restraining the exuberances of the noble orators, the consequence of which was, that they frequently wandered wide of the question, and committed other irregularities inconsistent with the dignity of so august an assembly. His interference in the debates, to preserve order, and to confine the members immediately to the point, excited no small surprise and dissatisfaction; at last, the Duke of Grafton, feeling himself hurt at a check which he had experienced, remonstrated against it with great sharpness. For this he received a correction on the instant, in terms that were pointedly severe, yet spiritedly decorous, and from that moment Lord Thurlow's character and authority rose to their proper level in that house. During the remainder of the North administration, he continued an uniform and able defender of the measures of government. Indeed, a stronger proof of the universal esteem in which he was held by all parties could not be adduced, than in his retaining the seals at the express desire of the new ministry. He never, however, cordially united with Lord Shelburne, when that nobleman was at the head of affairs, though he held the chancellorship during his short-lived administration. On the entrance into power of the Coalition-junto, his lordship resigned the seals with becoming dignity, and they were put into commission, but on that political monster being driven out by the united voice of the people, Lord Thurlow was again called to his former high station. The most remarkable period in his life, and that which may be dwelt upon with most complacency, is the epoch of the king's illness. No situation could be more trying, and certainly no man ever conducted himself in a trying situation with greater fortitude or wisdom. His integrity on that occasion was indeed conspicuous, and he had the rare satisfaction of receiving, for his reward, the grateful acknowledgments of both prince and people, at the same time. His speeches on the regency question will ever remain upon record as the most precious memorials of unshaken rectitude; and that declaration which, in a manner, electrified the House of Peers—"When I *forget* my King in the hour of his distress, may GOD *forget* me," ought to be engraven upon his monument. After having acted with Mr. Pitt, from the time that great statesman came into power, a marked difference of opinion at length rendered the resignation of one of them unavoidable Accordingly, in June, 1792, Lord Thurlow delivered the great seal, in a manner and in terms that affected the king very forcibly. Doubtless his majesty was fully sensible of the services which Lord Thurlow had rendered him at that awful period, and which he could not fail of remembering with sentiments of the most profound feeling. From the period of his resignation of the seals, he contented himself with enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* in his retirement at Dulwich; but, though he withdrew himself from his former coadjutors, he did not petulantly join the opposition. His mind was superior to party connexion. While in office he preserved an independent spirit, and was always ready to express his dissatisfaction at the measures of his colleagues in power. Lord Thurlow's great characteristics were steadiness, uniformity, and inflexibility, which often proceeded to a length, which, in others, would have been termed obstinacy. When his opinion was once fixed, no man could shake him from his purpose, but with this spirit of determination he united a powerful principle of integrity, and though a stranger to gentleness of voice or manner, he possessed a large and liberal mind. In the disposal of preferments his chief regard was ever to distinguish true merit. As a public speaker, he possessed great powers, and never failed to carry conviction to his hearers, by a select arrangement of words, a dignity of utterance, and a singular expressiveness of countenance. In his private life it is to be regretted so truly great and good a man should not have paid more respect to the religious institutions, not only of his country, but of the whole of civilised society. His lordship was never married, but he has left two daughters of respectable character, and considerable accomplish-

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ments, though they at the same time possess some of the peculiar characteristic traits of their father. Lord Thurlow was one of the tellers of the Exchequer, and a governor of the Charter-house. The title of Baron Thurlow, of Ashfield, descends to his nephew, Edward Thurlow, eldest son of his late brother, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, his majesty having been pleased to grant it in reversion to the sons of his two brothers, on the 12th of June, 1792.

Further Account of Capt. Jocelyn, whose death was announced at page 76.—He was the son of Lieutenant Colonel Jocelyn, and descended in the same degree of relationship with the late Earl of Roden, from Sir Robert Jocelyn, bart. of Hyde Hall, near Sawbridgeworth, Herts. He married, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of John Salisbury, esq. of Brynybarcutt, in the county of Denbigh; by whom he had two sons and two daughters; the eldest, a captain in the 58th Foot, now in Sicily; the youngest a youth of great promise, who was a lieutenant in the same regiment, who fell in his 18th year, in Egypt, on the ever memorable 21st of March, 1801, when the brave Abercrombie received his death wound. Captain Jocelyn was entered in the Navy at a very early age, and for a long series of years faithfully served his king and country. He was Lord Anson's first lieutenant in the Royal George, and acquitted himself with great credit, and the acknowledged satisfaction of his noble commander, who expressed much pleasure in the opportunity of serving him. He commanded his majesty's ship Lenox, of 74 guns, at the taking of the Manillas, where he was entrusted with the care of the debarkation, and to use the words of the Gazettee on that occasion, "did every thing that could be expected from a diligent good officer." He lost a considerable share of prize-money by a peace being concluded, before the account of the capture arrived, and government not espousing the cause of the captors. He was also unfortunate in being, with a long list of brave officers, cruelly deprived of his rank by the unprecedented promotion of the late Lord Howe, and put upon a superannuated list, created by his lordship for unrewarded valour.* He was a man of the strictest honour and integrity; a cool, active, and intrepid officer, and conscientiously discharged the duties of husband, parent, and friend. He was remarkably temperate, having been often heard to declare, that he never was intoxicated but once in his life, and what may appear as remarkable to those who were not acquainted with him, his excellent temper; he was never heard to swear or utter an oath, and that he severely punished those heinous crimes on board his ship.

Further account of Sir Wilfred Lawson. See page 78.—He was the last heir of an ancient and honourable family in the county of Cumberland, and one of those estimable men who, in the calm of domestic life, and the enjoyment of private society, derive pleasure from the discharge of their duties. Instead of spending his time and his fortune in the dissipation of the metropolis, he lived in the old British style upon his estate, giving employment to numbers of industrious men in the various improvements which he planned and executed. Brayton House, near Cockermouth, was his favourite residence, and the Gothic hall which he built there was furnished with the military trophies, armour, and weapons of his ancestors. Their original portraits arrayed in the costume of their time were hung upon the walls. These interesting objects, tinged by the warm light from the stained-glass windows, had a grand characteristic effect. He also erected a noble library, which he enriched with a copious selection of the best ancient and modern writers. He added an aviary and menagerie on a commodious scale, and a commanding range of out-offices. His moral character was irreproachable. He was a kind master, an indulgent landlord, affable and humane to all. His apartments were decorated with paintings, including a few good Flemish and Italian pictures; and a fine collection of the works of living English masters. He was for many years a liberal patron of that admirable artist, Reinagle, and he had a few choice productions by the pencil of our English Snyders, Northcote. In his collection of engravings he manifested the

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same independent taste. He had in his port folios the works of Albert Durer, Marc Antonio, Rembrandt, and their schools; of Nantueil, Edelink, the Audrans, and all the best old masters; but he also collected the works of Strange, Vivares, Woollet, and Bartolozzi; with the publications of Boydell, Macklin, Boyer, Byrne, and all the works of other good English engravers. He bequeathed his patrimonial estates to the second son of Mr. Wyberg, a gentleman of Cumberland, whose lady is sister to Lady Lawson.

Further Particulars of Sir Richard Joseph Sulivan, Bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S.—At his seat at Thames Ditton, Surry, aged 54, Sir R. J. Sulivan, bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S. member of parliament for the borough of Seaford, in Sussex, and one of the managers of the Royal Institution from its first establishment. He was the third son of Benjamin Sulivan, esq. of Cork, in which city he was born on the 10th of December, 1752. He married at Leeds, in the county of York, Dec. 3, 1778, Mary, only surviving daughter of Thomas Lodge, esq. of that town, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Richard Wilson, esq. recorder of Leeds, and sister of Christopher Wilson, D.D. some time bishop of Bristol, by whom he had issue eight sons and three daughters. Sir Richard S. was sent early in life to the East Indies, under the auspices of the late Laurence Sulivan, chairman of the India Company. In 1779 Sir Richard (then Mr. Sulivan) published in quarto, "An Analysis of the Political History of India," in which is considered the situation of the East, and the connexion of its several powers with the empire of Great Britain. In this publication a strong attachment to the Nabob of Arcot led its author to place the events he related in such a light as to favour the claims of that prince. His sentiments relative to the introduction of the English law into the Eastern Provinces are extremely judicious, and shew the great utility of that measure. A second edition of this work was printed in 1785, in which the author made considerable additions, principally containing the histories of some of the native powers, the Mahrattas, Rohillas, Seiks, &c. In this edition he proposed to establish English residents at the principal courts of Hindostan, which was considered to be a judicious measure, and was warmly taken up by its author. In the same year, (1779) he published a small pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on Martial Law, and on the Proceedings of General Courts Martial." The design of this sensible tract was to reduce into form and precision the proceedings of courts martial, and in the course of it, Sir Richard suggested many valuable hints for the improvement of this mode of trial. Indeed, military men of all descriptions could not fail of expressing their thanks to him for the benevolence of his motives, and the attention he paid to their interests. In 1780, he presented the public with a quarto volume, entitled "Observations made during a Tour through Parts of England, Scotland, and Wales." This work contained a large portion of entertaining and descriptive matter, but put together in a hasty and incorrect manner. A second edition of these observations appeared in 1785, in two volumes octavo, with considerable improvements and additions; among the latter, may be mentioned a short account of all the celebrated painters whose compositions are to be met with at the several mansions which were visited by the author. In 1785 also appeared a new edition of his "Thoughts on Martial Law," in which he made some considerable and valuable additions, rendering it still more acceptable to military gentlemen, for whose use it was principally designed and intended. In 1794, appeared his principal work, entitled "A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps: with Reflections in Atheistical Philosophy, now exemplified in France," in six volumes octavo. In this important work he appears to have been aware of the great difficulty of prevailing on the busy and the gay, especially in the higher ranks of life, to advert to any subjects, however important, which require much thought and reflection. Accordingly, instead of carrying his pupil within the dull walks of the schools, and there giving him a dull course of formal lectures, he takes him by the hand, and conducts him, with easy and polite familiarity into the museum of science; and

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presents before him, in pleasing succession, a great variety of curious and interesting objects of attention. Every subject in passing through his hands, is treated in a manner which discovered an active, vigorous, and well cultivated mind, enlarged and comprehensive views, and an ardent thirst of knowledge. Higher praise is, however, justly due to him, on account of that benevolent spirit, and that zeal for the cause of religion and virtue, which first suggested the idea of this work. The author of "The Pursuits of Literature" speaks of this publication as "A work of labour and of general utility, digested from original writers with judgment, and with an upright virtuous heart, in a pleasing and instructive manner. It appears to be intended merely as an introduction to works of deeper science; and I consider it in this light. I dwell with affection on such a character as Mr. Sulivan; and if this were the place and India the theme, I might make honourable mention of the works and excellence of his brother John Sulivan, esq." Sir Richard S. also published a Letter to the East India Directors; and Philosophical Rhapsodies, Fragments of Akbur of Betlis, containing Reflections on the Laws, Manners, Customs and Religions of certain Asiatic, Afric, and European Nations; in three octavo volumes. This work, said to be written by a native of Asyria, was soon found to contain more of European than Oriental Philosophy. The private character of Sir Richard S. was of the most amiable kind; he was happily possessed of a temper mild and placid, joined with a deportment so easy and so affable in his conversation, that gained him the love and esteem of his numerous and honourable friends: he was an affectionate husband, a tender father, and a kind master. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Sulivan, Bart. and Captain in the Coldstream Guards.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From September* 21, *to October* 21, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Synochus or Summer Fever	9
Inflammation of the Lungs	1
——— Eyes	1
——— Throat	2
Catarrh	11
Acute Rheumatism	3
Cholera	4
Dysentery	3
Scarlet Fever	1
Hooping Cough	1
Fever of Infants	6
Abortion	1
Shingles	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Headach	8
Stomach Complaints	13
Asthenia	7
Pains in the Bowels	5
Diarrhœa	9
Worms	2
Hæmatemesis	1
Epilepsy	2
Lumbago	1
Chronic Rheumatism	14
Chronic Catarrh	16
Consumption	8
Amenorrhœa	2
Fluor Albus	2
Menorrhagia	4
Hæmaturia	1
Nephralgia	1
Piles	2
Dropsy	1
Tympany	1
Convulsions	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	11
Number of Cases	156

Although the temperature of the atmosphere has been moderate, and the weather tolerably uniform and dry, the disposition to disorders of the alimentary canal, which commonly occurs in the autumnal season, has been protracted to the present time. Some of the cases of Synochus were also attended with considerable derangements of the bowels, which were obstinate occasionally, and contributed to retard the cure of the fever. A few cases of pure cholera have occured; one of them in a child of two years and a half old, in whom the nausea and irritability of the stomach were with difficulty allayed.

The majority of the catarrhal affections have occured within the last fortnight, since the night and morning air has begun to assume the coldness of winter; it is only in children, however, that they have advanced to any thing like acute inflammation of the lungs.

The case of Scarlet Fever was solitary, and could not be traced to any particular source of contagion. The throat was tender and tumid, and the tonsils red, enlarged, and affected with several white ulcers: but the patient recovered rapidly, after purgation by calomel, and the application of a blister.

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DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

THE improvements at the Parliament house are going on with the greatest activity, and when completed will have a most magnificent appearance. The entrance into the House of Lords will be entirely new, and the Parliament Hotel, is pulled down, and will be converted into Offices. In the front towards Cotton Garden, three Gothic Towers are in a great state of forwardness, which will be embellished by two gothic bow windows, after designs by Lady Grenville. There will be a new entrance into Westminster Hall from the House of Commons. All the Exchequer Bill Offices are altered.—The body of St. Margaret's Church will soon be visible from Palace Yard, as the old houses in front of it are nearly taken down, and the Board of Ordnance will also be pulled down, Westminster Abbey will also be repaired; the towers towards the House of Lords, which are in a very decayed state, will be new plastered, with stucco, and the ornaments repaired to their original state. The whole of these extensive works are under the direction of J. T. Groves, esq.

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, in Warwick Lane, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year ensuing: President, Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.; Censors, Dr. Pitcairn, Dr. Stone, Dr. Lambe, and Dr. Curry; Treasurer, Dr. Budd; Registrar, Dr. Harvey; Commissioners for granting licenses to persons keeping houses for the reception of lunatics, Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. Sir Francis Milman, Bart. Dr. Harvey, Dr. Willis, and Dr. Gower; and Secretary, Dr. John Mayo. At this meeting, Dr. Warren was elected Fellow of the College.

It is intended to make application to Parliament for an act to alter, amend, and render more effectual, an act passed in the 35th year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An Act for Widening and Improving the Entrance into the City of London near Temple Bar; for making a more commodious Street at Snow-hill, and for raising on the Credit of the Orphan's Fund, a Sum of Money for those Purposes."

Married.] Thomas Savill, jun. esq. of Coleman-street, to Miss Savill of Battersea Rise.—At St. Pancras, James Hamilton, esq. of H. M. S. Excellent, lately returned from Naples, to Miss Hornby of Millfield, near Highgate.—James Everard Arundel of Irnham Hall, Lincolnshire, to Miss Mary Jones of Herford street.—M. H. Kennedy, M. D. of Great Queen-street, to Miss J. Court.—At St. Dunstan's in the East, the Rev. J. T. Hutchins, to Miss Jane Shirley, daughter of Daniel S. esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Richard Teasdale, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. De la Chaumette, daughter of the late Rawson Aislabie, esq.—The Rev. John Middleton, late master of the Charter House, to Miss Martha Richardson, of Harley-street.—The Rev. G. Moore, eldest son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, to Miss Harriot Mary Bridges, youngest daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, Bart.—Mr. Walker, bookseller, to Mrs. Sael, widow of the late Mr. G. Sael, both of the Strand.

Died.] In Soho Square, Mrs. White, relict of Dr. Thomas White.—At Limehouse, aged 74, Robert Batson, esq. late an eminent ship-builder.—At Blackheath, Peter Wright, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, Master of the Report Office in the Court of Chancery.—At Newington, Paul Barnaud, esq. aged 61.—In Durweston-street, James Wiggs, esq.—At Hampstead, Mr. J. B. Adams.—John Jones, esq. of Cavendish-square, aged 90.—At Chelsea, Col. James Chalmers.—William Barlow, of Brigadier Hill, Enfield.—Mr. John Howes, of Birchin-lane, aged 70.—At Ealing, Mrs. Jane Lowndes, aged 76, widow of Mr. Thomas Lowndes, many years a bookseller in Fleet-street.—Mr. Nathaniel Norton, many years master of the Hornsey academy.—In Gray's Inn, Mr. Joseph Lowten, Solicitor.—In Great Russell-street, Major John Reid, of the Madras Infantry, lately arrived from India.—Richard Butler, esq. aged 83.—The Hon. Mrs. T. Coventry, she died on the sixth day after a premature labour, from the measles settling on her lungs, in the 24th year of her age.—In Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 72, the Rev. Robert Anthony Bromley, B. D. rector of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, and lecturer of St. John's, Hackney.—At Hampton, Mrs. Fisher, aged 85, mother of the Bishop of Exeter.—The Rev. William Cole, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, rector of Mersham, and vicar of Shoreham.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in Alphabetical Order.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Copo-hall, near Newbury, Miss Elizabeth Cowling, daughter of Henry Cowling, of Richmond, Yorkshire.—Mrs.

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Winstanley, of Appleton.—Rev. John Hayes, Rector of East Hendred, and of Everton, Nottinghamshire.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. John Mordaunt, Rector of Wycken, and second son of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.—At Beaconsfield, Miss Mary E. Assheton, youngest daughter of the late Ralph Assheton, Esq. of Cuerdall, Lancashire.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Dunstable, aged 18, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Mr. Robert Jackson, officer in the customs, at Holborn Hill, Millour.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The first English declamation prize at Trinity College, Cambridge, this year, is adjudged to Mr. William Edward Tomline: the second to Mr. Charles Bloomfield; and the third to Mr. Baker. The Latin declamation Prize is assigned to Mr. Prickett.

Died.] At the Hill-house, in Ely, Matthew Brackenbury, esq. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Ely regiment of Volunteers.—At Cambridge, Mrs. Sumpter, widow of Thomas Sumpter, esq. of Histon.

CHESHIRE.

Died.] At Stockport, aged 65, Dr. Henry Richmond, for many years a resident physician in Bath.

CUMBERLAND.

Died.] At Stanwix, near Carlisle, aged 81, Mr. Richardson.—At Borrodale, the Rev. John Harrison, aged 82, of which place he had been pastor 54 years.—At Egremont, Mr. Peter Sherwen.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Cragg, aged 79.—Mrs. Borrodale, aged 59.—Mr. Thomas Hudson, aged 77.—Mr. William Watts, aged 70.—At St. Beer, Mrs. Robertson.—At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Tweddle.

DURHAM.

Died.] At South Shields, John More, aged 101 years, 90 of which he used the sea.—At Durham, Mrs. Witham, relict of the late Dr. Witham.—Mr. William Pearson.—At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Black, aged 28.—Mr. George Hassell, Surgeon.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Radford, of that city, surgeon, to Miss Macintosh, daughter of the late John Macintosh, esq.—John Dennis Burdon, esq. of Black Torrington, to Miss Elizabeth Burdon, of the Isle of Wight.—Mr. Mogford to Miss Mitchell.—At Rattery, Sir Henry Carew, of Haccombe, to Miss Palk, only daughter of Walter Palk, of Marley.—At Berry Pomeroy, Captain Jacob Miller, to Miss Sarah Randle, of Ashburton.

Died.] At Mount-Stamp, near Exeter, William Maxwell Adams, Esq.—At Rawleigh House, near Barnstaple, John Bignall, Esq.—Mr. Emanuel Grigg, formerly a respectable printer and bookseller at Exeter.—At Bradninch, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Bowden.—At Plymouth, Miss E. Mardon, aged 22, daughter of T. Mardon, esq. late storekeeper at Minorca.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Major Parry Jones, of the 90th Regiment son of Thomas Parry Jones, Esq. of Caernarvonshire, to Miss Stevenson, of Morton Hall, Chiswick.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Church, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Bentley, daughter of John Bentley, esq. of the City Road, London.

Died.] At Buxton, Mr. Isherwood, of Ludgate-hill, London.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Waltham Abbey, John Henry Elrington, esq. captain in the 18th Light Dragoons, to Miss Reed, only daughter of James Reed, Esq. of Warlies Park.

Died.] At Colchester, James Ward, Esq. lieutenant in the royal navy; he was one of the few remaining companions of the immortal Cooke, and was defending him at the time that commander lost his life at Owyhee.—Mr. William Burrows.—Henry Eggers, esq. of Woodford, aged 68, one of the directors of the Phœnix Insurance Company.—Mr. James Slater, of Horndon on the Hill.

GLOUCESTER.

Died. At Cheltenham, aged 55, Clement Archer, M. D. husband of lady Clonbrooke.—At Sodbury, Miss E. Dyke.—William Halliday, sen. esq. aged 81, of Archer's House.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominster, Frederic Secretan, esq. of the Paragon, Kent Road, to Miss Coleman.

Died.] At Hereford, Alexander Hay, esq. formerly captain in the dragoons.—At Ross, aged 82, Thomas Jervis; he had passed 30 years of the earlier part of his life, in the service of his country, and was present at the battle of Culloden, and the taking of Quebec.—William Parry, of Arkstone, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Francis T. Hammond, Rector of Wydford and South Mimms, to Miss Maria Lovelace, of Quisenham-hall, Norfolk.

Died.] At Berkhampstead, aged 69, Mr. John Tomlin.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Davenport, gunner of H. M. S. Revolutionaire, to Miss Lucas, of Portsea.—At Boarhunt, J. Stanley, esq. to Miss Phœbe Manning.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mrs. Burridge, wife of Mr. B.—Mr. Meare, of Winchester.—At Boscomb Cottage, Philip Norris, Esq.—At Romsey, Samuel Lockhart, esq.

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—Mr. James Sharp, son of James Sharp, esq.—At Bonavister, near Lymington, Sir Matthew Blackiston, Bart.—At Portsmouth, aged 80, Mrs. Gibbs, widow of the late H. Gibbs, esq. surveyor-general of his Majesty's customs.—At the government house in Portsmouth, Town Major Grant, of that garrison. This veteran served his country with honour and credit to himself, nearly 60 years. He was a native of North Britain, and of a very respectable family. His first service was in the regiment of Scotch Highlanders, from which he was promoted to be sergeant in the 3d regiment of Guards, and with this corps he was in several engagements in Germany, where his bravery and good conduct were always conspicuous; in one instance it was remarkably so, and on account of which he was promoted to be a subaltern in the 64th regiment. Soon after the peace of 1763, he was removed to the 41st regiment, then (from the comparative smallness of our military force) composed of invalids. His conduct was so exemplary in this regiment, that it again obtained him promotion, when the 41st was reduced, he retired with the rank of lieutenant and adjutant, and was, on a vacancy appointed to be Town Major of the garrison of Portsmouth, which was added to the two commissions he held, as a further reward of his services.

KENT.

Married.] At Greenwich, Robert Woodgate, esq. of Ramsden hall, Essex, to Miss Watkins.—At Deptford, Francis Atkinson, esq. to Miss Ferguson.—At Strood, Mr. George Robinson of Fenchurch-street, London, to Miss Emma Baker, of Doncaster.—At Margate, Thomas Kinwood Bowyer, esq. major of the Hereford militia, to Miss Le Geyt.—At Bromley, Edward Hawkins, jun. esq. of Glamorganshire, to Miss Eliza Rhode, daughter of major R. esq. of Oakley farm.—At Canterbury, Mr. H. Hilton, to Miss Oldman.

Died.] At Ramsgate, William Holwell Carr, esq. of Etall house, Northumberland, only son of the Rev. William and lady Charlotte Holwell Carr, and grandson of the earl of Errol.—At Lewisham, aged 85, Samuel Hadley, esq. late first magistrate of the city of Westminster.—At Chiselhunt, George Reid, esq.—At Margate, aged 63, Nathaniel Hodges, esq. late of Greenland-dock, Surrey.—At Canterbury, aged 90, Mrs. Martin.—At Milton, Mrs. Becket.—Rev. John Eaton, rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, and of Fairsted, Essex, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford.—At Eltham, Mrs. Ann Strounge, aged 111.

LANCASHIRE.

Died.] At the convent in Preston, aged 72 Miss Jones, formerly of Danarth near Monmouth, she had been 51 years a religiouse.—At Ardbrin, W. J. Martin and his wife; they were born in the same year, lived together 68 years, and were interred together.—At Lancaster, Mr. John Bryer, aged 72.

Married.] At Manchester, Obadiah Paul Wathen, esq. son of Sir Samuel Wathen of Gloucestershire, to Miss Bateman, daughter of James Bateman, esq. of Tollson Hall, Westmoreland.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The remains of a large roman building have lately been discovered at Leicester, about ten feet below the surface of the earth, the walls of which were four feet thick, composed of alternate layers of forest stone and Roman brick. From the similarity of the structure, to the ancient Temple of James on Jewry Wall, it is supposed to have formed part of that work, from which it is about one hundred yards distant.

Married.] At Claybrook, the Rev. G. Clark, Chaplain to the Royal Military College, Chelsea, to Miss Dicey of Claybrook-hall.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Thoresby, the Rev. Thomas Birch, many years rector of that parish.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died.] Lately Mrs Burdon, wife of W. Burdon, esq. of Hartford; of this lady it may be truly said, that she possessed more virtue and had fewer faults than usually fall to the lot of her sex, for the distinguished features of her character were prudence and good sense. Though free from the excesses of passion and sentiment, she was spirited, gentle, and humane, a dutiful wife, a tender mother, and a kind friend; generous, liberal, and beneficent; on the whole, it is impossible to name a woman, who, without possessing a cultivated mind, lived and died more agreeably to reason, or left a deeper sense of her loss among those who had the happiness to know her. She first felt the attack of consumption on the 5th of October, 1805, and lingered, with patient resignation, till the 17th of September, 1806, when she fell on the fifth day of severe agony, esteemed, beloved, and regretted.—At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Harvey, aged 81, late attorney-at-law.—Mr. Thomas Walker, aged 62.—Mr. Robert Harley, aged 58, agent to Messrs Locke, Blackett, and Co.—At Wooller, George Welleans, esq.—Mrs. Burn, widow of George B. of Millfield.—At Alnwick, Mr. William Leithead, aged 68.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Mushett Woodrock, to Miss Sarah Goss.—Lieut. Shepherd of the Royal Marines, to Miss Sarah Shingles of Acle.—At South Brooke, Mr. Robert Clitherow, of Hon-

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castle, attorney to Miss Seppings.—At Oulton, Rev. Samuel Pitman, A. M. late of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Miss Bell of Oulton-hall.—James Bloom, esq. of Wells, to Miss Walker.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Osborn, wife of Mr. Mark Osborn, of St. John's Timberhill.—Mr. William Harper, plumber, in St. Stephen's.—Mr. James Moore, aged 45.—Mr. Drake, surgeon.—At Loddon, Mrs. Crisp, aged 100, mother of Mr. William C.—At Aylsham, Mrs. Bulwer, aged 81, wife of Mr. Thomas B.—The Rev. Dr. Holt, rector of Northrepps.—At Breccles, John Stubbins, aged 107.—Rev. John Longe, rector of Spaxworth.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Fenidon, the Rev. Samuel Woodfield Paul, to Miss Charlotte Dolben, daughter of J. E. Dolben, Esq.—Mr. Edward Collinson, jun. of Lombard-street, London, to Miss Gascoyne, of Irchester.—Cheseldon Henson, esq. son of Robert H. esq. of Bainton House, to Miss Master, only daughter of the Rev. Legh Hoskins M. of Derbyshire.

Died.] At Peterborough, the Rev. John Weddred, vicar of St. John Baptist, and minor-cannon of that Cathedral; he was also a magistrate for the Soke of Peterborough.—At Wellingborough, Mr. Thomas Porter, proprietor of the Wellingborough coach to London.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. C. Wentworth, aged 19, son of Mr. Wentworth, of the Star Inn, Oxford; he was a midshipman, on board his majesty's ship the Raisonable, and was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards sailed with Sir Home Popham to Buenos Ayres, the particulars of the capture of which place, he had just transmitted to his friends, when by some accident, a few minutes after he had sent his letter, he fell over board and was drowned; and to the great grief of his relatives and friends, the same post brought an account of the melancholy event.—Mrs. Wintle, wife of the Rev. Henry W. of Culham.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, John Hall, esq. of Knockmaroon, near Dublin, to Miss Grinfield, of Berkeley-square.—At Clifton, Henry A. Serjat, esq. to Mrs. Susan Baird.—The Rev. Richard Herdman, of South Petherton, to Mrs. Mogg, relict of the Rev. Mr. Mogg, vicar of High Littleton.

Died.] At Bath, aged 61, Mrs. Phillott, wife of Charles Phillott, esq. mayor of that city.—Colonel Haultaine.—Mr. James Hulbert, sen.—Mrs. Turney, wife of Mr. Wm. Turney.—Mr. Samuel Hazard, bookseller and printer, Cheap-street.—At Bristol, aged 21, Lieutenant Phibbs, of the 4th Dragoon Guards.—John Wilcox, esq. merchant.—Mrs. Susannah Martin, of Lawrence-hill.—Mr. Goodale, aged 70, formerly a respectable bookseller, but had retired many years.—Mrs. Watts, of the Shakespeare tavern.—At Taunton, Mr. Capon.—At Bath, Miss Hancock, aged 19.

YORKSHIRE.

A grand conference of the Methodists closed lately at York. The increase of the society this year amounts to nearly 9000.—Seventeen preachers have been admitted into full connexion, and near forty more on trial. Fifty additional chapels have been erected in the course of the year. At the above conference the Rev. Adam Clarke sat as President, and Dr. Thomas Coke as Secretary. Upwards of twenty thousand members were present on the occasion.

Married.] Mr. Charles Simpson of Leeds to Miss Eliza Fincham of Diss, Norfolk.—At Halifax, Mr. William Garlick, Surgeon, to Miss Boothroyd.—Mr. Isaac Wilson, of Leeds, spirit merchant, to Miss Hill.—Mr. Jonathan Fearby to Miss Raimes of Askhouse Richard, near York.—Mr. Joseph Gosnay of the White Horse Inn, Wakefield, to Mrs. Hinchliffe of Daw Green, Dewsbury.—At Hull, Ensign Boyd of the East Suffolk militia, to Miss Wilson of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Died.] At York, Mr. William Browne.—The Rev. J. Preston, Prebendary of Riccall in York Cathedral, and Rector of Marston and Foston in that diocese.—Mrs. Merrey, hosier.—Mr. Fryer, aged 81.—At Beverly, aged 21, Miss Wyrill, daughter of Mr. James W.—Mr. J. White of Norfolk-street, Sheffield.—William Wilson, esq. of Ayton in Cleveland.—Mr. Thomas Howard, clock-maker of Thorne.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

September 20, 1806, to October 19, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ALDRIDGE, R. Bristol, twine-spinner, (Leman, Bristol). Altham, W. Token-house-yard, broker, (Wild, Falcon-square). Armstrong, J. High-street, Southwark, linen draper, (Sherwood and Co. Canterbury-square). Adams, A. Chester-place, Lambeth, timber merchant, (Hanson, Dean-

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street, Southwark). Arnold, W. B. Rotherhithe, carver, (Sweet, Fish-street, Red Lion-square).

Bragge, J. Girton, Nottinghamshire, dealer, (Spike, Temple). Bauck, T. Queen-street, Cheapside, sugar refiner, (Rivington, Fenchurch-street). Bower, H. R. Bath, China-man, (Sheppard, Bath). Bottomley, S. Salford, Lancashire, liquor merchant, (Halstead and Co. Manchester). Bowler, J. Bishop's Wearmouth, Durham, hatter, (Scott, St. Mildred's court, Poultry). Blackburne, G. London, insurance broker, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court).

Chervet, C. and J. Fletcher, Walbrook, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Clark, J. Houndsditch, brass-founder, (Collins and Co. Spital-square). Carrington, J. Manchester, hardware-man, (Lamb, Aldersgate-street.) Clarke, W. Wapping, High-street, butcher, (Headley, Warren-square, Wapping.)

Dibble, J. Great Mary-le-bone-street, cheesemonger, (Pairy, Great Mary-le-bone-street.) Davis, T. Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, apothecary, (Luckett and Co. Finsbury-square.) Deakin, J Manchester, manufacturer, (Kearsley and Co. Manchester.) Dean, J. Watling-street, linen draper, (Adams, Old Jewry.)

Furber W. and, R. Hanham, Gloucestershire, and J Furber, Bath, tallow-chandlers, (Martin, Bristol.)

Geddes, J. Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, flour dealer, (Shepherd, Hyde-street.) Greening, T. Cam, Gloucestershire, clothier, (Bloxam, Dursley.)

Harding, A Bristol. haberdasher, (Payne and Co. Bristol.) Hawith, G. Liverpool, merchant, (Smith and Co. Basinghall-street.) Halbert, A. and G. Newcastle upon Tyne, drapers, (Gregson and Co. Throgmorton-street.) Holloway, W. Dursley, and T. Greening, Cam, Gloucestershire, clothiers, (Hill and Co, Dursley.) Haydon, A. Cheltenham, linen draper, (Walker, Old Jewry.) Home, T. Bishop's Castle, Salop, mercer, (Jones, Bishop's Castle.) Hofer, J. Poole, Dorsetshire, linen draper, (Fletcher, Cecil-street, Strand.)

Jackson, T. Liverpool, hatter, (Rawlinson, Liverpool.) Jones, C. Liverpool, merchant, (Gill and Co. Liverpool.) Jackson, J. Richmond, Yorkshire, grocer, (Bowerby, Richmond.)

Kirk, R. Wheelock, Cheshire, cotton spinner, (Barrett, Manchester.) Knowles, J. Gwyndre, Anglesey, inn-keeper, (Williams, Carnarvon.)

Lewis, R. and J. Darvell, Holborn, mercers, (Highmoor, Queen-street, Cheapside.) Lilly, J. Staley Bridge, Lancashire, cotton spinner, (Barrett, Manchester.)

Mather, G. and J. Hutchinson, Manchester, joiners, (Cheshyre and Co. Manchester.) Meth, S. St. Mary Axe, merchant, (Clutton, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.) M. Hardy, C. W. Simson, A. Middleton, and J. Lythgoe, Liverpool, tobacconists, (Bristall, Middlewich, Cheshire.)

Norman, T. Shenstond, Staffordshire, innkeeper, (Warkley, Walsall, Staffordshire.)

Oliver, F. Tottenham Cross, grocer, (Wright, and Co. Chancery lane.)

Purdin, R. Lancaster, dealer, (Towns, Pontefract.) Parker, J. Edgboston, Warwickshire, rope maker, (Low, Ravenhurst, near Manchester.) Poole, R. Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper, (Blandford and Co. Temple.) Pastair, J. L. Stoney Stratford, Buckinghamshire, grocer, (Shepherd, Hyde-street.) Purbick, W. Gloucester, linen draper, (Willis, Warnford-court.)

Rowe, J. A. Paul's-court, Huggin-lane, linen draper, (Templen, Burn-street.)

Strutt, S. Dowgate-hill, biscuit baker, (Sheppard, Deane-street, Southwark.) Stubbs, J. Bristol, carpenter, (Stevens, Bristol.) Smith, J. Wooldale, Yorkshire, (Allinson, Huddersfield.) Storey, W. E. Smallwood, and J. Scholes, Manchester, calico printers, (Barrett, Manchester.) Stevenson, D. Strand, boot maker, (Mills, Bly-place.) Sidgreaves, G. Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, (Blanchard and Co. Preston.) Swain, C. Birmingham, tobacconist, (Holland, Birmingham.)

Thompson, J. Hand-court, Upper Thames-street, stationer, (Humphrey, Tokenhouse-yard.)

Underhill, J. Barbican, straw-hat manufacturer, (Hudson, Winkworth buildings, City-road.

Willetts, R. and Jones, Manchester, manufacturers, (Cheek, Manchester.) Willetts, R. Salford, Lancaster, manufacturer, (Barrett, Manchester.)

DIVIDENDS.

Ayres, T. Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, tallow-chandler, Nov. 4. Arbouin, T. Hart-street, Crutched-friars, wine-merchant, Nov. 15. Augus, W. Rochester, linen-draper, Nov. 4. Alexander, J. South Lambeth, coal-merchant, Nov. 15. Anderson, T. R. Throgmorton-street, merchant, Nov. 29.

Brown, G. Old City Chambers, merchant, Oct. 18. Beach, W. Ludlow, Salop, mercer, Oct. 20. Battersbury, C. Wapping High-street, Ship-chandler, Nov. 8. Barth, W. Chester, linen-draper, Oct. 22. Bristow, C. Newgate-street, linen-draper, Nov. 18. Bazzer, T. Harwich, linen-draper, Oct. 30. Burke, T. F. Cannon-street, shipowner, Nov. 8. Bennett, J. and T. Huntingdon, drapers, Nov. 3. Bate, F. Vig-

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lane, print-seller, Nov. 15. Barnes, R. Durham, mercer, Nov. 4. Boyes, J. Portsmouth, mercer, Nov. 15.

Chiswell, S. N. Wareham, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Oct. 28. Cartier, J. and W. Wilkinson, Stockport, Cheshire, muslin-manufacturers, Oct. 22. Campbell, J. Epworth, Lincolnshire, mercer, Oct. 27. Gerless, R. Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 6. Clarke, J. Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, grocer, Nov. 18.

Dexter, S. Belpar, Derbyshire, dealer, Oct. 22. Drayton, J. Carshalton, Surrey, victualler, Nov. 8. Dewdney, W. Fleet-street, jeweller, Nov. 1. Dawson, J. Copthall Buildings, warehouseman, Nov. 5. Doxon, J. Manchester, dealer, Nov. 14.

Edwards, T. Wribbenhall, Worcestershire, shop-keeper, Oct. 20.

Faulkner, S. Lin Dillen, and J. Hartell, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, Oct. 23. Farmer, T. B. Rotherhithe, carpenter, Nov. 1. Fornis, M. J. White, and R. Styring, Sheffield, silver-platers, Oct. 30. Farrer, W. Salford, Lancashire, plumber, Oct. 29. French, G. Great Eastcheap, broker, Nov. 8. Flint, R. Rotherham, Yorkshire, liquor-merchant, Nov. 3. Featherstone, J. Tunbridge, Kent, shopkeeper, Nov. 8.

Guerrin, L. Stepney, cow-keeper, Oct. 11. Glover, D. Gutter-lane, merchant, Oct. 14. and Nov. 1. Green, J. and J. Lanes, Borough, Manchester, haberdashers, Nov. 3. Gillatt, J. J. Hawksworth, and W. Gillatt, Sheffield, brewers, Nov. 6. Goodbody, J. late of Abingdon, Berkshire, breeches-maker, Nov. 20.

Heyes, J. Lancaster, dyer, Oct. 22. Hodgson, W. Strand, stationer, Nov. 8. Hawthorne, J. Junr. Wicksworth, Derbyshire, linen-draper, Oct. 22. Hole, B. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, Oct. 29. Hart, F. Bristol, merchant, Oct. 28. Hayes, G. John-street, merchant, Nov. 15. Hampel, J. King's road, Chelsea, potter, Nov. 7. Humphreys, W. and W. Old Fish-street, grocers, Nov. 4. Herth, J. Norwich, uphol terer, Nov. 15.

Johnson, J Dog-row, Bethnal Green, horse-dealer, Oct. 18. Jones, H. R. Type-street, confectioner, Nov. 15. Jackson, J. Oxford-street, linen-draper, Nov. 4. Judin, F. Hatton Garden, merchant, Nov. 8.

Kendall, W. late of Manchester-street, builder, Nov. 8.

Lewin, J. Gosport, dealer, Oct. 15. Linging, L. S. and W. H. Green, Lettice-lane merchants, Nov. 15. Lawley, W. Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, timber-merchant, Oct. 20. Lees, J and S. Halifax, Yorkshire, merchants, Oct, 31. Lyon, J. Savage Gardens, merchant, Nov 4.

Masterman, J. late of Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 8. Maclaurin, D. Watling-street, warehouseman, Nov. 8. Mason, W. Huntingdon, grocer, Nov. 3. Morris, R. Wigan, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 19. Morley, J. Stewardstone, Essex, miller, Nov. 11. Martin, T. and J. H. Ford, Coleman-street Buildings, wool-brokers, Nov. 8. M'Carty, J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 29. M'Kinley, Liverpool, linen-draper, Oct. 16.

Nichols, S. Junr. Bath, upholsterer, Nov. 1. Nutter, J. Blackman-street, Borough, cheesemonger, Nov. 8.

Oder, B. Falmouth, merchant, Oct. 20.

Pidduck, J. Kidderminster, miller, Oct. 20. Powell, W. Broad-street, Bloomsbury, linen-draper, Nov. 5. Payne, W. Great Carter-lane, druggist, Nov. 15.

Richardson, G. Gough-square, furrier, Oct. 11. Robinson, J. and G. Paternoster-Row, book-sellers, Nov. 8. Rusher, J. Reading, hosier, Oct. 27. Ravenscroft, W. H. M. E. F. M. and J. Entwisle, Manchester, dealers, Nov. 1. Randell, W. Senr. Manningtree, Essex, inn-keeper, Oct. 30.

Stevens, J. Gravesend, linen-draper, Nov. 1. Skinner, W. East-lane, Greenwich, victualler, Nov. 18. Smally, J. W. Ellison, and R. Walmsley, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, Oct. 25. Spicer, H. Walden, Essex, maltster, Nov. 15. Stotherd, J. Coningsby, Lincolnshire, brewer, Oct. 28. Storr, S. Wisbech, St. Peter's Isle of Ely, plumber, Oct. 27. Simpson, T. W. Taylerson, J. Sanderson, and J. Granger, Stokesley, Yorkshire, bankers, Nov. 10.

Thacker, C. Junr. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, seedsman, Oct. 23. Tremlett, J. Exeter, dyer, Nov. 8. True, T. Stamford, Lincolnshire, draper, Oct. 31 and Nov. 7. Taylor, J. Newtonmoor, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Nov. 3. Thomas, T. D. Portsea, stationer, Nov. 5. Tullock, J. June. Savage Gardens, broker, Nov. 29.

Vickers, J. Bath, milliner, Nov. 3.

Usher, J. W. Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, victualler, Oct. 28.

Webster, J. T. High-street, Borough, hosier, Nov. 8. Wood, J. Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, Nov. 14. Wallens, J. Junr. Lye, Worcester, victualler, Oct. 20. Wallas, R. King-street, linen-draper, Nov. 4. Winwood, S. and S. Thodey, Poultry, scotch-factors, Oct. 18. Willis, T. Bath, carpenter, Nov. 5. Woods, L. and W. Hampstead, carpenters, Nov. 15. White, J. Newnham, Gloucester, pattening-maker, Oct. 27. Whitehead, R. Sheffield, corn-factor, Oct. 28. Walford, R. Chester, porter-brewer, Oct. 29. Waddington, S. F. York-street, Southwark, banker, Oct. 28. Woodcroft, T. and J. Sheffield Moor, Yorkshire, comb-manufacturers, Oct. 30.

Young, J. Southampton, linen-draper, Nov. 8.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER, 1806.

D	H	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain2,8
1	7	30.05	56	61	61	3	SSW 1		
	2	30.08	67	64	55	2	SW 1	: thick upward	
2	7	30.23	59	64	60	h	W 0	. cloudy : chiefly fine	
	2	30.29	67	66	54	3	NW 1		
3	7	30.24	60.5	64.5	61	5	NW 1	. fine	
	2	30.16	67.5	66	52	3	SW 2	. thick upward at night . little wet at times	
4	7	30.01	60.5	65	62	h	SW 1	. rain ; fine at times	
	2	29.90	65	65.5	57	4	S 2	. little rain . fine eve . heavy rain : fine	
5	7	29.98	53	63	59	1	W 1		
	2	30.13	64	64.5	54	3	SW 2	. calm eve	
6	7	30.23	58	62.5	59	2	SW 1		
	2	30.17	68.5	64.5	61	1	SE 1		
7	7	30 09	60	63.5	59	4	SE 1	. fine	
	2	30.09	70.5	66.5	55	2	SW 1		
8	7	30.13	58	64.5	59	1	SW 1		
	2	30.18	68	66	61	2	WSW 0	. thick upward at night . brighter : little rain	
9	7	29.98	57.5	63	61	h	WNW 1	continual rain and some thunder	
	2	29.70	56.5	63	62	6	NNW 2	heavy rain . fair and wind w. fine night	
10	7	29.90	52.5	60	60	2	W 1	hazy . foggy . little wet : fine	
	2	29.93	62.5	62.5	56	3	SW 1	. chiefly cloudy and rain at times	
11	7	29.84	54	60	60	5	W 1	. little rain . chiefly fine but wet at times	
	2	29.86	60	61	56	4	NW 2	. little wet . fine . clear night	
12	7	30.09	50	59	57	1	WNW 1		
N	2	30.18	60	60.5	56	3	NNW 2	. clear night : cloudy	
13	7	30.38	51.5	59	56	5	NNW 2	. fine	
	2	30.31	60	59	56	1	N 2	: thick upward	
14	7	30.24	51.5	58.5	62	h	N 1	. fine	
	2	30.09	62	6 .5	60	3	NNW 1	. cloudy . fine eve: cloudy . little rain	
15	7	30.03	53.5	5 .5	61	5	N 2	continual rain : chiefly fair	
	2	30.12	55	5 .5	59	5	N 1	little wet . fine . clear night	
16	7	30.29	47	5 .5	58	1	NNW 1		
	2	30.34	59	5	52	3	NNW 1		
17	7	30.42	50.5	5	59	3	NNW 1	hazy	
	2	30.44	61	5	54	3	NNW 1		
18	7	30.44	50.5	5	57	3	NW 1	continual haziness	
	2	30.42	63	6	57	3	WSW 2	hazy . little wet . fine . cloudy night and wet at times	
19	7	30.44	58.5	6	64	5	WSW 1	drizzly . chiefly fine	
	2	30.44	65	6 .5	59	2	WSW 2	. cloudy night	
20	7	30.39	60	6 .5	62	5	WSW 1	. fine	
	2	30.39	67	5	58	3	WSW 2	. cloudy . fine night : cloudy	
21	7	30.38	57.5	6 .5	63	5	WSW 1	. fine	
	2	30.33	65.5	6	58	4	SW 1	. clear night	
22	7	30.20	51.5	5 .5	62	1	SW 1	hazy . foggy . fine	
	2	30.15	68.5	6 .5	56	1	SW 1		
23	7	30.14	55.5	6 .5	61	h	SW 0	. cloudy . little rain : fine	
	2	30 15	62.5	6	58	3	SW 2	. cloudy eve . little wet at times	
24	7	30.22	53	6	61	h	NNW 1	drizzly . chiefly fair	
	2	30.30	58	6	57	5	N 1	. little wet at times . fine eve . clear	
25	7	30.41	47	5 .5	58	1	N 1	hazy	
	2	30.43	55.5	5	56	1	N 1	. hazy eve . foggy . brighter	
26	7	30.44	45	5	58	1	N 1	hazy . wind w.	
	2	30.41	60.5	6	54	1	W 1	: cloudy . little small rain	
27	7	30.38	55	5 .5	63	5	WSW 1	. fine	
P	2	30.25	63.5	6 .5	58	2	WSW 1		
28	7	30.37	51.5	5 .5	61	f	WSW 0	. fine	
	2	30.34	59	5 .5	60	3	SW 1	. wind s. cloudy eve	
29	7	30.23	57.5	6 .5	66	f	ESE 0	not cloudy . cloudy : much rain	
	2	29.98	63	6 .5	66	5	SSW 1	rain at times . less cloudy eve	
30	7	30.06	53.5	61	62	3	WSW 1		
	2	30.11	60	61	57	3	W 1	. clear night : thick upward	

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Oct. 18, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat. s.	d.	Rye. s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.
Middlex	84	11	44	1	41	7	32	4
Surrey	86	4	48	0	45	0	35	6
Hertford	74	4	43	0	40	8	27	2
Bedford	76	6	44	8	40	6	28	6
Huntin.	72	8	——		39	4	25	0
Northa.	73	4	49	6	40	8	30	8
Rutland.	75	9	47	0	41	6	24	6
Leicestr.	78	3	44	3	40	8	27	7
Notting.	78	8	51	0	46	4	30	0
Derby	85	2	——		49	0	29	6
Stafford	79	8	——		49	0	30	1
Salop	80	9	56	0	50	7	29	10
Herefor.	80	8	48	0	46	4	29	8
Wor'str.	84	5	——		49	10	35	5
Warwic.	86	7	——		50	11	33	9
Wilts	71	8	——		45	0	32	10
Berks	84	0	——		42	6	34	6
Oxford	80	8	——		41	8	31	4
Bucks	83	4	——		40	10	38	6
Brecon	89	6	57	7	46	4	25	8
Montgo	72	9	49	8	43	2	25	4
Radnor	84	7	——		38	7	5	5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat. s.	d.	Rye. s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.
Essex	81	4	48	0	42	10	35	3
Kent	90	6	48	0	41	3	38	3
Sussex	85	8	——		46	6	30	6
Suffolk	72	1	42	0	40	5	32	3
Cambridge	72	8	40	8	35	4	21	8
Norfolk	66	10	——		37	10	23	1
Lincoln	73	0	45	10	40	6	23	2
York	70	0	43	3	39	0	27	5
Durham	73	8	38	0	——		27	4
Northumberland	72	9	48	3	37	4	27	8
Cumberland	72	1	55	1	44	0	27	8
Westmorland	80	8	62	0	45	10	29	10
Lancaster	73	5	——		39	6	27	8
Chester	72	9	——		——		26	4
Flint	——		——		45	8	22	10
Denbigh	84	1	——		48	7	24	0
Anglesea	None bought for Sale				——		——	
Carnarvon	72	0	——		39	4	20	10
Merioneth	74	5	——		45	0	23	8
Cardigan	77	5	——		36	0	16	6
Pembroke	63	3	——		32	4	18	8
Carmarthen	89	4	——		36	0	19	1
Glamorgan	77	2	——		39	10	21	4
Gloucester	84	9	——		47	9	30	8
Somerset	81	10	——		42	0	25	9
Monmouth	89	6	——		48	8	29	4
Devon	83	4	——		37	2	27	4
Cornwall	81	2	——		34	7	22	2
Dorset	76	3	——		40	6	30	11
Hants	80	1	——		42	9	35	3

Average of England and Wales

Wheat 78s. 8d.; Rye 47s. 10d.; Barley 42s. 4d.; Oats 28s. 0d.; Beans 46s. 2d.; Pease 46s. 7d.; Oatmeal 45s. 1d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheat sowing is not so forward in the south as might have been expected, but the young, early-sown wheats took remarkably healthy. The crop lately harvested is extremely irregular, both as to quantity and quality, being, in some districts, even bad in both respects, whilst, in others, it is equally good. Lincolnshire is said to be very fortunate this year, as to all crops; corn, grasses, roots, and seeds. The wheats in Bedfordshire Bucks, and to the westward, are said to be good; and, in most parts of the north. Leicestershire is said to be very short of keep for live stock, a singular circumstance, since almost every where else, the after-crops of grass have been most abundant. The old stocks of wheat in the country are generally exhausted, that our whole dependance must be upon the stock in the metropolis, the new crop, and a foreign supply, of which no doubt use will be made in the course of the ensuing year. Hops are a better crop than could have been expected, but the late rise in price shews the opinion.

Considerable quantities of winter tares are now being put into the ground by our best stock farmers, for spring use. Live stock of all kinds, hogs and pigs excepted, in vast plenty in the country. Store sheep very dear, from the greatness of the demand.

Beef at Smithfield 4s. to 5s. per stone (sink the offal)—mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—veal 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.—lamb 5s. to 6s.—pork 5s. to 6s. 6d.—London bacon 6s. 6d.—Irish ditto 5s. 2d.

Middlesex, Oct. 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from SEP. 23, to OCT. 21, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.			Between				
Males	937	1771	Males	929	1803		2 and 5 - 190	60 and 70 - 147		
Females	834		Femal.	874			5 and 10 - 91	70 and 80 - 97		
							10 and 20 - 84	80 and 90 - 56		
Whereof have died under two years old					528		20 and 30 - 121	90 and 100		10
							30 and 40 - 181			
							40 and 50 - 153			
							50 and 60 - 145			

Peck Loaf 4s. 5d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 4d. 4s, 5d.
Salt 20s. per Bushel; 4½d per lb.

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PRICE OF STOCKS from SEPTEMBER 25, to OCTOBER 24, 1806, both inclusive.

N. B. The highest Price of the Day is marked in each Stock, except the Consols, and there the highest and lowest.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 p. Ct. Navy.	5 p.Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns. 1778 1779	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish Ann.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Irish 5p.Ct.	Excheq. Bills.	Omnium loan, 1806
1806 Sep.											Shut					
25	Shut	Shut	62⅛ 3⅛	Shut	95⅜	Shut	Shut	Shut		8½				Shut	1 Prem.	7⅞ Prem.
26			63⅛ 63		95½				63	8 9-16ths			1 dis.		Par.	7⅞
27			63⅜		95½					8⅜		187	Do.		Do.	7⅞
30			63 62¼		95⅜				62½	8 9-16ths			Do.		Do.	7⅛
Oct.																
1			63⅛		95⅜				62⅜				1 dis.		1 dis.	7⅛
2			63⅛		95⅜				62⅜				Do.		Do.	7⅛
3			62⅞ 63		95⅛					8½			Do.		Par.	7⅛
4			63		95⅛					8½			Do.		Do.	7
6			62⅞		95								Do.		1 dis.	6⅞
7			62⅞		94⅞								Do.		Do.	6⅞
8			62⅞		94⅞								Do.		Do.	6⅞
9			61½ 60⅜		93								Do.		Par.	4½
10			61⅜ 60⅜		92⅞								Par.			4⅜
13	210½	60⅜	61⅛ 60⅜	77⅞	93⅛		17⅛						2 pm.		4 prem.	4
15	211½	60⅜	61⅛	78⅛	94⅛		17⅛						Do.		Do.	4
16	212⅜	60⅜	61⅛	78⅛	94⅛		17⅛					181½	3 pm.		Do.	4
17		60⅜	61⅛	78⅛	94⅜		17 5-16th					183½	Do.		Do.	4⅛
20		60⅜	61⅛	79	95		17 5-16th						2 pm.		Do.	4⅛
21		60⅜	61⅛	78⅞	94⅛		17 5-16th					184	3 pm.		Do.	4
22		60⅜	61⅛	78⅛	94⅛		17 5-16th						2 pm.		Do.	4
23	214	60⅜	61⅛	78⅛	94⅛		17 5-16th						Do.		Do.	4⅛
24	213½	60⅜	63⅛	78⅛	94⅜		17 5-16th					183½	3 pm.		Do.	4⅛

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Thomas Moore, Esq.r

Publish'd Dec 5.1806, by H.D. Symonds.

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THE
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No. XXXVI.—Vol. VI.] *For* NOVEMBER, 1806. [New Series.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY SKETCH OF THOMAS MOORE, ESQ. OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Who, from love his heart securing,
Can resist th' enchanting pain?
Pleasure calls with voice alluring,
Beauty softly binds the chain!

HUGHES.

EVERY age has characteristics peculiar to itself, by which it is distinguished from preceding times, and in which it is described to posterity. The British nation, at the present day, exhibits an anomalous mixture of puritannic strictness on the one hand, and of polished licentiousness on the other. Both sides seem equally resolved. While one therefore, perhaps under a serious apprehension of the decline of national morality, is strenuously occupied in reprobating and resisting the alleged depravity of modern manners, their opponents, roused into resistance, appear no less determined to assert what they consider to be the cause of liberal and enlightened society. One party can see no evil except in refinement and luxury; the other dreads nothing so much as any approach towards a state of intolerance and superstition.

This conflict of opinions is deserving of attention. It has proceeded farther than probably either of the parties concerned in it originally intended to go; it has produced much vexation, and, if acrimoniously persisted in, the consequences ensuing from it may prove highly detrimental to the repose and welfare of the country.

AMATORY WRITINGS are already nearly interdicted, as tending only to inflame the passions and corrupt the morals.—"Obscenity, however," observes a learned and ingenious modern *, speaking of such compositions, "is a harsh word. The Romans never applied *obscenitas* to like matters, but *impudicitia*, or immodesty; the first term was applied to *nastiness*, which must ever nauseate; the latter, to a too free revelation of amorous affairs. The first admits of no apology, because its sole effect is utter disgust; the latter has the palliation of ever delighting every mind that is not callous to nature's best and finest sensibilities, or not lost in blacker passions and perversions of this impulse. Philosophers have (as Fielding observes) admitted this species of writing into their closets; and examples of the most virtuous authors of every period and country, might be given, who have amused themselves with describing in writing the effect of this most important and elegant of the propensities of nature. Some of the first names of antiquity were among the authors or known admirers of the Milesian Tales, in which this kind of writing was carried to its utmost luxuriancy. In modern times, the example of the Queen of Navarre, well known to have been as pious and wise a princess as ever lived, and who in her Tales, rivalled the ancient Milesian authors, is sufficient to shew that this species of writing has no shade of immorality. Perhaps a chimerical visionary might even say, that IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE OF ALL KINDS OF WRITING, as, not to mention its heightening our pleasures, the only end it can serve is that of increasing society, which is regarded by legislators as the first of objects: for it may safely be said, that where it has led *one* to *debauchery*, it has induced *twenty* to *marriage!*

"Freedom of this sort we look upon as a mark of an unpolished age; most undoubtedly a false idea. The immodesty of the politest Greek and Roman authors, proves that Athens and the court of Augustus, had no such notions, and France, confessedly the most polite country in Europe, confirms the observation; for it is well known, that even the ladies of France indulge themselves upon all occasions

* Pinkerton's Scottish Poems, vol. ii. pp. 383, 4, Ed. 1786.

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with every liberty of speech. These opinions may meet with censure, but their sole censurers will be those who prefer hypocrisy to sincerity. Far be it from me to loosen the most minute tie of morality. Addison, the best instructor of the small morals that ever lived, yet thought nothing, in papers designed for the breakfast-table and the ladies (as he says himself) to tell us that 'a monosyllable was his delight,' and to give us the fable of the Indian Temple. Pope, in his master-piece, the Rape of the Lock, has exquisite strokes of delicate immodesty; nay, Milton, in his Holy Poems, has amorous descriptions of great warmth."

It is by this spirit of amatory feeling that the taste of Moore seems to have been decided. "Mr. Little," observes our bard, probably describing his own course of reading *, "gave much of his time to the study of the amatory writers. If ever he expected to find in the ancients that delicacy of sentiment and variety of fancy which are so necessary to raise and animate the poetry of love, he was much disappointed. It has often been remarked, that the ancients knew nothing of gallantry; and we are told there was too much sincerity in their love, to allow them to trifle with the semblance of passion. But I cannot perceive that they were any thing more constant than the moderns; they felt all the same dissipation of the heart, though they knew not those seductive graces by which gallantry almost teaches it to be amiable."

"From what I have had an opportunity of observing," adds Mr. Moore, "the early poets of our own language were the models which Mr. Little selected for imitation. To attain their simplicity (*ævo rarissima nostro simplicitas*) was his fondest ambition."

When charged, therefore, as frequently he is, with luxuriancy of passion and inconstancy of mind, our poet would doubtless exclaim, in the language of Cowley,

Colour or shape, good limbs or face,
Goodness or wit, in all I find;
In motion, or in speech, a grace:
If all fail, yet—'tis Womankind!
Him who loves always *one*, why should they call
More constant than the man loves always *all?*

He has, however, assured us that his extacies have not been confined to the voluptuous dreams of a fertile imagination, which revelled in ideal charms, and enabled him to describe what he never experienced. Alluding to the JULIA of LITTLE, in some animated lines to a Lady 'On her asking him to address a Poem to Her,' Moore very naturally breaks out into this spirited question.—

Think'st thou, when Julia's life and breast
Inspir'd my youthful tongue,
I coldly spoke of lips unprest,
Nor felt the heaven I sung?

No, no, the spell, that warm'd so long,
Was still my Julia's kiss;
And still the girl was paid, in song,
What she had giv'n, in bliss!

If there is any correctness in the statement to be inferred from the concluding lines of the last stanza, it must, as far as it goes, exonerate the poet from the imputation of having continually indulged himself, without selection or taste, in promiscuous and disgraceful amours. The spell that could warm ardently and long, and for which no other return was expected than the song inspired by rapture, could be exercised with no unworthy views, and must have been prolonged by mutual attachment and confidence.

THOMAS MOORE, esq. is the only son of Mr. John Moore, who was formerly a respectable merchant, and who still resides at Dublin. Thomas was born about the year 1760: he has two sisters.

His infantine days seem to have left the most agreeable impressions on his memory. In an epistle to his eldest sister, dated November 1803, and written from Norfolk, in Virginia, he has retraced the delights of their childhood, and described the pure endearments of home, with a sensibility as exquisite as that which breathes through the lines of Cowper 'On receiving his Mother's Picture'—

* See Preface to the "Poetical" Works of the *late* Thomas Little, Esq. whose soul, without the process of transmigration, still exists in the *present* Thomas Moore, Esq.

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In days, my Kate, when life was new,
When, lull'd with innocence and you;
I heard, in Home's beloved shade,
The din the world at distance made;
When, every night, my weary head
Sunk on its own unthorned bed,
And, mild as evening's matron hour
Looks on the faintly-shutting flow'r,
A mother saw our eyelids close,
And bless'd them into pure repose!
Then, haply if a week, a day,
I linger'd from your arms away,
How long the little absence seem'd!
How bright the look of welcome beam'd,
As mute you heard, with eager smile,
My tales of all that pass'd the while!

Under Mr. White, of Dublin, a gentleman extensively known and respected, and whose worth, as an instructor, has been justly commemorated in a sonnet addressed to him by his pupil, which appeared in a periodical miscellany entitled the 'Anthologia Hibernia,' young Moore acquired the principles of an excellent education. He was afterwards removed, in due course of time, to Trinity College, in the same city. Moore was greatly distinguished, while a collegian, by an enthusiastic attachment to the liberties and independence of his country, which he more than once publicly asserted with uncommon energy and eloquence*; and he was equally admired for the splendour of his classical attainments, and the sociability of his disposition.

On the 19th of November, 1795, Mr. Moore was entered a member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. He has, it is understood, at this time (1806) two Terms to keep.

In the course of the year 1800, and, consequently, when he had not completed the twenty-first of his age, he published his translation of the 'Odes of Anacreon, into English verse, with notes.' Hence, in the vocabulary of fashion, he has since generally been designated by the appellation of Anacreon Moore. It is likely that he will long retain this distinction. So early as his twelfth year, he appears to have meditated on this important performance, which, if a free one, must at the same time be confessed to be a fascinating version of his favourite bard. This work is introduced by an admirable Greek Ode, from the pen of the translator, and is very appropriately dedicated, with permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Before the second edition † of his translation

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* The following passages, from the poems described as 'Fragments of College Exercises,' written about this time, are so truly honourable to the natural bias of Mr. Moore, that we subjoin them without farther comment.

Ask the proud train who glory's shade pursue,
Where are the arts by which that glory grew?
The genuine virtues that, with eagle gaze,
Sought young Renown in all her orient blaze!
Where is the heart by chymic truth refin'd,
The exploring soul whose eye had read mankind?
Where are the links that twin'd, with heavenly art,
His country's interest round the patriot's heart?
Where is the tongue, that scatter'd words of fire?
The spirit, breathing through the poet's lyre?
Do these descend with all that tide of fame,
Which vainly waters an unfruitful name?

Is there no call, no consecrating Cause
Approv'd by Heaven, ordain'd by nature's laws,
Where justice flies the herald of our way,
And truth's pure beams upon the banners play?
Yes, there's a call sweet as an angel's breath
To slumbering babes, or innocence in death;
And urgent as the tongue of Heaven within,
When the mind's balance trembles upon sin.
Oh! 'tis our Country's voice, whose claim should meet
An echo in the soul's most deep retreat;
Along the heart's responding string should run,
Nor let a tone there vibrate—but the one!

† This work was published first in a Quarto volume. It now appears in two elegant small volumes, and has attained to a sixth edition.

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was sent to the press, Mr. Moore made considerable augmentations to the former. "Among the epigrams of the Anthologia," says Mr. Moore, on this occasion, "there are some panegyrics on Anacreon, which I had translated, and originally intended as a kind of Coronis to the work; but I found, upon consideration, that they wanted variety; a frequent recurrence of the same thought, within the limits of an epitaph, to which they are confined, would render a collection of them rather uninteresting. I shall take the liberty, however, of subjoining a few, that I may not appear to have totally neglected those elegant tributes to the reputation of Anacreon."

Assuming the sirname of Little, our author committed to the world, in 1801, a volume of original poems, chiefly amatory. It has experienced a rapid circulation, being now in its eighth edition. Of the contents of this publication it is impossible to speak in terms of unqualified commendation. Many of the poems exhibit strong marks of genius, and some of them may be perused without exciting any asperity in the breast of the judicious moralist; while of others it must be pronounced, in the words of their author, that "they were the productions of an age when the passions very often give a colouring too warm to the imagination, which may palliate, if it cannot excuse, that air of levity which pervades so many of them."

Towards the autumn of 1803, Mr. Moore embarked for Bermuda, where he had obtained the appointment of Register to the Admiralty. This was a patent place, and of a description so unsuitable to his temper of mind, that he soon found it expedient to fulfil the duties of it by the medium of a deputy, with whom, in consideration of circumstances, he consented to divide the profits accruing from it. These, however, have proved to be wholly unworthy of Mr. Moore's serious attention. "Though curiosity," therefore, says he, "was certainly not the motive of my voyage to America, yet it happened that the gratification of curiosity was the only advantage which I derived from it." From England to New York, in his way to Bermuda, he had the gratification of associating with Mr. Merry, the British envoy, who sailed with him in the Phaeton frigate.

"Having remained about a week at New York," says Mr. Moore, "where I saw Madame Jerome (the *soi-disant*, but half-repudiated wife of Admiral Prince Jerome) Buonaparte, and felt a slight shock of an earthquake, the only things that particularly awakened my attention, I sailed again in the Boston, for Norfolk, whence I proceeded on my tour northward, through Williamsburgh, Richmond, &c."

The feelings with which our author first visited America, and the opinions which he had formed when he quitted it, are firmly and finely expressed in the following passage of the epistle to his sister Katherine *. He has arrived in the regions of anticipated enchantment—

* "I went to America," says Mr. Moore, in the preface to his 'Epistles, Odes,' &c. &c. "with prepossessions by no means unfavourable, and indeed rather indulged in many of those illusive ideas, with respect to the purity of the government, and the primitive happiness of the people, which I had early imbibed in my native country, where unfortunately, *discontent at home enhances every distant temptation*; and the western world has long been looked to as a retreat from real or imaginary oppression; as the elysian atlantis, where persecuted patriots might find their visions realized, and be welcomed by kindred spirits to liberty and repose. I was completely disappointed in every flattering expectation I had formed!" "Such romantic works," adds Mr. M. in another place, "as the 'American Farmer's Letters,' and Imlay's * 'Account of Kentucky,' would seduce us into a belief, that innocence, peace and freedom, had deserted the rest of the world, for Martha's vineyard and the banks of the Ohio. The French travellers too, almost all *from revolutionary motives*, have contributed their share to the diffusion of this flattering misconception. A visit to the country is, however, quite sufficient to correct even the most enthusiastic prepossessions."

* Imlay, a man who has rendered himself notorious by his ungenerous desertion of the celebrated Mrs. Wolf-

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At length, I touch the happy sphere
To liberty and virtue dear,
Where man looks up, and, proud to claim
His rank within the social frame,
Sees a grand system round him roll;
Himself its centre, sun, and soul!
Far from the shocks of Europe; far
From every wild eliptic star
That, shooting with a devious fire,
Kindled by Heaven's avenging ire,
So oft hath into chaos hurl'd
The systems of the ancient world!
. . . . . .
Thrice happy land! where he who flies
From the dark ills of other skies,
From scorn, or want's unnerving woes,
May shelter him in proud repose!
Hope sings along the yellow sand
His welcome to a patriot land!
At once the mighty wood receives
The stranger in its world of leaves,
Which soon their barren glory yield
To the warm shed and cultur'd field;
And he, who came of all bereft,
To whom indignant fate had left
Nor home nor friends nor country dear,
Finds home and friends and country here!
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Oh! ask me not if truth will seal
The reveries of fancy's zeal,
If yet my charmed eyes behold
These features of an age of gold?
No,—yet, alas! no gleaming trace!
Never did youth, who lov'd a face
From portrait's rosy, flattering art,
Recoil with more regret of heart
To find an owlet eye of grey,
Where painting pour'd the sapphir's ray,
Than I have felt indignant felt,
To think the glorious dreams should melt,
Which oft, in boyhood's witching time,
Have rapt me to this wond'rous clime!

Norfolk however, the place from which the above poetical epistle was sent, and also the place first visited by our author, "is (he observes) an unfavourable specimen of America. The characteristics of Virginia are not such as can delight either the politician or the moralist." He saw this place indeed, under circumstances the least attractive. At the time of his arrival the yellow-fever had not entirely disappeared, and every odour that assailed the passenger, in the streets, very strongly accounted for its visitation!" It was at Norfolk, notwithstanding, that our poet met with some elegance of mind, and much hospitality of heart *.

Mr. Moore, it must be stated, not only does justice to the hospitality of the Americans, but, wherever he can discern them, to their abilities also. "At Richmond," he remarks, "there are a few men of considerable talents. Mr. Wickham, one of their celebrated legal characters, is a gentleman whose manners and mode of life would do honour to the most cultivated societies. Judge Marshall, the author of Washington's life, is another very distinguished ornament of Richmond. These gentlemen, I must observe, are of that respectable, but at present unpopular party, the Federalists."

He is not so satisfied with their establishments for the cultivation of literature and philosophy. "The college of William and Mary, at Williamsburgh," continues Mr. M. "gave me but a melancholy idea of republican seats of learning. That contempt for the elegancies of education, which the American democrats affect, is no where more grossly conspicuous than in Virginia. The young

stonecraft, afterwards Mrs. Godwin! See her life, written by her husband, and her letters to Imlay.

* In the friendship of George Morgan, esq. a gentleman who was attached to our consulate there; and in that of Col. Hamilton, the Consul. "The talents of Mr. Morgan are worthy (says Mr. Moore) of a much higher sphere, but the excellent dispositions of the family with whom he resides, and the cordial repose he enjoys amongst some of the kindest hearts in the world, should be almost enough to atone to him for the worst caprices of fortune." The British Consul himself (it is added) is beloved by the natives, though ardently loyal to his own sovereign, and his house is the very temple of hospitality.—"I sincerely pity," exclaims Mr. M. "the heart of that stranger (See the Travels of the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt) who, warm from the welcome of such a board, and with the taste of such madeira still upon his lips, could sit down to write a libel on his host, in the true spirit of a modern philosophist!"

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men who look to advancement, study rather to be *demagogues* than *politicians*; and, as every thing that distinguishes from the multitude is supposed to be invidious and unpopular, the levelling system is applied to education; and it has had all the effect which its partizans could desire, by producing a most extensive equality of ignorance. The Abbe Raynal, in his prophetic admonitions to the Americans, directing their attention very strongly to learned establishments, says, "When the youth of a country are depraved, the nation is on the decline." I know not what the Abbe Raynal would pronounce of this nation now, were he alive, to know the morals of the young students at Williamsburgh!"*

What appears principally to have gratified our tourist, while traversing those states, was the reception he experienced at Philadelphia, in the society of Mr. Dennie and his friends. "Mr. Dennie," says Mr. Moore, "has succeeded in diffusing through this elegant little circle that love for good literature and sound politics, which he feels so zealously himself. They will not, I trust, accuse me of illiberality for the picture which I have given of the ignorance and corruption that surround them. If I did not hate (as I ought) the rabble to which they are opposed, I could not value, as I do, the spirit with which they defy it; and in learning from them what Americans can be, I but see with the more indignation what Americans are!" It is under these impressions that the poet, in an 'Epistle to the Hon. W. R. Spencer,' warmly demands—

Is this the region, then, is this the clime
Of golden fancy? for those dreams sublime,
Which all their miracles of light reveal
To heads that meditate and hearts that feel?
No, no—the muse of inspiration plays
O'er every scene; she walks the forest-maze,
And climbs the mountain; every blooming spot
Burns with her step—yet, man regards it not!

— — — — — — — — —
— — — — — — — — —
— — — — — — — — —
Yet, yet forgive me, oh you sacred few!
Whom late by Delawar's green banks I knew;
Whom known and lov'd, through many a social eve,
'Twas bliss to live with, and 'twas pain to leave!
— — — — — — — — —
Believe me, SPENCER! while I wing'd the hours
Where Schuylkill undulates through banks of flow'rs,
Though few the days, the happy evenings few,
So warm with heart, so rich with mind, they flew;
That my full soul forgot its wish to roam,
And rested there—as in a dream of home!
And looks I met, like looks I lov'd before;
And voices too, which, as they trembled o'er
The chord of memory, found full many a tone
Of kindness there in concord with their own!
Oh! we had nights of that communion free,
That flush of heart, which I have known with thee
So oft, so warmly; nights of mirth and mind,
Of whims that taught, and follies that refin'd!
— — — — — — — — —
Ev'n now, as wandering upon Erie's shore,
I hear Niagara's distant cataract roar,
I sigh for ENGLAND—Oh! these weary feet
Have many a mile to journey, ere we meet!

Seven days were passed by Mr. Moore in his passage from Norfolk, in Virginia, to Bermuda, the place of his original destination.

Of the island, its surrounding scenery, and its inhabitants, Mr. Moore has given an highly interesting account, in which he has admirably blended the fidelity of the tourist with the descriptions of the poet. He reached Bermuda* early in 1804.

* These strictures, however warranted, have roused the resentment of some American writers; whose tirades Mr. Moore's good sense will know how to appreciate.

* The inhabitants pronounce the name as if it were written Bermooda. The island (continues our traveller) has experienced so very few vicissitudes, the people have been so indolent, and their trade so limited, that there is but little which the historian could amplify into importance; and with respect to

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"The water," continues Mr. M. "is so beautifully clear around the island, that the rocks are seen beneath to a very great depth; and, as we entered the harbour, they appeared to us so near the surface, that it seemed impossible we should not strike on them*. Nothing can be more romantic than the little harbour of St. George. The number of beautiful islets, the singular clearness of the water, and the animated play of the graceful little boats (gliding for ever between the islands, and seeming to sail from one cedar grove into another) form, all together, the sweetest miniature of nature that can be imagined." These attractions are finely pictured in the following extract from an 'Epistle to the Marchioness Dowager of Donegall,' from Bermuda.

The morn was lovely, every wave was still,
When the first perfume of a cedar-hill
Sweetly awak'd us, and with smiling charms
The fairy harbour woo'd us to its arms.
Gently we stole, before the languid wind,
Through plaintain shades, that like an awning twin'd,
And kiss'd on either side the wanton sails,
Breathing our welcome to these vernal vales;
While, far reflected o'er the wave serene,
Each wooded island shed so soft a green,
That the enamour'd keel, with whispering play,
Through liquid herbage seem'd to steal its way!

In the 'Epistle to George Morgan, esq.' already adverted to, the scenery of Bermuda is thus described by the poet:—

Close to my wooded bank below,
In glassy calm the waters sleep;
And to the sun-beam proudly show
The coral rocks they love to steep.

The fainting breeze of morning fails;
The drowsy boat moves slowly past;
And I can almost touch its sails,
That languish idly round the mast.

— — — — — — — —

Blue light and clouds of silv'ry tears
So pictur'd o'er the waters lie,
That every languid bark appears
To float along a burning sky.

If our traveller is nothing satisfied with the men of Bermuda, whom he intimates to be not far removed from brutes, he finds some compensation for this disappointment, in the charms of their female associates. Where, indeed, is the country in which Mr. Moore would not soon discover something enchanting in its women?

"The women of Bermuda (he assures us, and who will venture to resist *his* evidence on this occasion?) though not generally handsome, have an affectionate languor in their look and manner, which is always interesting. What the French imply by their epithet *aimante*, seems very much the character of the Bermudian girls—that predisposition to loving, which, without being awakened by any particular object, diffuses itself through the general manner in a tone of tenderness which never fails to fascinate." It is not therefore to be wondered at if Mr. Moore, far from resisting this amatory predisposition, on the part of the Bermudian girls, rather invited their confidence, and manfully encountered their advances. Among other females, Nea, though a mother, and one of whom our bard has sung—

Well—peace to thy heart, though another's it be;
And health to thy cheek, though it bloom not for me!

Nea, during "the short but beautiful twilight of their spring evenings," had the felicity to attract the smiles of her poet, if she failed to secure his constancy. To her he revealed his dreams, and imparted his feelings, and with her divided his hours. He cannot quit Bermuda without requesting of this lady, as a last injunction,

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the natural productions of the country, they have been described by every naturalist who has written any account of the West Indies. Bermuda, however, according to Mr. Moore, (see also Shakespeare's 'Tempest,' and the 'Life' of Edmund Walker) is

——————the shade
Where *Ariel* has warbled, and *Waller* has stray'd!

* There is therefore no necessity for "heaving the lead;" and the Negro pilot, looking down at the rocks from the bow of the ship, takes her through this difficult navigation with a skill and confidence which seem to astonish some of the oldest sailors.

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And thou—when, at dawn, thou shalt happen to roam
Through the lime-cover'd alley that leads to thy home,
Where oft, when the dance and the revel were done,
And the stars were beginning to fade in the sun,
I have led thee along, and have told, by the way,
What my heart all the night had been burning to say—
Oh! think of the past—give a sigh to those times;
And a blessing for me to that alley of limes!

Such is the poet's farewell to Bermuda, which he left in April, 1804. He sailed aboard the Boston frigate, in company with the Cambrian and Leander. They separated in a few days, and the Boston, after a short cruise, proceeded to New York.

Mr. Moore was sixteen days (September, 1804) sailing from Quebec to Halifax. "I had been so spoiled," he adds, "by the very splendid hospitality with which my friends of the Phaeton and the Boston had treated me, that I was but ill prepared to encounter the miseries of a Canadian ship. The weather, however, was pleasant, and the scenery along the river delightful. Our passage through the Gut of Canso, with a bright sky and a fair wind, was particularly striking and romantic."

October, 1804, Mr. Moore quitted Halifax, on his return to England. He sailed in the Boston frigate, commanded by his friend Captain Douglas. His sensations on this occasion are eloquently expressed in a poetical address to the vessel on board of which he embarked.

With triumph this morning, Oh, Boston! I hail
The stir of thy deck, and the spread of thy sail,
For they tell me, I soon shall be wafted, in thee,
To the flourishing isle of the brave and the free.

— — — — — — — — —

Farewell to the few I have left with regret,
May they sometimes recall, what I cannot forget,
That communion of heart and that parley of soul,
Which has lengthen'd our nights, and illumin'd our bowl;
When they've ask'd me the manners, the mind, or the mien,
Of some bard I had known, or some chief I had seen,
Whose glory, though distant, they long had ador'd,
Whose name often hallow'd the juice of their board!.

— — — — — — — — —

His anticipation of again meeting his family, will not be read without corresponding emotions in the hearts of others.—

Dear DOUGLAS*, thou knowest, with me by thy side,
With thy friendship to soothe me, thy courage to guide,
There is not a bleak isle in those summerless seas,
Where the day comes in darkness, or shines but to freeze.
Not a tract of the line, not a barbarous shore,
That I could not with patience, with pleasure explore.
Oh! think, then, how happy I follow thee now,
When hope smooths the billowy path of our prow,
And each prosperous sigh of the west-springing wind
Takes me nearer the home where my heart is enshrin'd; [again;
Where the smile of a father shall meet me
And the tears of a mother turn bliss into pain;
Where the kind voice of sisters shall steal to my heart,
And ask it, in sighs, how we ever could part!

After an absence of about fourteen months from Europe, Mr. Moore now returned to England, and had the felicity of realizing that scene of domestic endearment in which his imagination had so fondly indulged.

He some time after committed to the press the volume entitled 'Epistles, Odes, and other Poems,' a collection† written during his absence from this country.

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* Captain D. of the Boston; and of whom Mr. Moore says, "I should but offend the delicacy of my friend Douglas, and, at the same time, do injustice to my own feelings of gratitude, did I attempt to say how much I owe to him."

† For an account of these poems, the reader may consult the Universal Magazine for May, 1806.

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THE RETREAT.
No. III.

'Tis yours, ye fair! to bring these days again,
To form anew the hearts of thoughtless men,
Make beauty's lustre amiable as bright,
And give the soul, as well as sense, delight!
Reclaim from folly a fantastic age,
That scorns the press, the pulpit, and the stage:
Let truth and tenderness your breasts adorn,
The marriage-chain with transport shall be worn;
Each blooming virgin, rais'd into a bride,
Shall double all their joys, their cares divide,
Alleviate grief, compose the jars of strife,
And pour the balm that sweetens human life. YOUNG.

"THE freaks and humours and vanity of women," says Dr. Johnson, contrasting the moral utility of Pope's 'Rape of the Lock' with the 'Lutrin' of Boileau, "as they embroil families in discord, and fill houses with disquiet, do more to obstruct the happiness of life in a year, than the ambition of the clergy in many centuries! It has been well observed, that, *The misery of man proceeds* not from any single crush of overwhelming evil, but *from small vexations continually repeated.*"

In a former number I took occasion to animadvert on the manners and dresses of fashionable ladies, or at least, of such women as aspired to adopt the follies and extravagances of the times. This, I am told, has not been altogether without effect; those who would not listen to admonition, have been touched by ridicule. So far, therefore, I am satisfied. I propose now to offer a few reflections on the influence of the female character, as it affects the comfort of individuals, or the welfare of society.

I hope my fair readers will not be deterred from looking over these observations, when I forewarn them that the present is one of those subjects concerning which I cannot think and write otherwise than seriously. The discussion is, in my estimation, of very considerable importance. It includes not only the social felicity, but the moral prosperity of mankind. It is necessary to the happiness and honour of our nature, especially in a state of refined civilization, that the influence of female character should be justly appreciated and beneficially exerted; and that what was intended to purify and exalt, should not debase and degrade humanity. Far, however, from being of that desponding temper which induces its possessor to consider mankind in the state of degeneration and decay; I imagine the people of this age to possess, though, perhaps, a little modified in their displays of virtue, nearly as much worth as their immediate predecessors, with a greater portion of mental delicacy. If we err, we have good manners enough to bear with reproof, and we are capable of being speedily reclaimed to a sense of duty. Our principal fault is, that we strangely conceal the few estimable qualities we have; that we seem afraid of being laughed at for our virtues! The dread of being accounted hypocritical has effaced the externals of integrity.

This solicitude, then, to divest ourselves of any ostensible mark of personal rectitude seems one leading cause of what is called the depravity of the moderns. Instead of anxiously avoiding every appearance of evil, we are more careful to escape the imputation of goodness. It is against such a fatality of taste, that the moralist has particularly to remonstrate.

"There can be no time," observes a late writer of distinguished ability, "in which the purity of the female character can fail to be of the first importance to every community, but it appears to require at this moment to be more carefully watched over than at any other; and that the constitution of society has arrived among us to a sort of crisis, the issue of which may be powerfully influenced by our present neglect or solicitude. From the increasing diffusion of opulence, enlightened or polite society is greatly enlarged, and necessarily become more conspicuous and corruptible; and *women are now beginning to receive a more extended education, to venture more freely and largely into the fields of literature, and to become more of intellectual and*

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independent creatures than they have yet been in these islands. In these circumstances, it seems to be of incalculable importance, that no attaint should be given to the delicacy and purity of their expanding minds; that their increasing knowledge should be of good chiefly, and not of evil; and that they should not consider modesty as one of the prejudices from which they are now to be emancipated. The character and the morality of women exercises already a mighty influence upon the happiness and the respectability of the nation, and it is probably destined to exercise a still higher one.*..... In this reading and opulent country, there are no fashions which diffuse themselves so fast as those of literature and immorality; there is no palpable boundary between the noblesse and the bourgeoise, as in old France, by which the corruption and intelligence of the former can be prevented from spreading to the latter. All the parts of the mass act, and re-act, upon each other, with a powerful and unintermitted agency; and, if the head be once infected, the corruption will spread irresistibly through the whole body."

It is, indeed, of real importance to society, not only that the moral principles of women should remain unshaken, and the purity of their manners uncontaminated, but also that their minds should be informed and enlarged. There is more of weakness than of badness, more of error than of criminality, in the world. Where one individual resolutely and purposely deviates into inconsistency or immorality of conduct, hundreds of others are either seduced by the persuasions of those to whom they are blindly attached, or by the influence of examples which they possess not determination enough to resist.

If "the freaks and humours and vanity of women, as they embroil families in discord and fill houses with disquiet, do so much to obstruct the happiness of life," can no corrective be applied to these evils? Is there no remedy for the distempers which they inflict? Women should be instructed as to their true value and destination among men. While they allure the senses and fascinate the imagination, they should be early admonished on what the happiness of their existence finally depends; and be directed to cultivate those accomplishments which command esteem, and to cherish those virtues and graces of character without which they must not hope to secure affection. They should be taught to form a just estimate of human condition; they should be led to despise vanity and trifling, to soar above petty competitions and enmities, to diffuse cordiality and friendship among their acquaintance and relatives, to excuse defects, and soften asperities of disposition; to love—and to be beloved! Such a system of education seems perfectly practicable; and it is only by acting upon it that we can expect to see the state of society ameliorated, or the comfort and felicity of individuals promoted.

Narrow views, and dignity of conduct, are incompatible. Men, not remembering this truth, place too much dependence on what are called the virtues of women. They suppose them, because of a softer sex, too kind to be ungenerous; too meek to be resentful or revengeful; too artless to be cunning and mischievous; and, in short, almost too virtuous to be vicious. Ignorance, however, is not innocence. Much are those to be pitied, either for incapacity or want of observation, who expect comprehensive beneficence and enlightened morality, from mere vulgar goodness of heart; from feelings contracted by selfishness, and minds bigotted by prejudice. Mankind is therefore continually imposed upon by the supposed merits of women, while the harmony and tranquillity of society is as incessantly harrassed and destroyed by their animosities, their meannesses, their subterfuges, and their intrigues.

These evils, which slightly affect a people immersed in barbarism, act with the most malignant force in

* Our author, of course, here prospectively alludes to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and the elevated situation to which apparently she is destined.

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states highly civilised. Barbarians, it is evident, are scarcely influenced by the representations of a sex who are held by them in no mental estimation; but among refined nations, where the character of women is differently appreciated, their power becomes accordingly augmented. Here, they frequently give a direction to the public opinion, and the law to public taste; and, sometimes, by the ascendancy they have obtained, they hold, as it were, the destiny of empires.

Sufficient attention, it must be confessed, is not paid by us to the education of our women. We instruct them in some degrees of literature, and we are careful enough of their proficiency in personal accomplishments, but we think nothing of the formation of their minds. Their acquisitions are neither valuable to themselves, nor beneficial to their connexions. They are often talkative without being intelligent, and amiable without being useful; and they must be considered rather as passing away life, than as entering worthily into its occupations, and participating of its real enjoyments.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE POOR.

(Continued from Page 410.)

Letter IX.

For the Universal Magazine.

I AM glad to find that my Letters on the Poor Laws, and the Management of the Affairs of the Poor, have attracted the attention of a gentleman of such a liberal mind as Nodosus; and it is very much to be wished that the time is not far distant when men of character, rank, and influence, will be induced to consider of some method to prevent the evils which are yearly springing up and adding to our burdens, from that source of inexcusable inattention and idleness in which a great number of our parochial paupers are maintained and trained up, from infancy to youth, and from youth to man. In conducting the affairs of the poor, time ought long since to have taught us, what our experience, if it had been attended to, would have long since established and confirmed, that the progress of error, when suffered to proceed with but little interruption, is from bad to worse; but because the evils which it generates as it advances are not always very oppressive at first, they are suffered to proceed till they are matured by years, and rendered familiar by custom. At this point we are arrived, and we see, feel, complain of, and acknowledge the growing burdens arising from the mismanagement, and the corruption discoverable in the present method of raising and expending the money intended for the employment of the poor; and yet who is there who seems to have any energy to rouse from that culpable supineness, that lethargic stupor into which the nation is sunk, when an affair of such importance as the right management of five millions of money requires the attention of every good citizen?

It is not to be expected that the legislature will listen to every visionary scheme, fabricated by men in their closets, for they might soon overturn a system raised by the wisdom of our ancestors, which, with the many imperfections time hath engrafted upon it, it still retains excellencies, and it will require a skilful hand to amputate what may be found necessary, without touching the sound parts. In the execution of this business, which prejudice itself must acknowledge will be attended with difficulty, to listen to what every innovator may say, will be weakness; but to resist providing for defects in the laws when pointed out, and to countenance mal-practices without providing easy and speedy remedies, is something worse, for it shews a great inattention to the public welfare.

It appears a prevailing, and I suppose a fashionable opinion with the writers of the present day, on the subject of providing for the poor, that they ought to have the privilege of laying out their own money; and Nodosus seems to plead for it. He says, "Instead of leaving the poor to take the trouble of laying out their own money, the present scheme has been to pay the expense of a numerous battalion of gaolers and scourgers, and councils in every

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town to decide when they shall eat roast meat, when they shall eat boiled meat, and when they shall eat no meat at all. The expense and trouble of parish legislation are very serious burdens, as are also the buildings in which the poor are locked up."

I believe there are but few people on the globe who enjoy, in a greater degree, the privilege of spending their earnings, than the labouring poor of this kingdom, and long may they enjoy it; but surely there ought to be some difference between their dissipating what they procure by their own labour, and what is collected for them from the sweat of the brow of their neighbours, and from the scanty pittance of those who have not always sixpence left to buy themselves a dinner, after they have satisfied the demands of the overseer. If our poor were competent to dispose of their earnings with prudence and economy, we could not have so many filthy, drunken, and emaciated spectacles in our streets, nor so many families involved in the deepest distress, and brought to be maintained by a parish. Their strong propensity to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, incapacitates them for exertion, both of body and mind, and their thoughtless indifference about the morrow is amply sufficient to render abortive every attempt to restore them to the rank of sober, industrious members of society.

The vicious propensities of the poor justify the having some persons to restrain them, which Nodosus calls by the odious epithets of gaolers and scourgers; and if the parish councils prove heavy burdens, as in many instances they do, is not the fault as much with those who complain and will not lift up a finger to prevent it, as with those who assemble to deliberate and to feast?

Ask any officer or serjeant in the army, if the men in the ranks were permitted to lay out the whole of their pay, whether they would have a shoe to their foot, or a stocking, or a shirt to put on? or, whether they would, as they now do, sit down, day after day, to a comfortable and plentiful meal?

They who are contending for parochial paupers having the privilege of expending the public bounty without any restraint, they ought to recollect that many exceptions will unavoidably arise, which will render the application of a general rule very pernicious. When we see a poor industrious cottager, bending under the weight of years, and worn down by infirmities and hard labour, we conclude, and our conclusion is as right as it is humane, that he ought to remain his own master; but we most egregiously err if we extend our rule to the idle and the drunken artificer, nurtured in the hot beds of vice, in large and populous towns.

I not only contend, that all money raised by taxation, for the support of others, ought to be carefully and frugally distributed, but that those who dispose of it ought not to be left at liberty to act intirely by their own wills, or as interest may sway them; for it frequently happens that overseers of the poor do not manage their own business with prudence, and can it be expected that they can do better for the public, without any guide to direct them?

Those who have the management of the affairs of the poor for the city of London, within the walls, appear to be as highly culpable as they are in many provincial parishes and towns. Men who are constantly employed in commercial pursuits, and are calculating the interest of a farthing for an hour on their scrip, their bonus, and their omnium; they seem to be totally unacquainted with their profits or their loss, in their public concerns; and their negligence shews that they are much more conversant with the transactions in the alley than in the workhouse.

Whether inattention or a want of time be pleaded for neglecting the affairs of the poor, is of but little consequence to the community, where the result is the same. In times like the present, it is in vain to expect to draw the attention of the man of business, or pleasure, by reason and argument, when hurrying from the counting-house to the Exchange, and from thence to the gaieties of life, to concerns which are

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deemed beneath their notice; but by placing a fact in a conspicuous point of view, it may accidentally catch the eye, and arrest the attention long enough to get a glance of the subject.

By the returns of the officers to parliament, the city of London had, A. D. 1803, within the walls, 1888 paupers, maintained in their several workhouses, or farmed to different persons; and they had 2582 poor people, either weekly or occasional pensioners. The poor, in their several houses, cost them, for the year, 22,604l. 7s. 4d. and their out-pensioners, 26,184l. 18s. 11½d.

The poor of about 35 parishes out of the 87, within the walls, were placed under different contractors; and they amounted to about 791; and they had 1093 in their various workhouses.

The average price to the farmer, for each pauper, was 5s. a week, for provisions only, and the contractor had the profit arising from the labour of the poor, and the parishes found cloathing.

To ascertain how much there was lost to the good citizens of London by this contracting system, it may be necessary to consider for what sum the same number of poor may be kept, and have been kept well in many places.

It may be seen by turning back to my former letters, that 4s. a week was, A. D. 1803, amply sufficient to feed a single person, when they had a large number of young and old associated in the mess.

At this rate, 791 paupers cost 8226l. 8s. for provisions, and at 5s. 8783l. By this calculation there was given to the contractors 556l. 12s.

That I might have some guide for estimating the sum which 791 paupers ought to have earned by their labour in a year, I turned to the lathe of St. Augustine, in the county of Kent, which may not be considered as one of the most active and industrious counties in the kingdom, for keeping their poor employed. In this lathe 1204 paupers earned, upon an average, in the year, 1l. 8s. 7d. each person, within and without their several houses.

As this sum cannot be considered as stating the labour very high, we may conclude, that the 791 paupers farmed by the city of London, ought to have earned 1130l. 6s. 11d. and this sum, added to that which was sunk in the provisions, will amount to 1686l. 18s. 11d. which is an absolute loss to the public, exclusive of the article of cloathing.

As there were 1093 paupers maintained in the several workhouses belonging to the remaining parishes within the city walls, who did not earn more than 43l. 6s. 10d. and the far greatest part of this small sum was earned in one house, there was another considerable loss to the public, by maintaining so many persons in absolute idleness. If each of the 1093 persons had averaged for their labour within the year 1l. 8s. 7d. it would have amounted to 1562l. 1s. 7d. which, added to the sums lost in the contracting system, after deducting the trifle earned, will be 3205l. 13s. 8d.

Who could suppose, if facts did not speak for themselves, that the citizens of the most enlightened city in the world, with well-informed magistrates, and some of them always sitting, with a recorder at their elbow, should, regardless of the law, suffer 22,604l. 17s. 4d. to be raised by assessment, as a premium to encourage and protect idleness, exclusive of 26,184l. 18s. 11d. for their out-pensioners, when the money ought to have been raised to employ those who were capable of working?

The liberality or the influence of individuals to the out-poor within the city walls, offers a striking lesson of caution to monthly reviewers, how they rest their credit again upon the assertion of any person, however rich, or, as they may think, well-informed, by having opportunities of drawing information from the first sources; for it is one thing to have the opportunity, and another to make use of it.

If the sum raised for the out-pensioners be divided by their number, it will be found that the average sum for assisting each person will be 10l. 2s. 9½d. for the year, which is within 1l. 16s. 4d. as much as it cost for each of the in-poor. Does not this shew that the proportion of 9 to 3, as mention-

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ed by Mr. Rose, must arise from a little more frugality, than the citizens of London have practised within the walls?

If their workhouses had been attended with care and diligence, their in-poor would not have cost more for each person, than it hath done for assisting their out-pensioners; and does not this prove, that if the monthly-reviewers are unacquainted with the political economy of their own parish, they know as little of the general state of the kingdom? and yet they censure and decide with the same presumption, as if they were well acquainted with the subject.

When there are so many persons kept in idleness, in workhouses within the city walls, and a certain number of them yearly discharged, to procure their own living, can we be surprised that we should have so many condemned every session to Botany Bay, and the gallows; or, that there should be so many women of light characters; and so many rogues and vagabonds in our streets?

If the internal police of the metropolis be to train up, and maintain in idleness, victims for the law, we must expect that necessity will compel us to be at the trouble and expense of convicting and transporting them, to secure ourselves and our property. When we see such errors acknowledged, returned to parliament, and published, is it not singularly strange, that there hath not been a step taken to correct any parochial abuses? and are we to dose on in our lethargic state a few years more, till our increasing poor's rate doubles itself again, and amounts to ten millions? If the illegal demands which are made on the money raised for the relief of the poor be not speedily checked, it will be found that our burden will rapidly increase; and especially where there is such careless indifference to parochial concerns.

Can it be expected, in times like the present, that a few detached, and public-spirited individuals, in different places, can give up their time and their property, to compel corporate bodies and parish-officers to dispose of charities, as left by their pious ancestors, to feed and relieve the distresses of the poor, when the process is both expensive and tedious, and may not be terminated in the life of the prosecutor? or, that they can prosecute those who are acting in official capacities for a wilful neglect of duty, or, a wanton stretch of power; fenced and secured as they are with statutes on every side, and sheltered under treble damages, when the quibble of a counsel may open a door for the transgressor to escape? There ought to be easy, summary, and safe measures adopted to counteract all mal-practices introduced in discharging the duties of a public office, that they who accept it may know, that they must either serve with diligence, and faithfulness, or quit with disgrace.

I may, perhaps, in a future letter, undertake to shew that the plan which the citizens of London have adopted in keeping their poor in idleness, hath been extended to the most remote counties in the kingdom; and when an evil is become general, it is high time not only to check it, but to enforce a little industry by the strong arm of the law.

ABBE FAUCHET'S ELOGE ON DR. FRANKLIN.

(*Continued from page 296.*)

FRANKLIN, at the age of seventy, came back from Canada, where he had travelled at the most rigorous season, for the interests of the revolution; and where he had, with Montgomery, crossed rivers and lakes of ice. He was named to go to France to support the efforts of Deane, and to settle the succours expected from a generous nation, which had endured, in a forced peace, through the fault of government, all the impolitic pride and intolerable outrage of the English minister. He was there in an instant. He had not a piece of gold: his country had none. He arrived at Paris with a cargo of tobacco; as, in days of yore, when Holland determined to be free, sent its deputies to Brussels with a convoy of Herrings to pay their expenses. Admiration outran him—affection received him—all voices celebrate him—all eyes fix on him—all hearts embrace him. He speaks—he succeeds. A treaty of commerce

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with the insurgents is proclaimed —ammunitions for war leave our ports —America receives them—its gratitude breaks forth—the freemen of the new world become the allies of the old—very soon they will be its rivals.

At the voice of Franklin—at the voice of glory—Young Fayette, make thy appearance—rather disappear from Europe—shew thyself to America—astonished at thy noble boldness, let France hear of thy immortal flight, with the news of thy first victory in the land of liberty.

The enraged English attack our ships—but they have no longer an advantage from those perfidious surprises, of which they had availed themselves before any declaration of war. We have prepared our naval armies.—Orvilliers and Estaing command them—At one place * the English ships meet with an invincible resistance, and have no resource but in flight. At another place they sustain a great defeat, and receive into the ports of their own islands our conquering troops. The American privateer, Jones, takes prizes on the coast of Great Britain. Rochambeau is at the head of the French legions in the United States. La Fayette is the hero of both nations. Washington is the arbiter of victory. Independence is completed. England, in its turn, is constrained to peace. A great people is sovereignly free—and, on the borders of the Seine, Franklin, who foresaw, who directed, and who was the soul of this sublime novelty in the universe, referring all the glory to those whose heroism secured it by their arms, received, with the calmness of a philosopher, the congratulations of America—of France—of the English patriots themselves—and of all who had a feeling of humanity.

The sovereignty of the people is established: now arrives the moment for perfecting the legislation: the negociator at the court of France was, at the same time, the Founder of the Republic. He prepared—he sent to his brethren the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which unites to itself all the establishments of the confederate states. For the first time, the Rights of Men are displayed in simple laws, fertile as those of nature. The rights of the citizen raise themselves on the fundamental basis of society. The organization of the public power is combined in close connexion with the individual interest of every man, and the universal good of mankind; with the particular benefit of every patriot, and the general good of the country. The institutions of Franklin are universally adopted as a code of wisdom and happiness. We have them as the foundation of the new laws of France; and we ought to regard this great man, as one of the first who formed that sacred constitution, which promises to carry to the highest elevation, reason and justice; all the perfection of natural and social order, and to be the Pharos of the human race. Franklin is the first legislator of the world—let present and future generations hear and judge!

The States are organised into a republican confederacy. All other government was impossible for them. A perfect unity could not be established, under a form more pleasing, among a multitude of independent provinces, each of which had a right to establish its own sovereignty. The mutual necessity of an alliance, and of holding together to form one people only, gave birth to a congress. But the legislative power of this great senate, representing all the United Cantons, embraces general points of common agreement, and confers on the national executive power an authority, limited to those great objects which relate to the general interest of the States. Each province has its peculiar legislative assembly, and its own independent executive power. I repeat it, there is full liberty—there is an happy union—but the union is not, and cannot be, absolute. How is one supreme chief to be instituted? Each one of the United States has an equal right to name him; and inevitable dissentions would result from merely the idea of a *king*. So Franklin, who saw a greater power and a more perfect executive authority lodged in the hands of one head of the British empire, it

* At Quessant.

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this empire were formed on the principles of true liberty, perceived that this form was impossible to the different colonies separated from England, and that it was necessary and wisdom for him to confine himself to the best combinations of a federative republic.

Venerable old man, sublime philosopher, the founder of the happiness of thy country, the author of French liberty, the prophet of the brotherhood of mankind, what mild happiness has adorned the end of thy course! From thy fortunate assylum, amidst thy brethren, who enjoy in peace the fruits of thy virtues, and the success of thy genius, hast thou sang the song of the deliverance of men. Thou hast cast thy last looks around thee and seen America happy, beyond the ocean France free, and in approaching futurity, the salvation of the world. The United States, which form thy own family, lament the father of the republic:—France, thy family by adoption, honours the parent of its laws:—the human race, thy great family, will revere thee, as the Patriarch of the Universe, who has formed the alliance of nature with society. The remembrance of thee belongs to all ages and to all people, thy glory to eternity.

Monsieur Veillard, intendant of the waters of Passy, an intimate friend of Franklin, has obliged me, as did Monsieur Fleury, whose testimony I have quoted, with some authentic particulars, which have served as the basis of the details in this Eloge. I had myself the happiness of knowing this great man. I have often dined with him at M. Rey de Chaumont's, in his fine seat at Passy. He was present at some of my discourses, and afforded me very sensible proofs of his honourable esteem. I could multiply the authorities that support the facts, which I have brought forward in this oration. But I prefer giving by itself and at full length, for my justification, an important paper, which M. le Roz, member of the Academy of Sciences, of the Royal Society at London, of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and Keeper of the King's Cabinet of Natural Curiosities, has done me the favour to address to me. It came to hand too late to be made use of in this composition; but it confirms all that I have advanced. It contains many particulars of which I was ignorant. On many accounts it can not but be interesting to the public, and it will give great weight to this piece.

N. B. In some future numbers we shall give our readers a translation of the paper to which the Abbe Fauchet here refers.

ON THE POETICAL CHARACTER OF THE LATE JAMES MERCER, ESQ.

(Continued from Page 296, Vol. VI.)

IT has been the lot of the poet, with whose history we are now proceeding, not to experience that estimation to which his literary merits fairly entitled him.

JAMES MERCER was the eldest of two sons of Thomas Mercer, esq. a gentleman then residing in the county of Aberdeen, and who was descended from a branch of the family of the Mercers of Aldie, in Perthshire. James was born on the 27th of February, 1734. He received his early education at the High School of Aberdeen; and he afterwards pursued the established course of classical and philosophical studies at the Mareschal College, where he became a favourite pupil of Dr. Thomas Blackwell, Principal and Professor of Greek in that college *. Mr.

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* These particulars are collected from the 'Account of the Life of James Mercer, esq.' prefixed to the last edition of his Poems, by Lord Glenbervie, his friend and relation. Mr. Mercer was married to Emma, a sister of that nobleman. Throughout the volume of her husband's works there are many interesting allusions to this lady, who seems to have been worthily and tenderly beloved by him. "She was," says her noble brother, "a person of distinguished beauty in her youth, as was easily perceivable to the latest period of her life; notwithstanding a long series of uninterrupted illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and truly christian resignation." She never enjoyed health after the *first year* of

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Mercer passed the early part of his ife in the Army, after which he lived hiefly in retirement.

By Principal Blackwell Mr. Mer-er was inspired with an ardent pas-ion for the writings of the ancients, nd particularly those of Homer, hich accompanied him through life, nd afforded to him a fund of perpe-ual entertainment, in every situa-on in which he found himself; in the imp, in cities, in seclusion from oth; while this taste was, at the me time, amongst his surest re-ources under worldly disappointment nd under still heavier and almost reparable misfortunes.

Having paid a short visit to his ative place, he carried his plan of ngaging in the military career into xecution, by joining, as a volunteer, ne expedition that ended in the re-ulse from the Bay of St. Cas. He fterwards served, in the same capa-ity, under Lord George Sackville, n Germany. Here he obtained a ommission of Ensign, in one of the nglish regiments serving with the ombined army, and was subse-uently promoted to a lieutenancy n a battalion of Highlanders. He ontinued on the Continent during ome years, where he was engaged n the battle of Minden, of the par-culars of which he had the most vely recollection. While in these tuations, he formed friendships with everal fellow officers, who have since articularly distinguished themselves.

Amidst the duties and fatigues of mpaigns Mr. Mercer was assiduous n his application to the study of the ost celebrated Military Authors; f Xenophon and Polybius, of Cæsar, f Monticucoli, Folard, Fenquiere, axe, and even of Macchiavel. The st work, though not the production f a soldier, he highly estimated.

About the year 1761, General raeme presented Mr. Mercer with a company, in a regiment he had undertaken to raise; in consequence of which the latter returned to Great Britain, and, after visiting London and Edinburgh, resided for some time at Aberdeen, the place of his birth and early education. He now numbered among his friends, Dr. Reid, Dr. Campbell, Dr. John Gregory, Dr. Gerrard, Dr. Beattie, Professor Gordon, and Sir William Forbes.

He became more particularly intimate with John Douglas, esq. of Fechil, whose daughter * he shortly afterwards married. This gentleman, who possessed a small estate about eighteen miles to the North of Aberdeen, was grandson, and direct male representative, of Robert Douglas, the last Bishop of Dumblane.

The Queen's Regiment (General Graeme's) being reduced, after the peace of 1763, Mercer returned to Aberdeen, and explicitly avowed his attachment to Miss Douglas, which had increased from the moment of their acquaintance with each other; and which, happily, proved to be reciprocal. They were accordingly married, during the summer of this year (1763,) by Dr. Reid. Removing to Ireland, with the 49th regiment, Mr. Mercer passed nearly ten years in that country, shifting from different stations.

Mr. Mercer had at this time an opportunity of exchanging the service of the army for the devotions of the church; but this he declined, though tired of the inactivity of peace, the slowness of military promotion, and pressed by increasing years, as well as by the cares belong-

er marriage; and she died on the 3d January, 1802, having nearly com-leted the 59th year of her age. She ad been married almost *forty years*, aring which she was very often con-ned to her bed or bed-chamber, and r the last part of her life almost un-nterruptedly so!

* Miss Katherine Douglas, then eighteen years of age, a young Lady of beauty so transcendent that the fame of it is still fresh in that part of the world. Katherine Gordon, mother of Miss Douglas, was one of the three daughters and coheiresses of James Gordon, esq. of Fechil, who was great-grandson of Sir Robert Gordon, of Straloch, the celebrated Scotish Antiquarian and Geographer. Mr. Douglas died (1762) at the age of 49, while regimental duties called his son-in-law from that country.

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ing to domestic relationships, "from the persuasion that it would be difficult for him to acquire the demeanour, and duly perform the serious and manifold duties, which he justly thought indispensible in a beneficed clergyman."

Disgusted by the treatment which he suffered in his endeavours after a military promotion, he at length took the sudden resolution of selling out of the army, and, on his quitting it, he and his family, consisting of Mrs. Mercer and two daughters, retired to a small cottage in the vicinity of Aberdeen.

In the spring of 1774, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, repaired to the South of France, where they resided, for the benefit of her health, nearly two years, in the vicinity of Paris. They returned home in the autumn of 1776.

"During his residence in France," says Lord Glenbervie, "though in a retired province (Xaintonge), he perceived such a prevalence of that innovating spirit, that contempt for authority, whether in civil government or religious doctrines, which has been a principal cause of the unexampled disasters since inflicted on that country, and a great part of the rest of Europe, that he not only relinquished former and early prejudices and predilections in favour of the French nation, but contracted an exaggerated dislike, not merely to their philosophy, but to their wit and literature, of which he had been, till then, a professed admirer and advocate. This dislike increased upon him as he grew older, and continued to the end of his life."

Not long after his return from France, Mr. Mercer accepted a Majority in a regiment of Fencibles, raised by the Duke of Gordon. This circumstance, which thus connected him with his colonel, led to a friendship, with the Duke and Duchess, that never afterwards suffered any diminution.

On the reduction of the Gordon fencibles, at the conclusion of the American war, Mr. Mercer returned to the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, where he passed the greater portion of his remaining life. Here he was enabled to build a pleasant villa, by an accession of fortune on the death of his brother, which he surrounded with shrubberies and plantations. To this villa, from its warm southern aspect, he gave the name of Sunny Bank.

Although his two daughters were now comfortably established by marriage, Mrs. Mercer was "a perpetual invalid," and, from a variety of unpleasant circumstances, his own health began evidently to decline. He scarcely ever dined out; he saw little of company at his house; he corresponded only with a few select friends; his chief occupation was in reading and walking. He had accustomed himself to walking, when in the country, with so much pleasure and constancy, that "he had formed to himself a sort of system upon it; and, considering it as a species of elegant art, had often thought of writing a regular poem on the subject, with the title of 'The Art of Walking in the Country,' as a contrast to Mr. Gay's 'Trivia,' or Art of Walking the Streets."

This year (1802) terminated the life of Mrs. Mercer, and, in that event, the earthly happiness of her husband. He now became seriously dejected, and seemed to derive but little consolation even from the endearing and unremitting attentions of his nearest connexions.—

Vain men! how perishing a bliss we crave;
Now warm in love, now withering in the grave!

She appears, indeed, to have merited the full attachment of Mr. Mercer. She was amiable as well as beautiful; and intelligent as well as companionable. She sustained a long and trying illness, with fortitude and with meekness; and she left, in her offspring, interesting memorials of their affection and constancy to each other.

Early in the morning (January the 3d) of her dissolution, she had expressed to her husband a desire, with which he complied, that she might be left alone, as she felt as if she could enjoy a little sleep! Her maid servant going into the room, after a short interval, she was found cold and breathless; yet in so undisturbed a state and attitude, that she seemed

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to have passed into eternity without a struggle or a pang.

"Mr. Mercer," observes Lord Glenbervie, "had now undergone many of the irreparable losses to which those who approach the verge of old age are, by the laws of our existence, necessarily exposed! Mr. Moir *, had been dead several years: Dr. Beattie, oppressed with sorrow and sickness, was chiefly confined to his bed, with an almost total loss of memory, and, indeed, of most of the other faculties of his mind: Dr. Reid and Lord Hailes were also gone: and he now suffered the severest blow of all, in the sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. Mercer."

In the spring of 1803, Mr. Mercer was prevailed upon to accompany a friend as far as London; at which place, and in the country near it, he again passed a few months in the family of Lord Glenbervie. This change of scene, however, had no salutary effect on his health or spirits. He therefore returned to Sunny Bank, about the beginning of the autumn; but with every indication of his approaching end.—"His memory," adds his lordship, "formerly remarkably retentive, was sensibly impaired, even while he was in England. It became daily more and more so, after his return; and his mind, constantly preyed upon by the thought of his former and irrecoverable happiness, of which he still retained a too lively recollection, was, for months before his death, almost totally alienated and gone—an effect ascribed, as well as his death, by the eminent physicians who attended him, entirely to his inconsolable grief for the loss of the object of his tenderest affection, and the companion and partner of his good and ill fortune for little less than half a century."

On a plain tablet of white marble, placed against the wall of the principal church in New Aberdeen, near the spot where their remains are interred, is the following inscription on Mr. and Mrs. Mercer:—

Near this place are deposited
the remains of
JAMES MERCER, Esquire, of Achnacant,
And of
KATHERINE DOUGLAS, his Wife.
Happy in their Union here,
They cherished the hope of happiness hereafter *!
James Mercer was born 27th February, 1733,
O. S.
And Died 27th of November, 1804.
Mrs. Mercer was born 8th of April, 1743,
O. S.
And died 3d of January, 1802.
They were married 13th of September,
1763.

In affectionate remembrance of
A much beloved Brother and Sister,
This Stone is placed here, by
SYLVESTER (DOUGLAS) LORD GLENBERVIE,
1805.

Besides this inscription, Mr. Hayley, being informed of the circumstances of Mr. Mercer's death by Lord Glenbervie, he immediately wrote the following pathetic and appropriate Epitaph:

Around this grave, ye types of merit, spread:
Here MERCER shares the Sabbath of the Dead!
Ye laurels, here, with double lustre bloom,
To deck a Soldier's, and a Poet's tomb!
Gracefully pleasing in each manly part;
His Verses, like his Virtues, win the heart:
Grateful for wedded bliss, (for years his pride!)
He lost it, and, by fond affliction, died.
Here, Sculpture! fix thy emblematic dove,
To grace the Martyr of conubial Love!
Hail! ye just Pair! in blest re-union rise!
Rever'd on earth! rewarded in the skies!
Pheasantry, June 4, 1806.

After this copious account of Mr. Mercer, there can be no difficulty in estimating his character. He was naturally of an amiable disposition, to

* While residing first at Sunny Bank, his chief society consisted of Mr. Moir, (of Scotstown,) a gentleman of good estate, excellent understanding, and classical attainments, and who had been always among the most intimate of Mr. Mercer's friends and companions. This association, at one time, included—Professor Gordon, Dr. Beattie, Principal Macleod; and Sir William Forbes and Mr. Arbuthnot, during their annual visits into the county.

* This part, in *Italics*, was written by Mr. Mercer himself.

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which was superadded the urbanity of manners that ought ever to result from the cultivation of a literary taste. Happy in his matrimonial union, and respectable in his domestic arrangements, he passed, therefore, through life with serenity, and quitted it with satisfaction. He was of that enviable class of men, who are distinguished by the appellation of country-gentlemen; and who, by the circumstances of their situation, are happily exempted from the pressure of degrading necessities, without being ostentatiously elevated above the common sympathies of our nature, because unacquainted with the condition of humanity.

The poetry of Mercer, if it does not strike by the sublimity of its figures and the splendour of its diction, delights by felicity of expression, aptness of allusion, and mellifluous simplicity. He has no forced conceits, no vicious construction of sentences, no false rhymes, and betrays very few instances of inharmonious versification. He also evinces much discrimination in the selection of his subjects, which are generally of an interesting nature, and particularly adapted to his powers.

His opening Ode to "Novelty," of which the concluding stanzas are here transcribed, will exemplify the preceding observations. He is addressing that alluring goddess—

Ah me! beyond thy short-liv'd reign,
And does there nought of love remain?—
Can nought the sluggish heart engage?
Shall every joy with thee decay,
And Heav'n afford no parting ray
To gild the hours of age?

Heav'n still is kind.—When thou art fled,
Comes gentle Habit, in thy stead,
With silent pace;—nor comes in vain:—
For, growing with declining years,
The good man's comforts she endears,
And softens ev'ry pain.

Where she, sweet sober maid, abides,
Contentment at the board presides;
No vagrant wish her vot'ry stings:—
In his own grounds he loves to tread;
Nor envies, on his household bed,
The couch of eastern kings.

No meteors play,— no mists arise;—
Wean'd from thy love, we learn to prize
Firm faith and long-experienc'd truth;
And now thy freaks and follies end,
In EMMA* I regain the friend
And charmer of my youth.

Obsequious now to Love's command,
I seize my EMMA's yielding hand;—
In her I grasp my joy, my pride;
And still deplore the tasteless hour,
When thy unhallow'd charms had pow'r
To tempt me from her side.

It is scarcely necessary to fix the reader's attention on the beautiful allusion thus made by the poet to his wife!

The ensuing extract, from the poem entitled, 'La Maladie du Pays,' cannot fail strongly to interest sensibility, and excite reflection. He has described the situation of one of those unenviable beings, who exchange the salubrity of their native scenes and the loves of their early years, for the enervating climate and destructive treasures of the eastern world. But, in the stillness of recollection and bitterness of regret,

From Asiatic pomp and pride
In that fond hour he turn'd aside,
To recollect his father's cot:—
O! could he gain that peaceful spot,—
Could he but catch the healthful breeze,
Reclin'd secure amid the trees
That near his native village grew,—
Or tread once more the playful green,
He thought the beauties of the scene
Would all his earthly joy renew.

In that fond hour, from Rapine's crew,
With just remorse, he backwards drew:—
The partners of his infant play,
His friends in life's advancing day,
The lovely maids he left behind,
Rose freshly pictur'd in his mind:—
O! could he join the happy train;
With them perhaps he yet might share
The only blessing worth his care,—
To love, and be belov'd again!

But when, at last, with hoarded store,
Safe landed on the British shore,
He posted to the lov'd retreat,
And sought for childhood's blithesome seat,
His father's cot in ruin lay;
The plough had swept the green away;
Rude hands had laid the timber low!
That luckless morn, the welkin lower'd,
And the blast down the valley scour'd
From hills, in summer, clad with snow.

*Mrs. Mercer.

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At once the buds of promise die,
The prospect alters in his eye;—
The faded fair with scorn he sees;
His drooping friends no more can please;
The rising race, too hardy grown,
Nor court his smile, nor fear his frown;
And straight he cries:—"Why tarry here,
"Where misery deforms the plain;
"Where pride and rustic manners reign,
"And savage winter rules the year?"

To thy complaints, however weak,
Vain man! let Truth her dictates speak:
"Though now thy dream of bliss be fled,—
"A dream by sickly fancy bred;
"Cease to revile our homely swains;
"Some latent worth this land contains:
"Respect the simple and sincere,
"And at the climate chide no more;—
"Can he who prowl'd on Asia's shore,
"Live innocent and happy here?"

Of the poem on 'The Elopement' of Colin and Mary, no portion can be detached without injustice to the whole.

One morning young COLIN, the poorest of those
Who fight, and are shot at for sixpence a day,
Plann'd a prudent retreat, ere his landlord arose,
And, without beat of drum, sallied forth on his way.

Thro' the gloom I perceiv'd him come over the lawn,
And, arm in arm with him, a Shepherdess frail.—
Who may this be? thought I;—when a glimpse of the dawn
Betray'd her:—'Twas MARY, the pride of the vale.

Unprepar'd for such friends, at that hour of the day,
I stood mute, like a statue, while past me they flew;
And all too intent on their journey were they,
To wish me good-morrow, or bid me adieu.

They vanish'd;—and after them, fleet as the wind,
Follow'd MUNGO, to peep at the fugitive pair.—
Ye know him, a mortal for mischief design'd;
The scorn of the men, and the scourge of the fair.

Returning at noon, to delight his compeers,
And raise a loud laugh in the village he strove;
But nature prevail'd;—and the story drew tears,
Though told by a foe to compassion and love.

I heard him.—He told how he lurk'd on their way,—
In a style of his own, that was flippant and vain;—
And to you, my sweet damsels! suffice it to say,
That the lovers mov'd on till they quitted the plain.

When, breathless and faint, and with sorrow opprest,—
"Dear COLIN! is this the compassion you show?
"Stop a moment!" she cried;—"on this hill let me rest,
"And take a last look of the valley below."

COLIN stopp'd at her call;—and the fresh springing gale,
As she turn'd, on the cheek of the Shepherdess blew;
The sun just arising illumin'd the vale,
And the lodge of her father lay full in her view!

At the sight, ye may judge what emotions arose;
She swore to return:—at her COLIN she rail'd:
But their way they resum'd;—and I need not disclose
By what arts, and what reasons, the Soldier prevail'd.

Since that hour, that sad hour, in the depths of the grove,
Remote from the village, her fate I deplore;
I shut my fond heart to th' approaches of love,
And in woman I dream of perfection no more.

Cowper is not the only poet who has been willing to ascribe the formation of human society to human sympathies. In an ode, entitled 'To Sympathy,' the muse of Mercer, thus apostrophises——

Nor less the task by thee assign'd,
To touch and harmonize the mind.—
A time there was, the sages say,
When Reason's spark inactive lay;
When man, a wretched recreant born,
Lurk'd in the pathless woods forlorn;

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To grov'ling appetites a slave;—
If such in his primeval hour;
It was thy charm, auspicious Pow'r!
That drew the shudd'ring savage from his cave.

Impell'd by thee, with eager pace,
He hied him to his kindred race;
In awkward guise, he first express'd
The new-born transport of his breast;—
At length the stream of language flow'd,
With smiles his op'ning visage glow'd;
A soft intelligence began;
Th' assembling tribe their station chose,
Love's infant colony arose,
And plenty, joy, and freedom, dwelt with man.

The poetical address to Sir James (Norcliffe) Innes, bart. is so highly creditable to the talents of Mr. Mercer, and bears such honourable testimony to manly friendship, as to entitle it to public admiration.

Though many a tedious year has roll'd away,
Since last we parted on a foreign shore,
My fancy still beholds thee, young and gay,
Warm, gen'rous, and ingenuous, as before.

Yet where, with retrospective eye, we range,
Alas! full many a doleful change we see:—
Say, with thy wonted candour say, what change
Has wonder-working time produc'd in thee?

Do added years a cold reserve bestow,
Thy spirit's sprightly measures to control?
Does added wisdom cloud thy open brow,
Or added wealth contract thy lib'ral soul?

O! would'st thou, as in youth, to latest age,
Thy worth, and best attractive charms, retain;
While solemn mummers fill the busy stage,
Just to thyself, my friend! thyself remain.

For why should Art's fantastic tints be laid
On those fine features they can ne'er improve?
And why should mean disguise presume to shade
The fair defects that best conciliate love?

'Twas not in sly Discretion's narrow school
Thy manners caught the happier art to please;—
A foe to every dull punctilious rule,
Thy law was nature, and thy charm was ease.

Far o'er the bounds by formal fools devis'd,
With a bold negligence thy spirit flew:—
The world thy faults forgave, thy virtues priz'd,
And smil'd indulgent ere thy riches grew.

In early life, charm'd with thy frolic feats,
From watchful eyes and grave advice I stole:—
Happy we met in joy's obscure retreats,
And seal'd our friendship o'er the flowing bowl.

That sacred rite, my friend! we ne'er belied;—
In deeds of amity, for years, we strove;
Sworn brothers, in the field of danger tried *,
And gen'rous rivals in CORINNA's love.

Heedless of all that fortune's smiles could bring,
Our unambitious wishes we possess'd;
How rich! if riches from enjoyment spring;
How wise! if wisdom teach us to be blest.

It would be worse than superfluous to apologise for the introduction, in this place, of the poem denominated

HOME.

The Bandit whom the laws pursue,
The Soldier, and the Gypsey crew,
Arabs, and Tartars, ever doom'd to roam,—
Whate'er their place of shelter be,
A tent, a cave, or hollow tree,
Thither they hie with joy, and call it HOME.

There if a doxy, or a wife,
Receive the wretch escap'd from strife;
If there his tatter'd brood around him cling;—
His features catch a bright'ning smile,
He rests him from his sordid toil,
And in his narrow confines reigns a king.

While thus the poor and wretched find
Th' asylum for a wounded mind,—
Distemper'd men there are, estrang'd from home,
Cold to an angel's kind embrace,
Cheerless amid a blooming race,
And dead to comfort in a princely dome.

* They served together in Germany during the Seven years' war.

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Men in the lap of Fortune nurst,
With all her froward humours curst,
And teas'd by wishes ever on the wing;
Who, wand'ring still through Folly's maze,
In search of bliss consume their days,
Nor taste her genuine draught at Nature's spring.

Yet such the men who lead the gay,
The pride and patterns of the day,
Whose high-priz'd friendship fools and strangers boast:—
Blush, thou! to court their barren fame;
Let HOME, sweet HOME, thy presence claim,
And those enjoy thy smiles, who love thee most.

The following stanza, from 'The Invitation,' cannot be unacceptable to those who have attended to the history of the poet. It presents a kind of picture of his favourite retreat, called Sunny Bank, a pleasant villa, which he built and laid out, and where, after occupying it during the last fourteen years of their lives, both he and his wife died.

Bright with the blush of ev'ning skies,
Where yonder window glows,
A small, but friendly cot there lies,
The seat of calm repose:
A roof that cheers my simple heart
More than the gorgeous domes of art
That with false splendour shine.—
Let not the sons of pride reprove,
Or wonder at my partial love,—
I call the cottage mine.

Who would not wish for such rural strolls, as those enjoyed by our poet?—

Let sullen fools for ever hide;—
At Ev'n I gain the peopled road;
Or, led by friendship, turn aside,
To greet my neighbour in his thatch'd abode.
With him I pace the fields,
Learn what his harvest yields,
And see his children pass in playful drove;
I know the urchins all;—
On me by name they call,
And flatter wrinkled age with many a mark of love.

As thus my daily rounds I go,
Still some kind office breeds delay;—
My mite with pleasure I bestow,
To cheer the wand'ring beggar on his way.
And should the buxom lass,
Of yonder hamlet pass,
Fresh, blooming, and of harmless favours free;
Safe from her roguish smile,
I hand her o'er the stile,
And pray that she may meet with livelier lads than me.

These specimens from Mercer cannot better close, than with the production, entitled, 'Reflections by a Father,'

Tho' sweet the breath of vernal hours,
When garlands hang on ev'ry thorn,
When ev'ry path is strew'd with flow'rs,
And opening rose-buds greet the morn;—
Who knows what blasts may yet arise;
However sweet, however gay,
The blossom may our hopes betray;—
It is th' autumnal fruit we prize.

Alas! the same precarious fate,
Attends on childhood's pleasing show;—
The parent views with hopes elate,
His favourites round the table grow;
Who, lost to worth in riper years,
To duty lost may yet conspire,
To wring thy heart, unhappy sire!
And drench thy furrow'd cheek in tears.

While the poor child of homelier mien,
Who in the corner sits forlorn,
Sobs hourly at parental spleen,
And eats the bitter bread of scorn;
Untainted by the pamper'd crew,
And faithful to affection's call,
Perhaps, in his paternal hall,
Shall trim the lamp of joy anew.

But youth and manhood fairly past,
There still awaits a trying stage:
The latent vice may spring at last,
Baneful and rank in frozen age;
When he, who honour's semblance wore,
Forgetful of his better days,
Stoops from his pride as life decays
And pants for virtuous fame no more.

Perhaps the sordid love of gold
Contaminates the dotard's mind:
Perhaps, to friends and kindred cold,
Unjust, suspicious, and unkind,
He feeds a viper near his heart;
And sneaks unpitied to the grave,
The dupe of some obsequious knave,
Or wheedled by a strumpet's art.

O! may the star, beneath whose pow'r
I rose and ripen'd into man,
And 'scap'd in life's unguarded hour,
When on the verge of guilt I ran,
Kind and propitious as before,
Prolong its heav'n-illumin'd ray
To guide me through the close of day,
And land me on a safer shore!

The following stanzas, however, from those addressed, in this volume,

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to the Rev. John Lundie, minister of Lonmay, in Aberdeenshire, are not to be resisted. Mr. Mercer, speaking of this excellent divine, says

Poor as the chosen children of the just,
Who o'er the world with heaven's glad tidings ran,
Meekly *he* bears his delegated trust,
The minister of God, the friend of man!

. . . . . .
. . . . . .

Of has th' enlighten'd saint essay'd in vain
To win my steps from error's dreary way;
Still, still I scoff'd at Reason's formal strain,
And turn'd me from her cold, penurious ray.

But now, for suff'ring virtue taught to sigh,
I start indignant from the sceptic's dream;
And, as I cast an anxious look on high,
The morning-star of hope begins to beam.

The day-light springs;—no more my doubts remain;
For hark! some cherub whispers through the grove;—
"When this short span is o'er, the just shall reign,
"And kindred spirits meet in lands of love."

On the genius of Mercer, it does not appear requisite to offer any additional remarks. The observations already made on this subject, are best elucidated by the quotations which accompany them from his publication. He must be confessed to stand high among the MINOR BARDS,—a class of writers on whom too little attention has been bestowed; whose productions, therefore, are seldom justly appreciated; but who would frequently be found worthy of being associated, in a selected form, with the more 'Eminent English Poets.' What, indeed, except the right derived from prescription, can entitle such poets as Pomfret and Cunningham and Shenstone to an established rank among the most distinguished votaries of the Muse, while a Russell, a Mercer, and, perhaps, even a Montgomery, will be excluded from "the fair muster-roll" of British Poetry?

November, 1806. LEO.

ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WRITINGS OF THE ANCIENTS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *Nov.* 12, 1806.

THE disadvantages which have arisen from the destruction of the writings of the Ancients, will plead a sufficient justification for entering on a short view of the irreparable losses which learning has thereby sustained.

Many events have contributed to deprive us of a great part of the literary treasures of antiquity. A very fatal blow was given to literature by the destruction of the Phœnician temples, and of the Egyptian colleges, when those kingdoms and the countries adjacent were conquered by the Persians, about three hundred and fifty years before Christ. OCHUS, the Persian general, ravaged those countries without mercy, and forty thousand Sidonians burnt themselves, with their families and riches, in their own houses. The conqueror then drove NECTANEBUS out of Egypt, and committed the like ravages in that country; afterwards he marched into Judea, where he took Jericho, and sent a great number of Jews into captivity: the Persians had a great dislike to the religion of the Phœnicians and the Egyptians; this was one reason for destroying their books, of which Eusebius (*De preparat. Evang.*) says, they had a great number.

Notwithstanding these losses, PTOLEMY-PHILADELPHUS, king of Egypt, who reigned about two hundred years before the Christian Æra, collected the greatest library of all antiquity, which he deposited in his palace at Alexandria, where it was burnt by Cæsar's troops.

Another great loss was occasioned by the destruction of the Pythagorean schools in Italy; when the Platonic, or New Philosophy, prevailed over the former. PYTHAGORAS went into Egypt before the Persian conquests, where he resided twenty-two years; he was initiated into the sacerdotal order, and from his spirit of inquiry, he hath been justly said to have acquired a great deal of Egyptian learning, which he afterwards introduced into Italy. POLYBIUS (*lib.* 2. p. 175.) and JAMBLICHUS, (*in vita Pythag.*)

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mention many circumstances, relative to those facts, quoted from authors now lost; as doth PORPHYRY, in his life of Pythagoras.

Learning, Philosophy, and Arts, suffered much by the loss of liberty in Greece; whence they were transplanted into Italy, under the patronage of some of the great men of Rome, who by their countenance and protection not only introduced them into their own country, but even contributed to the revival of them in Greece. The love of learning and of arts, among the Romans, was too soon neglected, through the tyranny of the emperors, and the general corruption of manners; for in the reign of Diocletian, towards the end of the third century, the arts had greatly declined, and, in the course of the fourth, philosophy degenerated into superstition.

Learning and the arts also received a most fatal blow by the destruction of the heathen temples, in the reign of CONSTANTINE. The devastations then committed are depicted in the strongest and most lively colours by GIBBON, in the twenty-eighth chapter of his history of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. Vol. III. p. 77. et seq.

Many valuable libraries perished by the barbarians of the North, who invaded Italy in the fourth and fifth centuries. By these rude hands perished the library of Perseus, king of Macedon, which PAULUS EMILIUS brought to Rome with its captive owner; as did also the noble library established for the use of the public by ASINIUS POLLIO, which was collected from the spoils of all the enemies he had subdued, and was greatly enriched by him at a vast expense.—The libraries of CICERO and LUCULLUS met with the same fate, and those of JULIUS CÆSAR, of AUGUSTUS, VESPASIAN, and TRAJAN, also perished, together with the magnificent library of the younger GORDIAN, founded by his preceptor SIMONICUS, which is said by some to have contained 60,000 volumes, and by others 80,000. The repository for this vast collection is reported to have been paved with marble, and ornamented with gold; the walls were covered with glass and ivory, the armories and desks were made of ebony and cedar.

The loss of PTOLEMY'S library at Alexandria had been, in some measure, repaired by the remains of that of EUMENES, king of Pergamus, which MARC ANTHONY presented to CLEOPATRA, and by other collections; so that a vast library remained at Alexandria, till it was taken by storm, and plundered by the Saracens in the seventh century, (A. D. 642.) Though the Saracens were at that time a barbarous people, yet AMRUS, (or AMRU EBN AL AS), the commander of the troops who took this city, was a man of good capacity, and greatly delighted in hearing philosophical points discussed by learned men. JOHN the grammarian, called PHILOPONUS, from his love of labour, lived in Alexandria at this time; he soon became acquainted with AMRUS, and having acquired some degree of his esteem, requested that the philosophical books preserved in the royal library might be restored. AMRUS wrote to OMAR, the caliph, to know if his request might be complied with; who returned for answer, that "if the books he mentioned agreed in all points with the book of GOD, (the Alcoran) this last would be perfect without them, and consequently they would be superfluous; but if they contained any thing repugnant to the doctrines and tenets of that book, they ought to be looked upon as pernicious, and of course should be destroyed." As soon as the Caliph's letter was received, AMRUS, in obedience to the command of his sovereign, dispersed the books all over the city, to heat the baths, of which there were 4000; but the number of books was so immense, that they were not entirely consumed in less than six months.—Thus perished, by fanatical madness, the inestimable Alexandrian library, which is said to have contained at that time, upwards of 500,000 volumes; and from this period, barbarity and ignorance prevailed for several centuries. In Italy, and all over the west of Europe, learning was in a manner extinguished, except some small remains which were preserved in Constantinople.

In this city the emperor CONSTANS

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TINE had deposited a considerable library, which was soon after enriched by his successor JULIAN, who placed the following inscription at the entrance:

Alii quidem equos amant, alii aves, alii feras; mihi vero a puerulo, mirum acquiendi et possidendi libros, insedit desiderium.

THEODOSIUS the younger was very assiduous in augmenting this library, by whom, in the latter end of the fourth century, it was enlarged to one hundred thousand volumes; above one half of which were burnt in the fifth century, by the emperor LEO the first, so famous for his hatred to images.

The inhabitants of Constantinople had not lost their taste for literature in the beginning of the thirteenth century, when that city was sacked by the crusaders in the year 1205: the depredations then committed are related in Mr. Harris's posthumous works, (Vol. ii. p. 201,) from Nicetas the Choniate, who was present at the sacking of this place. His account of the statues, bustos, bronzes, manuscripts, paintings, and other exquisite remains of antiquity, which then perished, cannot be read by any lover of arts and learning without emotion.

The ravages committed by the Turks, who plundered Constantinople, in the year 1453, are related by PHILELPHUS, who was a man of learning, and was tutor to ÆNEAS SYLVIUS, (afterwards pope, under the name of PIUS the second), and was an eye-witness to what passed at that time. This author says, that the persons of quality, especially the women, still preserved the Greek language uncorrupted. He observes, that though the city had been taken before, it never suffered so much as at that time; and adds, that till that period, the remembrance of ancient wisdom remained at Constantinople, and that no one among the Latins was deemed sufficiently learned, who had not studied for some time at that place. He likewise expresses his fear that all the writings of the ancients would be destroyed.

Still however there are the remains of three libraries at Constantinople: the first is called that of Constantine the Great; the second is for all ranks of people without distinction; the third is in the palace, and is called the Ottoman Library, but a fire happened in 1665, which consumed a great part of the palace, and almost the whole library, when, as is supposed, LIVY, and a great many valuable works of the ancients perished. Father POSSEVIUS hath given an account of the libraries at Constantinople and in other parts of the Turkish dominions, in his excellent work, entitled Apparatus Sacer.

Many other losses of the writings of the ancients have been attributed to the zeal of the Christians, who, at different periods, made great havoc amongst the heathen authors. Not a single copy of the famous work of CELSUS is now to be found, and what we know of that work is from Origen his opponent. The venerable fathers, who employed themselves in erasing the best works of the most eminent Greek or Latin authors, in order to transcribe the lives of saints, or legendary tales, upon the obliterated vellum, possibly mistook these lamentable depredations for works of piety. The ancient fragment of the 91st book of LIVY, discovered by Mr. Bruns, in the Vatican, in 1772, was much defaced by the pious labours of some well-intentioned divine.

The monks made war on books, as the Goths had done before them.—Great numbers of manuscripts have also been destroyed in this kingdom by its invaders, the Pagan Danes and the Normans, by the civil commotions raised by the barons, by the bloody contests between the houses of YORK and LANCASTER, and especially by the general plunder and devastation of monasteries and religious houses in the reign of HENRY the eighth; by the ravages committed in the civil war in the time of king CHARLES the first, and by the fire that happened in the Cottonian library, October 23, 1731.

In a subsequent letter I propose to give some account of those manuscripts which are known to have been lost or destroyed during the early ages.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
A. S[illegible].

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EMORABILIA; OR FUGITIVE ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS.
Not, as it is presumed, hitherto published.)

THE Right Honourable Charles ames Fox, from his earliest infancy, isplayed traits of character affording) the world every expectation of some eculiar and extraordinary class of ility. When a mere child, his foiles and his faults materially varied om those of other persons of the me age, and constantly evinced, at ast, a singularity in the turn of his ind. Once, during his infantine ears, as they might be properly call-d, his father, by way of amusing him, hewed him a valuable watch, the ack of which was crystal, so that the nterior wheels were visible; young harles was amused, but much puzled at being prevented by the intering substance from touching the vorks themselves. On having exressed a strong desire of examining hem minutely, his father, to gratify im, immediately opened the case; his however would not satisfy the infant, who would be pleased exactly in his own way, and in no other: The mode the young gentleman himself proposed was, that he might be permitted to throw the watch down upon the hearth, for he was perfectly aware, young as he was, what effect would be produced on the fragile substance of which the case was principally formed. The father remonstrated, but the infant was inexorable, he scorned to be pacified, unless in his own way; so for the sake of peace the fond father permitted him to follow his inclinations. The watch was instantaneously demolished, and little Charles expressed the highest satisfaction at having carried his point.

During his travels on the Continent, which, I believe, immediately succeeded his leaving school, the numerous and enormous drafts for money made on his father, caused at first complaints; complaint was presently succeeded by strong terms of reproof, and these were immediately afterwards closed by a positive refusal of honouring any more of his drafts.—His Lordship, however, speedily relented, and contented himself with writing his son a letter couched in strong, though perhaps not too severe terms, on his conduct; this epistle he concluded with mildly desiring his son to enquire among all his different acquaintance as to their establishment and expenditure, and fairly to answer him (his father) whether any of them were half so extravagant as himself. Charles, by the very return of the post, wrote Lord Holland for answer, that he had very carefully made the enquiry he desired, and must candidly confess he could not find any one of them who was.

Not long after he entered the house of commons, he was pressed in a serious conversation with his father, to inform the latter what species of character his Lordship held in the world? Charles evaded the question with much dexterity some time, till at length, being very closely pressed, he, with much apparent reluctance, told his Lordship, that he was called one of the greatest ——— in the kingdom: and where, sir, turning round to his son, with much asperity and apparent anger, and where, sir, is your sword, that it does not punish such calumny as it deserves? Believe me, sir, replied Charles, mildly, no single person should dare make such an attack unpunished, but you cannot, sir, in reason, expect me to challenge and fight the whole world.

EDWARD, LORD THURLOW.

The eccentricities of this nobleman are well known. He was endued with a fearless mind, an intrepidity of character that would have reflected honour on any of the greatest heroes of antiquity, added to a firmness which, had it been his lot to have fallen into a profession which required courage, would, in all probability, if Providence had spared his life, have raised him to the highest honors, either as a general, or a naval commander. Even when a youth, the hoary and before unparalleled veterans of the bar shrunk at his approach.—The firmness of his voice, the resolution he constantly displayed, and the sound, solid judgment that directed that resolution, have repeatedly caused the first law officers of the crown to tremble in his presence. When merely a novice at the bar, it was his fortune to be opposed to the celebrated Hume Campbell; a man to whom the whole corps of barristers at that

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time paid the most obsequious obeisance. Campbell, finding himself opposed only by Thurlow, whom he considered a mere younker, and whose very name, as it afterwards appeared, he was ignorant of, turned round and conversed with some of the jury in the most indecent and disrespectful manner, while Thurlow was speaking on the behalf of the defendant. Thurlow immediately stopped, and addressing himself to Campbell in a firm tone, said, 'Mr. Campbell, that is not practice, and I will not suffer you to talk to any of the jury in a cause where I am concerned.' Campbell immediately turned round, extremely enraged at the attack, and the firm resolute tone in which it was made. "I will be upon my oath," said he.—Thurlow interrupted him by ordering the proper officers of the court, with no more civility than he would have employed to a witness of the most ordinary rank, to give him the book. "I have not the least objection to examine" added Thurlow, "Mr. Campbell as an evidence, but I will not suffer him to tamper with the jury." Campbell, extremely irritated, asked one of the barristers who sat behind him, "Who that man was, who dared to take such a liberty with him." Thurlow, without allowing the person questioned to make any reply, immediately answered in the most firm and dignified manner, "My name is Edward Thurlow."—The tone in which this was given convinced Campbell his antagonist was not of a complexion to be trifled with, and making a virtue of necessity, and in order to put an end to a controversy which promised nothing but disgrace and discomfiture to himself, stretched forth his hand with the utmost eagerness, and in all the apparent warmth of sincere friendship, cried, "I honor, sir, the very name, and I wish every gentleman of the bar possessed the same fortitude and dignity with yourself."

The late Earl of Mansfield was, it is well known, extremely apt to form his own judgment on a case, and charge the jury at Nisi Prius to decide any argument at bar according to his own opinion, and without paying any attention to the opinion and speeches of the counsel, except some chosen favourite or person whom he feared happened to be concerned on one side or the other. The late Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley, on some pique quitted the court of King's Bench, and went into Chancery; he returned, however, to his original station after a short absence, and Thurlow, on the first day of his return, went up to him, and shaking him by the hand, said aloud under the very nose of the chief justice, "Sir Fletcher, I rejoice to see you once more in this court, for now we shall be at least sure of having one side of the question always heard."

SHAKSPEARE AND OVID.
For the Universal Magazine.

Mr. Editor,

THE witches' answer in Shakspeare's Macbeth to the invocation of the latter appears to me fraught with a strong resemblance to a passage in Ovid. Met. lib. VII. l. 275.—Our dramatist has it as follows:—

Macb. How now, ye secret, black, and midnight, hags!
What is't ye do?
Witch. A deed without a name.

The words in *Ovid*, to which I allude, are applied to a precisely similar subject, the incantations of Medea; whose operations are, in the course of the description, designated by this time.

His, et mille aliis postquam *sine nomine*, rebus.

Whether or not this circumstance has been hitherto remarked, I am ignorant, but having as yet considered Shakspeare's idea as original, I am induced to transmit you this insignificant remark, as a candidate for admission into your Miscellany.

DUIDIUS.

Tower-Hill, Nov. 9, 1806.

ON THE OPPRESSION OF EMPLOYERS.

Thou who art a master, be just to thy servant, if thou expectest fidelity; be reasonable in thy commands, if thou expectest obedience.

ECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.

THE continual causes of dissatisfaction among workmen, and the

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overbearing principle of employers, which has long prevailed, must evidently tend to retard the progress of commerce. Every man must be an absolute slave who is compelled to submit to those returns for his labour, which only a master's conscience shall dictate; and, it would be equally mischievous were an employer compelled to acquiesce in the unjust claims of those he must employ. But, in the name of justice! why should the weakest part of the community be the worst defended; or the most useful of men the least rewarded? The industrious poor have a right, not only to exist, but also to possess the means of enjoying that existence. Among other objections to give additional reward to labour, is that of the propensity of journeymen to drunkenness. But without attempting to prove, that which I think must be obvious, *i. e.* that, in an equal number of employers, this same destructive passion will be found, as among those they employ; I should be glad to know, if a master ever thought himself entitled to less profit, because he had acquired the habit of drunkenness.

No man should eat the bread of idleness, who is capable of employing his time usefully; nor should any one be allowed to consume the provision of half a dozen. Many of our officers of state often do their business by proxy; and the enormous salaries which they receive, many attempt to excuse by observing, that such money is soon again brought forth into circulation; and surely an advance in the wages of the labouring poor might fairly be allowed the same plea. The rich *may* circulate their money, but the poor *must* do so.

I am no more an advocate for the illegal, or unfair combination of journeymen, than I am for the oppressive confederacy of employers, they equally merit reprehension.

Perhaps the only fair or satisfactory mode of settling disputes of this nature, might be found in a fairly chosen committee, composed of equal numbers of journeymen and employers. At present, the avarice or will of the master is more often his rate of reward, than the fair proportion of his own profits. We do not commonly hear employers ask—"What does such a man expect per week for his labour?" But the questions we hear among workmen, are—"What does such a master give for that kind of work? How much money does he give per week? Or, What salary per quarter?" And, surely, this is far from being the language of a dictator; though it is true, that, in some cases, he has the privilege to say, "I will not work for a price so low, or inadequate:" and among many bad offers, he may chuse the best, or starve.

But, notwithstanding what is said of some trades having, of late years, received considerable advance in wages; it is likewise as well known, that there are many who now receive at least one third less for their labour, than what was received when provision was half its present price. And I know no reason why any unfair restraint should be laid on the value of labour, when the price of the necessaries of life is often so far advanced as to render them unattainable to the poor.

It is certain that the middling classes of society, as well as the lower, have likewise their oppressions and difficulties to encounter; and all due allowance must be made for the risks and losses of master tradesmen. But shall the poor man's sick bed be left solitary and comfortless, or shall he, from whom they have drawn their wealth and subsistance, finish a life of wretchedness and labour, with the miserable reward of a parish workhouse?

But it is more to be lamented, that there are many employers who do not scruple to add insolence to injustice, and to render the mind of a servant still more oppressed than his body. And many instances of both cases might be here enumerated, did the limits of this paper permit.

Indeed, to bear patiently with the behaviour of some masters, a workman had need be either such a philosopher as fears no condition of ill fortune, or such a fool as knows not the common distinctions between right and wrong!

JOHN MORRIS FLINDALL.

Nov. 6, 1806.

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ON SALT, AS A MANURE FOR LAND, CHEMICAL HUSBANDRY, &c.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IF it excited my surprise, to read last year, in the communications to the Board of Agriculture, the doubts of the learned, as to the fertilising properties of salt, a fact so long and so well established, I certainly did not wonder less to see, in one of the Magazines of last month, a pompous paragraph, announcing, on high authority, as if a new discovery, that sea-salt is very powerful manure, and that very considerable benefit has been found from the application of sea-water to vegetables. This is strangely playing upon a presumed ignorance, or credulity, in the body of agricultural readers. First, one set of grand discoverers tell us they have found out the secret, that salt is no manure; then come forward another set, who assure us, they also have found out that salt really is a manure. Certainly the world is always obliged to those men who expend their time in experimental and useful researches, but justice and candour require that they also state, whether any thing, or how much, has been previously done by others, in the same line; and that they do not assume the high tone of discovery, without a legitimate right thereto; nor, indeed, take up our time, too precious to be so misemployed, in repetitions which contain no other novelty than the groundless pretensions of their authors. As follows, is the opinion of Mr. Lawrence on this subject, which appears to me decisive, although it has no pretension to novelty.

"Nor can I concur in our modern, or, rather, lately revived chemico-agricultural doctrines of the inefficacy, or, rather, inutility of salts, as vegetable food. I perceive that facts stand too much in the way of such opinions, *which* yet, perhaps, may be an useful systematically carbonic acid gas. The predominance of salts in salt marshes, generally of such exuberant fertility; in urine, a known fertiliser; and as we find by the analysis *per linguam*, in all vegetable ashes; beside the results of hundreds of experiments of salined water and salt itself, seem to prove, not simply the use, but the importance of salt, as an ingredient in the vegetable aliment. I believe I have elsewhere quoted an experiment, in which I both improved the growth of certain plants, and totally destroyed them, by the use of salt, as you may poison a man with rump-steaks, by increasing the dose. But this prejudice against salt, in the vegetable philosophy, is no novelty. Hales, Cornette, Thouvenet, and others, supposed that in most cases, salts do not pass into the vessels of plants, and that saline solutions are frequently destructive to vegetable life, yet strong and unmixed urine (a practice which cannot be generally recommended) has been often thrown upon land, with the most beneficial effects; and I know that in a country distil-house, where many hundred hogs are kept, the urine has been constantly sold to the neighbouring farmers, who pour it upon their turnip and pasture land, both in a pure and diluted state."

Modern Land Steward, p. 484.

If you will favour me, Mr. Editor, with a little farther space, I will present your agricultural readers with another quotation from this author, on a relative branch of the same subject. He is well known to be sceptical as to the pretended benefits which have been derived to agriculture, from modern chemistry, French or English, and to have totally denied the originality of a number of new discoveries, both agricultural and veterinary. Having observed in a previous page—

"A due attention to the writers of a former period, will ultimately convince us, that the present is not the age of discovery, but of improvement, polish, and refinement. Yet rejecting with scorn, these last, although both honourable and useful attributes, and to which we are really intitled, nothing will satisfy our vanity but the fame of originality, and to this our pretensions are not always stated in the fairest way. It is probable, that the chief additions made by modern philosophers, have been confined to arrangement, classifica-

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tion, and nomenclature, most useful and necessary appendages to science, beyond all questions, &c."

And ridiculing strongly, the epidemy of the græco-mania, or rage for hard words, so prevalent at the present time, he thus speaks of the subject of chemistry, as applied to agriculture.

"To hazard yet a few words more, on the subject of chemistry, as applied to the science and practice of agriculture, I have, in page 215, assigned a professional reason why the chemical analysis of soils cannot be depended upon. The same defect, originating in a similar cause, subsists in the analysis by distillation, a process, like many others, honoured with the title of scientific, of mere curious pastime, the results of which are generally of no consequence at all, or utterly deceptive; for the same, or similar products, have been obtained from vegetables of a totally different constitution and quality; and Homberg, long ago, obtained by distillation, precisely similar constituent principles from hemlock and from cabbage. Would this theory of a *science connected with agriculture*, warrant us to feed our oxen and sheep with hemlock? The laborious Geoffrey lived long enough, and was candid enough (an example of candour worthy of imitation) to regret his time misspent in such fruitless researches. It ought yet to be allowed, that such extravagances and strayings, in the unexplored confines of scicence, are natural, therefore unavoidable, and may lead ultimately to the direct and short road. But in every science, generalization, in order to its practical utility, must be moderated and rectified by particular experience. Thus, analysis discovers gluten and starch in both wheat and potatoes, but thence to determine, that the quality of those principles is equivalent in both, might lead, or perhaps, has led, to considerable errors. For example, although both wheat starch and potatoe starch, will make a powder for the hair, it is practically known, that the hair-powder of the latter, although beautiful, is something worse than useless. Whenever the chemist is able to present the farmer with a short, intelligible, practical lesson, its utility may be at once manifest; as, for instance, to essay, by emersion in one of the mineral acids, or pure vinegar, the degree of genuine goodness which subsists in his marle or limestone." Page 481, U. S.

Should this meet your approbation, I will, at some future opportunity, send you a farther extract from the same work, on the chemical nomenclature, and the food of plants; the author's sentiments on these subjects appear to me strongly to merit the attention of the public. I am, Sir,

An old subscriber to the Universal Magazine, and

A SUFFOLK FARMER.

Bury St. Edmund's, Nov. 13.

ECCENTRIC BIOGRAPHY.

(Continued from page 216.)

"I AM a great stickler (observes Mr. Prince, page 38) for reading a book regularly through." For once, Sir, Mr. Prince shall be gratified. Stickler as he is, on this subject,—probably he means a hint to the reader of his volume,—he shall, for once, be gratified: I will read his book regularly through; and, as I proceed in this formidable undertaking, report progress to your readers.

His father (I promised you to dilate on this portion of Mr. Prince's narrative of himself,) his father, then, was—for so says the son—"an eccentric character; and, therefore," he adds, "it will be in vain to attempt to develope his reasons for doing this, that, or the other." Well, Sir, this eccentric character "was, like me," continues Mr. P. "a whimsical boy;" and, coming to London—*Oh! thou resort and mart of all the earth**!—"he engaged himself as servant to a merchant; a black diamond merchant, or, to speak more intelligibly, he hired himself, for twelve shillings a week, to carry out coals. "It is here unnecessary to state," adds his son, "that *twelve* shillings a week then were equal to *twenty-one* shillings now! In this situation he became acquainted with my mother, whose name was Dorothy, and who was a *sprightly* young

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* Cowper's "Task."

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woman, fresh-coloured, rather jolly, and fond of joking. My father was a quaker, and in general appeared rather reserved: no two people could seem less designed for each other; but (as an old sweetheart of mine used to say) what is to be—shall be!" Mr. Prince, defunct, was a quaker before marriage: what he afterwards turned out to be—why, as to that, Sir, you shall see (or hear) what you shall see!! His wife, however, even now, "was fond of plaguing the men; and, *encouraged by her familiar deportment*, he declared love." .....And "it was settled, *between* them, *previous* to their *marriage*, that, in case they had issue, the girls should be christened, or, as the Quakers call it, sprinkled, and that the boys should be merely named, after the manner of the Friends."

Our author seems seriously out of humour with the conduct of his father.—"My father," says he, "was always a scheming man, and, unfortunately, not successful in his schemes. He was not fond of sticking close to his business (that of a cloaths' scowerer, in which he had been instructed by his wife,) nor, indeed, to any business; he liked gossipping better than any thing, and would go from house to house to indulge in this propensity, leaving my mother to manage the business as she could. Indeed, *when he was at home*, he did not like to see or speak to the customers; and when he was compelled to do either, he would shake them off as soon as possible, by referring them to his wife. He took the same method, as may be supposed, with respect to his creditors; but they were not quite so easily got rid of."

Mr. Prince, the elder, was buried on the 14th day of October, 1773, the whole expense of his funeral amounting to 2l. 13s. About a year previous to his decease, he met with an incident which totally disabled him from attending to his business. He had kindled the copper fire in his dye-house, and sat himself down, on a low stool to watch it, where he slept a considerable time, with his face between his knees. The contents of the copper being now in a state of fermentation, a large button which was on the waistband of his breeches, ran into his navel and occasioned a fistula, which terminated in a rapid decline. His wife was left by him in very distressful circumstances.

The destitute circumstances in which Mrs. Prince found herself on the decease of Mr. Prince the elder, were truly pitiable. She was left, it seems, considerably in debt; and she had no assets. The broker, therefore, who was employed by her husband's creditors, "not satisfied with stripping her, and three children, of every thing he could see, took also the pains to look up the chimney, where he discovered a tea-kettle and a trevit, which he dragged from their sable abode, and inserted them in the inventory, to the no small chagrin and disappointment of the unfortunate widow."

He who knows what it is to endeavour to live, and how difficult it frequently is to exist at all, will be at least amused with the stratagems by which Mrs. Prince now contrived to support her family. "She soon afterwards," continues her son, "removed to an obscure lodging which I recollect, and that the paltry goods with which it was furnished, were her own; she kept as many of her old customers as she could, giving the jobs out to journeymen or to shop-keepers who allowed her a profit; by the recommendation of one and another she also got a few new customers; this, with an invitation now and then from her acquaintances (for she was respected by all who knew her) furnished a *precarious* subsistence for herself and me; so precarious however was it, that we have often been days together without tasting any thing besides tea, and bread and butter, and she was sometimes so distrest to provide a meal as to be obliged to pawn her wearing apparel; at other times when she had pawned all she could spare, she was obliged to take me in her hand and call on her acquaintances, till she was lucky enough to meet with one who would ask her to stop; she was a very clean woman, and always contrived to keep enough cloaths to put on to go any where, so that her

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riends need not be ashamed to ask er in, and I can assure the reader here was policy in this, for a great art of our subsistence depended on he success of these perambulations; e seldom knew what it was to have good dinner, except when we went ut, and I was always glad enough to e her upon the move; one place in articular I used to like to go to; is was to the house of a worthy night, where she was acquainted ith the cook; the footman also was ery kind to us, there we always sat own to a sumptuous dinner in the itchen—stopped to tea and supper, nd generally brought some victuals ome with us, also a quart bottle of ible beer, and a candle or two."

If the reader has not forgotten what Irs. Prince was when she passed for maid, he will not be surprised, owever entertained, with the follow- g anecdote of her as a widow.—"She frequently had her *virtue* as- iled! One man in particular," says Ir. Prince the younger, "a respect- ble tradesman, who is now living, sed frequently to call on her and reat us with ham and beef, or oysters nd liquors, but I have heard her say was in order to induce her to com- ly with certain *carnal proposals*, and hat he even went so far as to propose o set her up in business, if she would ccede to his wishes, but as soon s she found what his aim was, she efused partaking any longer of his am and beef, oysters or liquors, al- hough she stood sorely in need of the st mentioned commodities: such owever is the censoriousness of the orld, that as far as it relates to their ood opinion, she might as well have een guilty as innocent, for to my reat surprise I heard the other day, rom this man's journeyman, that it ras understood throughout the trade that is, this gentleman's and my mo- her's trade, which were the same) hat his master and my mother really ad connexions, even before my fa- her's death, and that I was the fruit f their illegitimate embraces; I told im I was much obliged to him for is information, as I never before new that I was a bastard, or that I ad a father living, which I could not ut be pleased with, especially to find e was a man of property; that I in- tended to lose no time in claiming re- lationship to him, and in requesting him to do something for me now, and to remember me in his will."

Mrs. Prince, the reader should be told, "was a very personable wo- man; rather above the middle size, jolly, fresh coloured, had black eyes, handsome eye-brows, and her features were very regular, she was comparatively a young woman when my father died."—"My mother," resumes our author, "always possessed that *decent pride* which enabled her to hold up her head—she *never* associated with those who were lower than herself, and *very seldom* with such as were *merely* her equals; but courted the company of people in a superior rank of life. She was a woman of *plain good sense*, and though she did not possess the talents, or the *volubility* of her sister Ann, she could converse tolerably well on most of the concerns of life, she however was far from be- ing what is called *a literary character*, —she read little, and seldom detailed any of the information she obtained by that means, but was a great ad- mirer of literature in other people; being a bad scholar, she very seldom attempted to write a letter except to her daughters; she was of a sprightly temper, and, as has been observed, very fond of joking; she also told a good story, and occasionally sung a song. She was naturally, or super- naturally, I shall not say which, in- clined to religion, and seemed to love it from her heart; but her constituti- onal gaiety prevailed over her most serious resolutions: I have known her break off when she was in the middle of a song, and exclaim,—"What a wretch am I! to sing songs when my own child sets me an ex- ample so much to the contrary," al- luding to my eldest sister, who was remarkably religious, and who never sang any thing but *psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs:* my mother some- times went to church, and sometimes to chapel, but seemed to prefer the latter: she was strictly sober and moral in her deportment: she seldom used a bad word, and when she did, always rubbed off as she went, imme- diately asking pardon for the same: she had trouble from every quarter: She was persecuted by her neigh-

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bours, because she would not drink gin with them, and run to the same excess of riot as they did; reports were often raised to her prejudice in the neighbourhood,—once in particular, I remember hearing her say that one of her neighbours happening to come in early in the morning *without his hat*, he was seen going out again, and a report was instantly raised, that he must have slept with my mother all night, because, forsooth, he was seen coming out of her apartment, which was a front room on the ground floor, early in the morning, *without his hat*. Not being able to pay a large rent, she was obliged to reside either in a low neighbourhood, or in old houses which were let out in tenements, and for the most part to low people, the consequence was, that she often got grossly abused; she could not oppose them with such weapons as they used, by returning abuse for abuse, but she adopted an admirable substitute; after keeping in her apartment till her patience was exhausted by the torrent of abuse, which was poured upon her through the key-hole, she used to take a broom in her hand and open the door, which made the *noisy assailants* give way, expecting, no doubt, that she was going to knock them down with the broom; but her intentions were very different, she merely set the broom up and told them to talk to that, which hurt their pride so much, for even the vulgar have pride, that they soon left off talking; thereby giving her to understand, *that they were above talking to a broom:* my mother's chief characteristic was *an independent mind*. She "preferred poverty with liberty, to gilded chains and sordid affluence,"—she had been her own mistress for a number of years, and she could not bear the idea of bartering her liberty for a small pecuniary remuneration.

"From the time of her first marriage to the commencement of her second, which I shall hereafter notice, my mother's life was one continued struggle for a subsistence; she was often harrassed for money, and when she could not pay, she sometimes got a friend to write to her creditors to pacify them."

Mr. Prince, it is merely justice to state, seems to have entertained considerable affection for his mother.—Even her faults were in his estimation faultless.—"It is a wise child," says the proverb, "that knows its own father."—For Mr. Prince, however, it is sufficient that he knows who was his mother.

Fortunately for this exemplary matron, she now met with a second husband. By various means—damask-wartering, herb-selling, and quackery—this man had accumulated as much money as procured him 50l. in the 3 per cents; besides bringing up several children, who, like those of his new spousey, were all disposed of previous to this marriage. "If all persons," observes our author, "were to act as prudent in this respect, as my mother and father-in-law did, and contrive to provide for their children before they married again, there would not be so much misery caused by second marriages as there is."

As to the courtship preceding this match, which seems to have been conducted agreeably to the well-known distich of Hudibras, it was short and successful. The parties were united in the old way, by publication of the banns of matrimony, on a Sunday's morning, at Shoreditch church; and *the bridegroom "liked his bride so much the first night,* that he gave her the next morning two or three guineas," telling her at the same time, she should have the interest of what was in the bank, for her own use and behoof. He was faithful to these stipulations, till he became jealous of the attention paid by her to the children of her former husband, which he viewed as interfering with his own happiness. His wife, therefore, who, like many of her sex, had "sacrificed her liberty and peace of mind for a comfortable home," became miserable. She did not, indeed, long survive her disappointment.

"I was born," says Mr. Prince, "on the 21st of May, in the year 1770, in the parish of Saint Mary, White Chapel, in the suburbs of London and county of Middlesex, in a house which adjoined the parsonage house, and next door but one to the church. Although I have turned out *a most extraordinary man*, there was nothing extraordinary either preced-

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ing, attending, or immediately following my birth: I was begotten in the usual way, or at least I never heard any thing to the contrary; my mother went just nine months with me, she was subject to the usual qualms while breeding, and the sensations of *longing*, &c during the time she was pregnant: there were present a midwife, nurse, and a few gossips to witness my *entree*, as is generally the case on those occasions: I came into the world head foremost, and crying. I was born without teeth, my mother drank caudle, and in fact every thing was conducted as if an ordinary person had then made his appearance."

Instead, however, of sucking the breast of his mother, he sucked from a gin-bottle during his infancy; a circumstance to which he imputes the shortness of his bodily stature, by stinting his growth. He was, it appears, put from home to a nurse, who being accustomed to drinking, took him frequently to the public-house, where she remained for several hours learning the *child* Prince to drink gin as fast as herself*. The *man* Prince notwithstanding, declares that he feels no disposition towards inebriety! Solomon, be it remembered, says nothing about nourishing a child with the beverage which it ought afterwards to drink, but insists only on training it up in the way in which it should walk.

* "I have already mentioned," observes Mr. P. "a certain agreement that was made between my father and mother, previous to their marriage, relative to the baptism of their children, *in case their united endeavours to produce them should be crowned with success*; soon after I was born, my father convened a few persons of his religious persuasion, in order to be present at the *naming* of his *son and heir*. When they were all assembled, he took me up in his arms and named me JOHN; the reader will, perhaps, wish to know why he did not name me GEORGE, which was his own name, therefore I will inform him that a former son of his had been so *named*, and afterwards *died* in his infancy, which made him, I suppose, afraid to give me the same name, lest I should experience a similar fate. All this was done in strict conformity to the said agreement, yet my mother could not help being in the dumps all the time it was going forward; she *would* have it, *it was no baptism*, because there was no *priest* and no *water*; she was right as to the latter, but not the former, for the word baptize, (BAPTIZO) properly signifies TO IMMERSE, but she was not so correct in the inference she drew from the aforesaid premises, namely, that *in case I died* before I had had a little water sprinkled on my face, by a clergyman of the church of England, *to hell I must go*. She therefore determined (and I cannot blame her, if she *really* believed my salvation was at stake) to take me to church the first time my father was absent, and have me *properly christened*. It was several months before a convenient opportunity presented itself; when it did, she ran with me to our parish church, and requested Mr. Grant, who was then officiating, to christen me *John Henry*; this was the way I came to have two christian names; she could not give me a name instead of John, for then my father would have found it out, she therefore added a name to it, by which means I should still be called *John*: the best of the business is yet to be detailed. —My father unexpectedly came home whilst my mother and I were at church; *he smelled a rat*, as the common phrase is, and ran to the steeple-house, for so the quakers call a church: when he arrived there, the clergyman was just in the act of sprinkling the water in my face, and marking me with the sign of the cross; my father attempted to snatch me out of his hands, exclaiming, "Give me my child; what business hast thou to fling water in my child's face?"—the clergyman answered, with great calmness, "I am baptizing thy child, without which he would not be a christian;"—my father replied, with great vehemence, "Thee make my child a christian by throwing water in his face—not thee!" and was proceeding to wrest me out of his arms, but he was pulled back by the bye-standers, and obliged to witness the completion of the ceremony: It may very naturally be concluded that my mother did not lead a very pleasant life with my father after this event, for he

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"My mother," resumes Mr. Prince, "seldom crossed my inclination, and *in general* humoured me to excess: I am not aware of any ill-consequences having arisen from her so humouring me, other than that I did not stand so much in awe of, or treat her with so much respect as I should otherwise have done, but I certainly loved her the more. I mention this because it is a common idea that *too much indulgence ruins a child*; it may some children, but it depends upon their disposition; as to myself, though I was humoured as much as possible at home, yet when put out at twelve years old, I considered my poor mother could not afford to keep me, and kept out always afterwards."

His mother was unable to afford our author the customary advantages of education. She therefore first endeavoured to obtain him an admission into the Quakers' school; and (he adds) "had she been successful, I should at this moment perhaps have been a *stiff quaker*:—to such trifling circumstances do we often owe our religious persuasion." This attempt on behalf of her son proving abortive, she afterwards got him into White-Chapel Charity School. "I feel more gratitude to her," says Mr. P. "for doing this, than for any thing that I recollect: as otherwise I should have had no learning, comparatively, for she could not afford to pay for schooling. Being far from robust, and totally unfit for hard work, it has been a happy thing for me, that I have mostly been able to get my bread by the pen; scarce a week has elapsed without my grateful recollection of the justice done by her to me in this particular: I wish all such parents as cannot afford to pay for the education of their children, would, like my mother, so far consult their future good, as to *get them into a charity school.*" Permit me to assure your readers, Mr. Editor, that I am much pleased with our author's last observation; and that I most seriously wish success to the exhortation which it contains. Education is, however, more attainable at this day, and information is consequently much more diffused among the lower classes of society in this country, than was the case in the age to which Mr. Prince reverts*.

I cannot pass over the infancy and boyhood of my author, without noticing, among his youthful sports, his account of the manner in which he and his juvenile compeers were accustomed to celebrate the fifth of November! — "I went with them," continues Mr. Prince, "a plundering as we called it, that is, collecting branches of trees, and whatever else we could meet with that would burn, *against the fifth of November.* When I went on the latter enterprize, I used to skulk pretty much behind, for if it came to the master's ears, *scourging* was the consequence. I enjoyed myself on the 5th of November more than any day in the year; I was always a part proprietor of a Pope or Guy Faux, as it was indiscriminately called, and of some fuel to burn him at night. I assisted in carrying him about all day, and begging; when any body gave, and required to hear the usual speech, I was called upon to repeat it, as being able to do it with greater promptitude and boldness.—The speech I allude to will, I dare say, be recollected by most of my *male* readers, 'Pray remember the 5th of November, &c.' We generally collected money sufficient, not only to buy *fire-works* to amuse ourselves in the evening, but to pay for a good supper of beef-steaks and onions, and strong beer: we burnt our Pope opposite an ale-house door in White Chapel Road; and, seating ourselves around the fire, partook of our supper, which was dressed and brought out to us by the people who kept the public-house." The whole of *this* narrative must seem curious in an age when, by the best exhibition of *a Guy Faux*, it would be utterly impossible to collect money for a good supper, or

never could forget her conduct in that particular."

* Our biographer has given a faithful as well as an amusing picture of a parish demagogue, in the account of his own schoolmaster.—"He would go to the public-house, next door, and get drunk; then come in, take it *in his* head that there was a noise in the school, seize the cane, and beat every boy in each form!!!" So much for the *old* discipline of parochial schools.

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to defray the expense of good fireworks, and when even the Gunpowder plot itself is strenuously denied ever to have been attempted!

Now, with all due deference to historical scepticism, I avow myself ready to join in the vulgar cry of

> **Remember! remember the fifth of November,**
> **The Gunpowder Treason and Plot!—**

And, since I find this event registered in our annals, and commemorated yearly in the service of our church—since this is the fact, I am ready to exclaim, (except I am to concede my belief in compliment to the projected union of catholics with protestants) that—

> **I know no reason, why Gunpowder Treason**
> **Should ever be forgot!**

Our young Prince was now to be taken from the pranks of his "infantile days," to learn how to get a livelihood, and to strive "to live righteously and soberly in this present evil world." When he was little more than twelve years old, his mother, finding her embarrassments increase, sent him from school into the world, in order to reap some assistance by his exertions. "I have reason," adds Mr. P. "to bless her for that, and for every thing she did for me!" He went, accordingly, as errand-boy to a tallow-chandler, where, in consideration of two shillings weekly, without board, he was doomed to carry out heavy loads, rub furniture, sweep away dirt, wash dishes, and nurse a squalling and pewling brat*.

While in this service of all-work, his mistress put his fidelity to a severe trial. Start not, gentle reader! Her husband was no Potiphar, nor was her servant a Joseph, nor does it appear that she was a *Potiphar-ress!!!* Nothing of this sort occurred. She merely left some half-pence on the floor, behind the shop counter, to see (a pitiful and dangerous experiment!) if the lad would be tempted to appropriate them to his own use. He, fortunately, "was up to her manœuvre!"

Passing over intermediate occurrences, I shall pause at the following account of the origin of Mr. Prince's religious convictions. "My mother," he continues, "soon afterwards got me a place which suited me better than any I had had yet. It was to a button and trimming sellers in Leadenhall Street, where I was to assist in serving in the shop, run of errands, clean knives and shoes, and wait at table; what was best of all, I was to board and lodge in the house: this suited me, as I was very fond of good eating and drinking; my salary was fixed at three pounds a year.—I had the good fortune to please my master and mistress, which was all the family consisted of, except a maid servant, with whom I agreed very well; my master gave me his left off cloaths, and I met with other encouragements from him and my mistress; he was a particularly mild man, she was as proud as ever I knew a woman, but behaved well to me, as I always treated her with the greatest respect. Here I had plenty of time on my hands, was much in the shop by myself, and sometimes the whole Sunday *alone* in the house, on which occasions they left out some tea, and gave me leave to enjoy myself in the dining room. This was just what I liked; I had plenty of books, pens, ink and paper, and never was idle, or knew what it was to have the time sit heavy on my hands; I was always sorry when I expected them home. I was now particularly affected by reading Hervey's Meditations, and other good books, and for the first time began to be very religious, praying extempore night and morning, reading the scriptures daily, going to chapels and meetings in preference to the church, and in fact living very conscientiously."

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* Mr. Prince has, in the following passage of his life, communicated an interesting hint to *Parents*.—"Neither was I much better pleased with nursing the child; but I soon hit upon an expedient to get rid of that. Instead of quieting the child, I contrived to make it cry; and the mother, finding it was never quiet with me, would not let me nurse it."

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The house in which young Prince was at this time engaged, stood next to that of the famous Mr. Richard Bentley, (vulgarly known as *Dirty Dick*), of Leadenhall Street; of whom some interesting particulars are here related. "He frequently got me," says Mr. P. "to give an eye to his shop, whilst he was absent. Of a night, when he went out, he told me to look through his key-hole, and if I saw a light, I might be sure it was either fire or thieves, and accordingly give an alarm; he rewarded me for my trouble, sometimes with a pair of buckles, as the reader will perceive by the following extract, from the above mentioned memorandum book, 'I had my new plated buckles February 6th, 1786—*the gift of Mr. Bentley.*' Many stories have been printed of this original character, whether true or false I know not, but the following I *do* know. He kept an errand boy but would not trust him in the shop. In the severest weather he made him sit on the step of an opposite door, and when he wanted him he beckoned. He one night went out without shutting up his shop, leaving a bricklayer's labourer to parade backwards and forwards, to guard the window. The watchman seeing the fellow sculking about the window, took him up, not believing that Mr. B. had left him in charge. When Mr. B. came home, he found the man was gone, but did not know until the next morning what was become of him."*

At length, and after divers vexatious interventions, our author was in-

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shop and addressing himself to my master, said—"this fellow *Prince* has not taken up his bill"—"No," said my master, "but I have got a letter from *the shabby rascal*, saying, he will certainly take it up to-morrow," at the same time fumbling in his pockets. When I came to understand what use were made of the blank stamps I signed, I objected to the signing of any more, telling him that although I was a poor errand boy then, it might please God that I should become possessed of property, when I should look very foolish to have those bills come against me. He notwithstanding overcame my scruples, and I continued to accept bills for him, during the short time I was afterwards in his service. In the lottery time he turned his shop into a lottery office, chiefly for the purpose of taking insurances; they were not so strict then as they are now. He removed into Houndsditch and set up a ready-made and child-bed linen shop, soon after which, I left him, and he became a bankrupt. The other day I met him in great distress: he called me 'Jack,' as he did when I was his errand boy: I gave him a shilling, he then requested an old shirt, and told me his wife *was in the workhouse*. We hear much of the capriciousness of fortune, but where people are reduced in this manner, it happens I believe, ninety nine times out of an hundred, through their own fault. This man would be out day after day, drinking and gambling: his wife at home entertaining company: the shop left to me: bills coming for payment and no provision made for taking them up; is this the way to prosper? Yet I will venture to say that *a great proportion* of tradesmen act in the same manner, and when they are ruined, have the impudence to assert, *they are reduced by misfortune*; they should rather say, by MISCONDUCT. I recollect one neat thing this man did, or rather I was obliged to do for him: he was in the habit of exporting twist buttons to America. He had conceived an idea that any thing would do to send abroad, for that the buttons would be sold by auction there, and go through a dozen

* The following anecdotes of the master with whom Prince now resided are worth attention. "My master was on his last legs, and on the eve of a bankruptcy. He used to make me sign my name to stamped paper, then fill it up as a bill of exchange or promissory note, and negotiate it, giving out that I was a tradesman at some place in the country: of course, he was obliged to take them up when due. To prevent a discovery, he desired me, if any person came and asked for the name of *Prince*, not to say that that was my name. Soon after this caution, his apothecary, who had I suppose discounted one of my bills, came into the

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roduced to the knowledge of legal onveyancing, by one of those unexected incidents which outstrip hope, nd completely change the course of n individual. "My father-in-law," ays Mr. P. "rented a house, which elonged to Earl Darnley. The genleman who received the rents was n attorney, and lived in Cook's Court, Carey Street; when he called n my father-in-law one day for his ent, he happened to see, laying on the counter, the aforesaid memorandum book. He expressed himself highly pleased, said he liked my taste, and that I must be a sharp young dog; he also said, he perceived from the memorandums, that I was a particular kind of a fellow. My mother then informed him I was in want of a place: he desired her to send me to him, the next morning. I dressed myself *pro re nata*, and waited on him; after conversing with me some time, he engaged me as a *junior* clerk, and appointed me to come on the Monday following. He gave me at first *7s.* a week, then 8s., afterwards 10*s.* 6*d.*, and before I left him, 12*s.* I was with him near four years; he first employed me in copying and sending me out to the law offices, and to serve writs: he then tried me at drawing conveyances, and thought my genius so well suited for it, that he ever afterwards, principally, confined me to that employment; often calling me 'his young conveyancer.' He was what is called a good tempered man, and extremely familiar, *but*;—ah: reader, there is always a *but* in *human nature*,—he was rather mean spirited, and when affronted, spiteful and malicious in the extreme; his revenge knew no bounds: so I found it at least in respect to myself, when I left him, the particulars of which will be detailed in its proper place. This gentleman is now no more: I must not therefore enlarge on his bad qualities, for I do not forget the injunction *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. In this place I acquired a *general* knowledge of the law, and became *particularly* acquainted with the practice of that part of it which is denominated conveyancing. My employer had been in business a number of years, and had as many precedents as any practitioner; he furnished to my knowledge, several that were inserted in a collection of precedents, published by a barrister. I had therefore an opportunity of examining the construction of the different species of instruments, not only of such as I had occasion to draw whilst there, but my curiosity led me to turn them all over: this has been of great service to me since, aided by a regular course of reading, observations, and subsequent practice. By these united means, I have been able to attain that ability for drawing conveyances, which I flatter myself, I have evinced for several years past; my drafts have seldom been altered in any material point, by the most eminent conveyancers, before whom, they have severally been laid." This forms an epoch of much importance in the life of our author.

Mr. Prince now becomes perpetually occupied with methodistical soliloquies. Of these, the reader will probably be satisfied with the following specimen, from contemplations on the death of his mother. "It is a well known truth," he remarks, "founded upon the word of God, and evident from daily observation, that man is a *mutable* being, subject to continual *changes*, both in his inward frame and outward circumstances; that he is *continually fluctuating* backwards and forwards, and *never continues* in one stay; that he is liable to *many disappointments*, and subject to *continual disquietude and vexation*, &c. Sin has involved him in numberless difficulties; and has embittered every thing in this world, so that *in every sweet there is a poison*," &c. &c. He also attempted to perambulate the regions of Parnassus; but he treads so much in "the plain practical paths of the

hands before the bags were opened by the taylors, who must at last be the consumers; he therefore made me fill bags with odd buttons, the remnants of different lots which had been sold, I am sure there were not six of a sort, and sew two of one colour outside, to denote that all within were of the same colour and make; I have often thought how the consumers must swear when they opened the bags."

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Muses," that your readers would scarcely thank me for retracing his steps. The truth of his moral axioms is unquestionable, as they are established by the experience of all ages, and the consent of all tongues. As a poet, he never aspires to heighten matter of fact, by the illumination of fancy or the embellishments of language.

(Conclusion in our next.)

ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL OF JOHN DOEKE ROMNEY ROUVELLET, FOR FORGERY, INCLUDING THE PREVIOUS ONES OF ELIZABETH BARNETT ON A CHARGE OF FELONY, AND WILLIAM VERNON DORANT, ON AN INDICTMENT FOR PERJURY.

PREVIOUSLY to entering on the trial of Mr. Rouvellet, it is necessary to observe, that in order to invalidate the testimony against him of the two principal witnesses, Miss Barnett, who had formerly lived with him as his mistress, and Mr. Dorant, the keeper of an hotel in Albemarle street, where he had lodged when in London, he brought those two persons to trial, the first on the 5th of July, 1805, at the Old Bailey, and the other on the 7th of the same month, in the court of King's Bench.

On the trial of Miss Barnett, Mr. Rouvellet was a prisoner for the crime of which he was afterwards found guilty, at Wells, and being removed by Habeas Corpus from the goal of Ilchester, to give evidence against Miss Barnett, at the Old Bailey, he gave the following account of himself. He came to England in the year 1802 or 1803, from the island of St. Christopher's, in the West Indies, where he was born; that he had been at Antigua, St. Lucie, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Martin's. That he was brought up in Mr. Hope's house, in Amsterdam, who managed part of the family concerns for a number of years, and afterwards lived with his uncle Mr. John Rouvellet, at the island of St. Martin's. That he had been, about four years and a half during the last war, an officer in the 87th regiment, and on his coming to London, in January, 1805, he introduced himself to Mr. Hope, in Harley-street, saying, that he expected large consignments of sugar, in the month of August following. That he got Mr. Harman, of the Old Jewry, to insure a considerable sum on this sugar, but that it never arrived. That Mr. Hope, early in 1805, had given him permission to draw upon him at several times, to the amount in the whole of six or seven hundred pounds.

That in 1803 and 1804, he had resided principally at Liverpool, and that his remittances from the West Indies were made to Mr. John Bolton, and Mr. Thomas Stevens, of that place; but that they were suppressed by his family in January, 1806. That his annual expences in this country had been about a thousand pounds, and that his remittances had been in sugar, in bills of credit, or in cotton. That on his coming to London in January, 1805, he went to the York hotel, (Dorant's) with Miss Barnett, with whom he had previously met at Liverpool, in the preceding autumn, and introduced her at that hotel as Mrs. Rouvellet, his wife, where they resided as man and wife till the middle of March. That having been arrested, he surrendered to the writ on the 2d of May, 1805, and was confined in the Fleet-prison.

During his confinement in the Fleet, Miss Barnett frequently visited him, and in one of those visits, on the 11th of June, 1805, according to Mr. Rouvellet's account, robbed him of a purse containing forty guineas and a half, and a diamond ring value 36l. 15s. for which she stood trial at the Old Bailey, on the 5th of July last.

On her trial, Mr. Rouvellet stated that no one but Miss Barnett was in the room, and that his coat, in which was the purse and its contents, was hanging up in the same room; that the coat had been pulled down, and the nail with it; that she went away, as he supposed, to Dorant's hotel, and that on his taking the coat to put on, he perceived that the purse and money were gone, but supposed that Miss Barnett had not taken it to keep, but would return it; that she not returning on the third day after to visit him as usual, he directed a letter to her, in Albemarle street, at Dorant's, but receiving no answer, he became alarmed for the safety of his purse.—From that time he heard no more of her till she was arrested at his suit in

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July, in an action of Trover, joined in with Dorant, to which bail was given. This action was to recover a debt of 20,000l. in deeds, mortgages, bonds, and bills; but it appeared on the trial of Miss Barnett, that Mr. Rouvellet had authorized her and Mr. Dorant, by a paper in his own hand writing, produced in court and acknowledged by him as his writing, in which he called her his wife, jointly or separately to sell by public auction or private contract any of his effects.

Mr. Rouvellet not being able to substantiate the charge, the jury found Miss Barnett Not Guilty.

The indictment against Mr. Dorant stated that he the said William Vernon Dorant, of the York hotel in Albemarle street, did falsely and maliciously forswear himself, by holding to bail John Doeke Romney Rouvellet, esq. in the sum of 100l. alleged to be due to him from the said Rouvellet.

On the trial of Mr. Dorant, on this indictment, Mr. Rouvellet stated, that on leaving the defendant's hotel, in June, he paid him his bill, amounting to 252l. which was all he owed him. That going to Bath, he returned to London in April following, and stopping at Hatchet's, in Piccadilly, was there arrested at the suit of Mr. Davis, a jeweller, for a debt of 6 or 700l. Mr. Dorant came to him, and offered to get his attorney, Mr. Richardson, to procure his liberation, to which he consented. He returned to Bath, by Dorant's advice, to bring some jewels sent him by Davis, which had not been ordered. He got the jewels, but did not return them to Davis, because Dorant in the mean time locked him up. Dorant had no foundation for any debt against him, except the one he had paid.

On being cross-examined, he said he gave Dorant no order to pay money to Mrs. Simeon, of Bath, for him. He was astonished when Dorant possessed himself of all his property, and he brought an action in Trover against him for 22,000l. Mr. Garrow then produced a paper, which Mr. Rouvellet acknowledged to be his writing. It was read, and turned out to be an order as above-mentioned. Mr. R. wished to explain the manner in which Dorant came by this order, but was not permitted. Lord Ellenborough then stated, that upon such evidence as had been adduced, Mr. Dorant could not be called upon for any defence.

The above contains a brief summary of the two prosecutions which were instituted by Mr. Rouvellet against the defendants, the first of whom, Barnett, the principal witness brought forward on his trial to support the charge against him for forgery, at Wells. It will easily be perceived that if he could have established the validity of his accusations against Barnett and Dorant, it would have been desirable to him in destroying the credibility of Barnett's evidence in proving the forgery, but failing to do this, he only made his own cause the worse.

It will be necessary to turn back to the time of Mr. Rouvellet's leaving London with Miss Barnett, with whom he went to Bath, in March, 1805, and there committed the forgery which she proved against him.

On the 12th of August, 1805, at the assizes for the county of Somerset, held at Wells, he was indicted before Mr. Baron Thompson, for forging a certain bill of exchange, dated Granada, Nov. 10, 1804, for 420l. sterling, payable at nine months sight, to the order of George Danley, esq. and drawn by Willis and Co. on Messrs. Child and Co. of London, with the forged acceptance of Messrs. Child and Co. on the face thereof, with intent to defraud Mrs. Mary Simeon, of Bath.

Mrs. Mary Simeon, on being sworn, deposed, that she was a dealer in lace at Bath, where she resided, and the prisoner came to her house about the 16th of March, 1805, and looking at several articles in which she dealt, bought a fan, for which he paid, and said that he should bring his wife with him in the afternoon, and accordingly brought Miss Barnett as his wife, bought a small quantity of lace, and went away. Two days after he came again, accompanied by his wife, looked at various goods, but did not buy any. In the course of the week he called again, and proposed to buy a quantity of goods, if Mrs. S. would take a bill of a long date, accepted by Child and Co. of London, bankers.

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She answered that she had no objection to take a bill so accepted, and he returned in two or three days, and purchased articles to the value of about 140l. which with goods afterwards bought, and with money advanced by her, made the prisoner her debtor to the amount of 229l. He bought all the articles himself, unaccompanied by his wife. At the latter end of April, the prisoner proposed paying for the different articles, and brought his wife to Mrs. Simeon's, when he said in the presence of her and her brother, Mr. Duhamel, "I am going, to London, and should like to settle with you; this is the bill I proposed to you to take, it is accepted by Child and Co. bankers, in London," and turning the bill over, he added, "The indorser is as good as the acceptors." Mrs. Simeon then took the bill, and her brother, Mr. Duhamel, paid him 35l. which, with the articles previously bought, made the whole of the prisoner's debt to her 299l. He wrote before her on the bill, the name of John Romney, as his name. He afterwards went to the metropolis, and she sent the bill to London the next day. The conversation that passed between her and the prisoner, in the presence of her brother and Miss Barnett, was intirely in the French language. He left his wife at her house, where she slept. While he was absent, the witness received intelligence from London, that the bill was a forgery, and she instantly wrote a letter to the prisoner, informing him of it. He came to Bath in consequence of the letter, late of a Sunday night, and a meeting took place at her house, between him, his wife, herself, her brother, and her solicitor, Mr. Luke Evill, of Bath. The conversation then passed in English. After some questions relating to Mr. Rouvellet taking such a bill, he enquired where it then was, and on Mrs. Simeon informing him it was in London, he said she must write to get it sent back. She declared that such an application would be unavailing, and the prisoner pressed her to go to London herself. She refusing to go alone, he entreated Mr. Evill to accompany her, saying that he would give 20l. to defray the expences of their journey, which he accordingly did. She set out, accompanied by Mr. Evill, and obtained the bill from Messrs. Sloper and Allen. She brought it back to Bath, having stopped but one day in London, but the prisoner was not at Bath when she returned. He had left some property at her house with his wife, who had removed from Sidney-house with his clothes, &c. Mr. Dorant paid, out of the produce of the sale of Mr. Rouvellet's effects, the whole of the debt due by the prisoner, on the 6th of May, 1805; a few days after the prisoner finally left Bath. *After this the bill remained in Mrs. Simeon's custody a twelvemonth, and was at length given up to* Mr. Evill, *her solicitor, by* Mr. Duhamel, *her brother*; and in May, 1806, though she had received every farthing due to her a year before, she appeared before the mayor of Bath, against the prisoner, to prosecute him for forging the acceptance of Child and Co.

Mr. Whelam, clerk in the house of Child and Co. deposed, that the acceptance which appeared on the face of the bill, was not the acceptance of Messrs. Child and Co.

Mr. Luke Evill, of Bath, solicitor for the prosecution, said, that he had sent the bill to London, for the purpose of its being delivered to Mr. Dorant.

Elizabeth Barnett being called, corroborated the statements above-mentioned, in which she had been a party, and further deposed, that on her accompanying Mr. Rouvellet to Bath, they lodged at the White Hart Inn for about a fortnight, previously to her lodging at Madame Simeon's.—Soon after their arrival at the White Hart, she went with the prisoner to Madame Simeon's, to look at some laces and a black cloak, but none of those articles were then purchased.—She heard the prisoner say to Mrs. Simeon, that he would give her a bill of exchange accepted by Child and Co. of London. She did not then see any bill in his possession, but saw him writing one three days afterwards, when he sent the witness for some red ink. She brought it to him, when he was still writing on the same piece of paper, and soon afterwards wrote thereon with the red ink, and put it up into his pocket book with-

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out saying any thing. The next day he told her she must walk with him to Madame Simeon's, as he was going to pay for some articles he had bought, which had been sent home to Miss Barnett, the witness. She accordingly accompanied him, and saw him give a paper, which he took out of his pocket book, to Mrs. Simeon, which was the same paper she had formerly seen him writing. Much conversation ensued after the bill was put down, and she then saw Mr. Rouvellet write his name to it. (The bill being produced, and shewn to the witness, she distinctly identified it as the same she had seen the prisoner write upon with red ink, and afterwards endorse with his name). During the time Miss Barnett was at Madame Simeon's, the prisoner returned from London, and she then observed he was very much disturbed, and she inquired the reason. The prisoner answered by saying, "He must be hanged." He asked her to bring him his writing-desk, which she did, and he took out a large parcel of papers, and burnt them. She had no opportunity of seeing what those papers were, but asked, "Were the papers any harm?" He said, yes, and there was a paper which must not be seen. He further desired her to go to a certain trunk, and there she would find a *plate*, which he wished she should throw into the river. This plate she found without any thing with it, and she put it into her own trunk amongst her wearing apparel. He afterwards wrote her a letter from Chippenham, requesting her to "Remember the river." She had no opportunity of throwing this plate into the river, as she never went out but under the protection of Mrs. Simeon. She did not live with the prisoner after the 6th of June, 1805, but remembered visiting him in the Fleet prison. He soon after arrested her at Bath, for the sum of 20,320l. and she was taken to Winchester goal, and afterwards removed to the King's Bench. He afterwards charged her with robbing him in the Fleet prison, which was totally without foundation, as was also the alleged debt of 20,320l. she never having had a transaction in her life to which such a charge could refer. On being cross-examined, she corroborated the evidence she had already given.

The evidence on the part of the procecution being here closed, the prisoner was called upon for his defence, on which he, apparently, with considerable confidence, addressed the Court as follows:

My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury,

The circumstances attending the bill on which I am this day charged before you, I can very well and satisfactorily explain. Sometime about the month of June, 1803, a parcel of raw West India produce, consisting of coffee, rum, and sugar, was sold off my estate, by my agent, a Mr. M'Laurin, to a gentleman of the name of William Anthony Baillie, for which Mr. Baillie gave, and I agreed to take, a bill of exchange, drawn by the house of Calvert and Simpson, of St. Kitt's, or St. Cristopher's, in the West Indies, upon the house of Bond and Proctor, at Lancaster, for the sum of 218*l.* 16*s.* at six months date. I accepted of this bill in payment of the produce so sold of my West India estates. Coming to England about the same time that I received this bill, I brought it with me, and it was presented to the house of Bond and Proctor, who refused to accept it; it was therefore noted, and returned to my agent in the West Indies, in the year 1804. My agent saw Mr. Anthony Baillie at St. Bartholomew's, and agreed to take in lieu of the bill a bond for 300*l.* to answer the damage arising from the protest as well as the original sum of 218*l.* 16*s.* I was advised, however, that Mr. Baillie himself would be in England the latter end of September, 1804, and I could settle the transaction of course with himself, together with the interest and damage accruing upon the bill. Accordingly, in the end of the year 1804, I received a letter from Mr. Baillie, directed to me at Liverpool, and dated at London, where he was at that time, informing me of his arrival, and his readiness to settle the transaction. In January, 1804, I waited on Mr. Baillie, at his lodgings in Craven-street, Strand, and he very readily offered to settle the transaction, if I would accept of other bills of ex-

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change, drawn and accepted by other houses in England. I said I had no objection, provided I saw the bills, and knew the persons on whom they were drawn, and by whom they were accepted. On this Mr. Baillie produced several of those bills to which he alluded, and amongst others the bill in question, drawn by Willis and Co. of Granada, on Child and Co. of London, for 420*l.* This bill I consented to take, and to pay him the difference, which amounted to 139*l.* 7*s.* He accordingly then indorsed the bill over to me. It was by these means I became possessed of the bill, which, on Mr. Baillie's assurance, I took to be a good and valid one on Messrs. Child and Co. The assurance which Mr. Baillie gave me of the bill being good was confirmed by my own knowledge of the indorsers. After having become possessed of the bill, it having seven or eight months to run, it became in a manner useless to me, as I could not get it discounted. I kept it till the 11th of February, and when I went to Bath I paid it away to Mrs. Simeon, having, at the same time, a full credit on my friends in London. I offered Mrs. Simeon the bill, if she would account to me for the proceeds hereafter, and take payment for what was due to herself. This she consented to do. I believe there was an account run up by the young woman who was here this day, with Mrs. Simeon, to the amount of 120*l.* or 130*l.* Having determined to proceed to London upon some of my private business, Mrs. Simeon made me an offer of her apartment for the young woman to live in, while I should be absent. This offer I very readily accepted of, as I did not think it safe to leave my effects at a public hotel, and therefore was glad she had made the offer. In consequence thereof I removed my effects, carriage, and servants, from Sidney House to Mrs. Simeon's at the Grove. Being late in the afternoon before such removal could be accomplished, I could not get broke or changed an English bank note for 100*l.* I therefore applied to Mrs. Simeon for 30*l.* in small bank of England notes, which she consented to lend me, and upon that advance being made, I indorsed to her the draft upon Child and Co. for 420*l.* I delivered it over to her in presence of her brother, Mr Duhamel, receiving 30*l.* or 35*l.* in Bank of England notes. At that time Mrs. Simeon and her brother, offered me more money, in country bank paper, if I would accept it. This, however, I declined, as I only wanted 30*l.* or 35*l.* for the expences of the journey and to return, and therefore country bank paper would be perfectly useless to me in London. I at the same time consented that the balance coming to me out of the 420*l.* should be appropriated towards the discharge of any debt standing in her books against me at that time. I consented at the same time to take from Mrs. Simeon the amount in money, whenever she could give it, after deducting the amount of my account to her. I then, accompanied by her brother, went to the office, and took my place in the mail, and went to London, leaving my address with him, Mrs. Simeon, and every body in their house. The address I then left was, that I was to be found either at Dorant's Hotel, or at Harman and Co.'s, in the Old Jewry. After I had been but a very few hours in town, I became arrested, at the suit of my jeweller, a Mr. Davis of Sackville-street, for the sum of betwixt 600*l.* and 700*l.* the greater part of which sum was for diamonds sent to me at Bath, against my most positive orders. When arrested and in custody of the Sheriff's Officer, this hotel-keeper, Dorant, unsolicited by me, offered to bail the action until I should settle with Davis. I accepted of this offer, and went from the lock-up house to his hotel, where I found the letter which had been sent from Mrs. Simeon at Bath, apprizing me that the bill which I had paid her a few days before had been declared a forgery. She required my return to Bath, or that I should advise her what to do in the business. I was then extremely ill of a fever, in which the agitation of having been arrested had thrown me. I wrote her immediately an answer by the mail, which went off an hour or two after I had first received it. I therein informed her that I should be with her as soon as I possibly could the next day. Accordingly the next day, although I was

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still very ill, I proceeded as expeditiously as I could back to Bath, and I arrived there very late upon the Sunday night, and immediately proceeded to Mrs. Simeon's, where I met her and her solicitor, and some other people whom I do not recollect. Of course the matter of the forgery became the subject of conversation, and discussion upon that occasion. I avowed to every body present, that I had paid for the bill, and that I had endorsed it to Mrs. Simeon, and was very ready at any time to come forward and reclaim the endorsement. I accordingly tendered back to Mrs. Simeon the sum of 30*l.* or 35*l.* which I had borrowed from her. It appeared to me, that she seemed to expect that I would lend her 430*l.* to get back the bill, which I resisted, and told her that I had not so much money in the first place. I further desired her to state exactly the account betwixt her and me, and I would meet her next day in London. In consequence of a letter which Mr. Evill had shewn me he had received from his agent in London, threatening a criminal prosecution against the parties who had indorsed the bill, I repeated to her solicitor, this Mr. Evill, what I informed your Lordship of before, that I had given such a bill to Mrs. Simeon, but that I was able to account for how it came into my possession, and therefore I had little to apprehend from any prosecution which Messrs. Child and Co. or any other persons might institute. I referred Mrs. Simeon and her brother to Mr. Hope, of Harley-street, or Messrs. Harman and Co. of the Old Jewry, to whom I was personally known, in case any proceeding had been commenced by any of the parties. I by no means felt it pleasant to have my name called in question about the bill; and therefore I had agreed that Mr. Evill and Mrs. Simeon should go off immediately to London, and see whether or not the bill was stopped, and where it lay. If I remember well, from the lateness of the time at night, Mrs. Simeon complained that there was no money at hand; I therefore opened my pocket book, in which I think there was about 180*l.* or 190*l.* and I offered what was necessary to pay her expences up to town and back again, subject however to be accounted for to me hereafter; and I think that Mrs. Simeon and Mr. Evill accepted of 20*l.* I was so very ill that night, that I could not proceed to London with them, so that I remained in Bath. I proceeded, agreeably to my promise, next day to London, leaving my effects in Mrs. Simeon's house, together with the person with whom I had lived. I proceeded up to London, and at Chippenham was met by this hotel-keeper, Dorant, who apprized me it was necessary for me to return to London, by reason of the writ being returnable sooner than he formerly thought. I proceeeded of course with all expedition to London: Dorant induced me to go to his attorney's in the New Inn, for the purpose of filling up the bail bond. Instead of filling up the bail bond, however, Dorant got the bail entirely discharged. I felt indignant at being treated in that way, but I consented to be taken into custody. I was then conveyed to the house of a Sheriff's Officer of the name of Burton, and in spite of the conduct of this Dorant, I had confidence enough in him to give 400*l.* worth of diamonds, belonging to Mr. Davis the jeweller, with instructions to return them to that gentleman, offering the balance of his account to effect my release; all which this Dorant promised to do. I at the same time informed Dorant that I wished the business to be accelerated, as I had an appointment with Mrs. Simeon to attend to. To my very great misfortune, I mentioned to this person, Dorant, the circumstance of this bill having been declared a forgery, and this appears to have been exactly what he wanted, as a kind of tool to work out his subsequent purposes. I delivered to this Dorant a letter to convey to Bath, acquainting Mrs. Simeon that I should be detained a day or two longer than I had formerly stated at leaving Bath, and desiring to be acquainted with the result of their mission to London. Instead, however, of taking this letter, and forwarding it as I requested of him, this fellow broke open the letter, and, unknown to me, set off to Bath himself. He finds his way to Mrs. Simeon's, or rather Miss Elizabeth Barnet, at Mrs. Simeon's, and he

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so contrived it as to get possession of this bill at the time best suited for his purposes, and to remove my effects. He sends my property up to London, to his hotel, and then proceeds to Bristol, in company with this Elizabeth Barnet and this Mrs. Simeon. He applied to Mrs. Baker of Park-street, in Bristol, for the delivery of a portion of my plate and other effects which had been deposited with her. This Mrs. Baker, however, of course refused, very properly, to deliver up my effects to any one, without proper authority; but this Dorant, with his usual impudence, applies to an Alderman of Bristol, and falsely states me as being a captain in the navy, whose frigate was waiting at that hour, ready to put to sea. The magistrate believing him, accordingly interferes, and goes to this Mrs. Baker, to desire her to give up those effects, upon taking an indemnity from the parties to whom she delivered them. By these means the hotel-keeper obtained possession of my effects, and, as I have just stated, sent them up to London to his hotel. During this time I was in the lock-up house, and Dorant provided two nominal bail, in order to surrender me a close prisoner in the Fleet. I was then surrendered up upon the 2d of May, by nominal bail, one of whom I saw here in court, accompanied by Mr. Dorant, from Bath. I remained under all the agitation that can possibly be conceived to result from the uncertainty of what had become of the bill, my plate, and other effects, which this Mr. Dorant and his accomplices had so possessed themselves of; and above all, my Lord, my papers and books, among which were the *titles of my family estate.* These titles, upon inquiry, were found to be missing, in the beginning of May, when this Dorant and his associates had arrived from Bath and Bristol.

Among other things, my Lord, this Mrs. Simeon had re-possessed herself of the bill, and would not restore it, unless I gave her a reward of 2000 guineas; I was unable to conceive how it was possible to get back this bill. I applied to a technical gentleman in the Fleet, and consulted him about the best way of proceeding. In the mean time, however, this Mr. Dorant, in company with the young woman, Miss Barnet, came to the Fleet prison one day, and he over-heard a conversation betwixt the solicitor, or professional gentleman, and myself. He then, my Lord, told me a second falsehood, which was, that he had destroyed the bill. I did not, however, relish that; and he then told me a third lie, which was, that he had the bill, but it was mislaid among his papers, and that he could not find it that day, but that it should be restored to me on some subsequent day. He told me some of the plate had been stolen from Mrs. Simeon's. I beg leave, my Lord, to state, that when this Mr. Dorant first returned to the Fleet, and told me this story about Mrs. Simeon's not giving up the bill without receiving 2000 guineas, I wrote an excessively severe letter to Mr. and Mrs. Simeon (meaning her brother, Mr. Duhamel) and told them they might proceed against me with the bill. I soon discovered that Mr. Dorant was coming daily, with this woman, for certain purposes, which was, to weedle me into a surrender of the whole of that property which I was possessed of, and of this young woman besides, or to institute the present prosecution against me. On the 8th or 9th of May this young woman had obtained, at a very late hour of the night, an order or authority to dispose of those effects for the benefit of the creditors, who had detained me in the Fleet, which I never would consent to give to her. I only made such an order and shewed it to her that she might be quiet, and I locked it up in my writing-desk, without any intention whatever that such an order should ever be acted upon in any shape whatever. I paid no farther attention, however, to this order, till the 10th or 11th of May, when I found that that order, as well as every thing else, not excepting papers and money, had been all taken away out of my room. After this I heard nothing more of Mr. Dorant and this woman, and of course I became greatly alarmed for the safety of my effects and papers, which were still at this hotel-keeper's. I of course consulted my solicitor, Mr. Smith, of Furnival's Inn, who made a demand of my effects, and they were arrested in

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Trover, to the amount of 1200*l.* or 1400*l.* Having settled the debt for which I was under confinement in the Fleet, I was again detained on the 28th of November last, at the suit of this Mr. Dorant, in the case or action for 800*l.* and bail on oath for 100*l.* although I never owed that man one shilling in all my life. I demanded a bill of particulars from the hotel-keeper, Dorant, and he granted me a very vague one. I wished to bail that action, but I found it useless, as there were two other affidavits. I accordingly waited in the Fleet till the action could be brought to trial, which was on the 14th of last May, and after giving me due notice of the trial, and putting me to expense of defending it, this Mr. Dorant withdrew his record. On the 14th of May I was informed by several persons that it would be impossible to keep me a prisoner any longer in the Fleet; but Dorant fell upon means to obtain this bill against me for the purpose of getting a warrant, and commencing this criminal prosecution for forgery, and then translated me from London to Bath, in hopes of getting me convicted, in order to impede or prevent the various prosecutions which he knew were to be carried on against him, or his accomplices. Conscious, my Lord, of never having committed this forgery, or being any ways concerned in it, I resisted the solicitations of my friends to keep out of the way, least a bill of indictment should be filed against me. I, on the contrary, surrendered myself for trial. I was at that time, my Lord, within the Rules of the Fleet, it being term time, and I was perfectly free to have absconded, had I felt myself guilty of any thing of the kind, or to have quitted the kingdom. I was then, my Lord, taken down to Bath by this man, Dorant, and I was committed to Ilchester jail, from whence I have come this day to take my trial before your Lordship, and a jury of my country. I trust, my Lord, that it is therefore evident that this prosecution has been entirely founded on the most unjustifiable malice and self-interested motives, in order, my Lord, that this hotel-keeper, Mr. Dorant, might get possession of this young woman, and, at the same time, defraud me of my property.

Mr. Rouvellet having concluded his defence, called Mr. George Fox of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, who said, that Miss Barnet came to lodge at his house in the beginning of May, 1805, and that Mr. Dorant frequently visited her and paid for her lodgings.

Mr. Baron Thompson then addressed the jury in a speech of great length and minuteness, and after a short consultation, without retiring, they delivered their virdict, finding Mr. Rouvellet guilty of forging the acceptance, and of uttering it knowing it to be forged.

The trial lasted twelve hours, and the prisoner was extremely attentive to the whole proceedings, and repeatedly instructed his counsel on different questions he wished to ask the witnesses. He was executed at Ilchester, Sept. 3, and from the time of receiving sentence, to his death, evinced a pious, manly, Christian fortitude, and denied with his dying breath the crime for which he suffered, adding, that he forgave his accusers, and all the world.

CRITICISM.

RAYMOND'S LIFE OF DERMODY.

[*Continued from p.* 332.]

THROUGH the kind intervention of his early friend Mr. Owenson, Dermody at length acquired the beneficent protection of the (Dowager) Countess Moira, by whom he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Hugh Boyd, of Killeagh, a gentleman mentioned in the first part of our account of the present poet. Here he unwillingly remained during the space of two years, when, as it became impossible to conceal his faults from his noble patroness, that Lady left him "to display in England those talents of which he now thought Ireland unworthy."—"The last donation of his generous benefactress," says Mr. Raymond, "enabled him to perform his journey with ease and comfort."

Before, however, Dermody had

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been many days in Dublin his finances were exhausted, and, as usual with him, his clothes became unsightly and disreputable. He occasionally wrote for newspapers; but he existed chiefly on the contributions of friendship, or by such gifts as his petitions and letters extorted from the pockets of those to whom they were continually addressed! It was about this time that Mr. Raymond became acquainted with his circumstances, and interested himself in his fortunes. He was determined to quit his native country entirely, and had applied to Mr. White (of Dublin,) to use his interest with his quondam pupil and friend Mr. Sheridan *, to give him a situation in Drury Lane Theatre. The deplorable plight in which Dermody was discovered shortly afterwards, is thus described by Mr. White.—He was "laying stretched on a flock pallet without curtains, in a dark filthy garret; his shoes besmeared with mud (one of the soles quite gone, the other all broken), his stockings in the same condition, and his feet all torn and bloody: he could hardly raise his head, and appeared fatigued almost to death. He had been at Belle Vue, the seat of Mr. Latouche, a rough and stony road of above sixteen Irish miles, to solicit a subscription; and had returned the same day," without being so lucky as to find the family at home †.

Dermody's literary pretensions, at this period, are specified by himself in a letter to the venerable Bishop of Dromore.

"My age," says the poet, "is not sixteen; yet I have read most of the celebrated authors in Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and a little in Spanish, particularly in my dear Cervantes. But, alas! it avails me nothing to know more than the dullest of mankind: the eccentric energy of Savage, and the amazing genius of Chatterton, could not purchase the necessaries of life."

Mr. Raymond, however, anxious for the exculpation of Dermody, is at some pains, in the following passage, to account for some of the causes to which the misery of his life may be attributed.

"It was," says Mr. R. "Dermody's constant misfortune to lose his patron almost at the moment when he found him; not from his committing any flagrant enormity, but merely from thoughtlessness and neglect. He seldom was denied an interview, and those to whom he was recommended generally treated him with kindness and respect: but if he received an invitation to the house of his patron, and was by any means prevented from attending at the limited hour, he never called again after occasioning such a disappointment; considering his own neglect as a crime that admitted neither palliation nor pardon. From this habit, those who wished to serve him frequently lost sight of him; for when he committed an error of this kind he always flew to some obscure corner of the city, and concealed himself from the kindest inquiries, not appearing abroad again till his necessities urged him. With such a disposition it cannot be wondered at that he was in continual distress."

Of Dermody, as of the late George Morland, it must notwithstanding be admitted, that his delight was in associating with persons inferior to himself, with whom only he could feel himself divested of all restraint; and that, therefore, he sedulously shunned any communication with elevated and polished society.

He was now assisted with an introduction to another friend, Mr. Edward Tighe. From this gentleman he obtained a supply of five guineas, a snuff-coloured suit of clothes, and a cocked hat.

"The hat and suit," observes our biographer, "were, by Mr. Tighe's desire, as a lesson of economy, to be worn without alteration: and Dermody, to the no small amusement of his friends, for some time figured away

* The Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, now treasurer of the navy.

† About this time Dermody addressed the following epistle to Mr. Owenson.

"Your bounty to me has been like the ocean, boundless and illimitable. From my appearance I am almost ashamed to call on you: I shall only say that I have fasted for a longer time than caused the death of Chatterton."

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in these sober and antiquated habiliments; the breeches being tied below the calf of the leg, the waistcoat lapelled to his knees, the skirts of the coat dangling at his heels, and the hat with a significant and solemn slouch covering both his ears."

"The casual supplies," continues Mr R. "which he from time to time obtained, did not however rescue him from his distresses; which were now so heavy, that, to avoid the importunities of those to whom he owed small sums, he often wandered among the fields by day, and sought the meanest shelter by night. He was strictly honest, and punctual in his payments; and if his necessities urged him at any time to satisfy the cravings of hunger with the pittance that was preserved to pay his lodgings, he would not approach the house till he was furnished with a sum sufficient to discharge the debt, but wandered from place to place till chance again enabled him to conquer his calamities and face his creditors.

"Money had no charms for Dermody. Nothing gave him greater happiness than parting with it: and when his better fortune chanced to prevail, and left in his hands an overplus which none could demand, his heart overflowed with kindness; and till the last shilling was expended, he made every stranger a partner of his happiness."

Among Dermody's Irish patrons, none endeavoured more zealously to serve him than the lamented Lord Kilwarden (then Attorney-general * whose attention he had excited by a poetical panegyric, which appeared in the 'Anthologia Hibernica.' When, however, the poet learned, that apartments were actually engaged for him in the college, and that the expences attending his preparation for active honours would be now defrayed, he revolted from the supposed yoke, and rejected this plan for his future respectability. He was far from being insensible to the advantages repeatedly held out to him, though he unaccountably and obstinately persisted in declining to avail himself of them. What a paradox in human nature!—

There is much ability displayed in the following general observations.

"As he (Dermody) was," remarks Mr. R. "more suddenly than others depressed by calamity, so could he with greater facility disentangle himself from perplexity. Mirth and sorrow, competence and poverty, rage and temperance, feeling and remorse, vanity and meanness, pride and insolence, would each quickly take its turn: and were equally welcome guests; even when he knew that to indulge them would be a painful sacrifice of happiness, propriety, and reason."

It is not practicable here to detail every interesting particular related of Dermody. The next extract from Mr. Raymond's volumes must suffice to convey to our readers some idea of the schemes by which the unhappy bard contrived to supply himself with the necessaries of life.

"When his case was desperate, and the cravings of hunger grew too peremptory to admit of no longer abstinence, he would frequently without either shoes or stockings, or (at the best) but badly accommodated in that respect, wander into the country fifteen or twenty miles, to the seat of some nobleman or person of fortune, for the purpose of merely presenting a copy of verses. Being doubtful of success in such cases, he generally approached with fear and reluctance. He was sometimes received with kindness; but oftener driven from the gate, when he was probably faint and sinking with hunger and fatigue. It cannot but be imagined that a subsistence so casual was productive of much painful inconvenience and perplexity. When he had been thus unfeelingly repelled from the doors of the great, he would seek a refuge in the corner of a shed or uninhabited hut, give vent to his wounded feelings in a flood of tears, and then proceed on his journey homeward till he arrived at some mean inn or public-house, where the narrative of his distress

* This nobleman, it will be recollected, fell an innocent victim to the fury of the most ferocious mob that ever disgraced a free and civilised country. He was assassinated, in the streets of Dublin, during the late rebellion in Ireland.

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was sure to procure him the best entertainment his poor host could afford.

"When he returned from an unsuccessful excursion of this kind, he would seldom venture to face the landlord of his lodging, whose unfeeling importunities often urged him to undertake the journey; but would wander through the streets during the night, sometimes sheltering himself from the inclemency of the weather under a gateway or in a night-house. On other occasions he would assume a courage, and boldly approach his habitation: but as soon as he had reached the door or staircase his spirit would fail him; and ascending with silence and eager haste to his attic retirement, he would shut himself up even from the strict search of the few friends who in almost every emergency still continued to advise and assist him. The reproach of a friend, indeed, was what he dreaded most: it gave him particular pain: and he generally took this method to avoid it, by which means he often lost the good-will of many for committing no other fault than merely absenting himself."

Deserted by most of his friendly contributors, Dermody was twice rescued from on board a Tender in the Bay of Dublin: at length, he entered as a private soldier in the 108th regiment.

"Lady Granard (who on all occasions particularly regarded him) having been made acquainted with the circumstance, a consultation was held at Moira-house between her ladyship, her noble husband, her brother the earl of Moira, and her amiable mother the countess dowager: when it was resolved that the most probable method of reclaiming him would be to let him remain for some time in the ranks, subject to the discipline of the regiment; and that if his conduct should appear to deserve attention, he should by degrees be noticed by his lordship and advanced according to his merit. A wiser and more judicious plan could not have been suggested. The strict regulations of the army were best calculated to curb his passions, and qualify the bad habits and wild sallies of his youth. His conduct in the regiment was irreproachable: and as he continued to deserve the favour and attention of the noble families who had so generously interested themselves in his behalf, he was progressively advanced to the ranks of corporal and serjeant; and on the 17th of September 1794, in the nineteenth year of his age, embarked with the regiment for England."

On coming to England, Dermody had the satisfaction of being placed under the immediate command of the Earl of Moira, who appointed him to a sub-lieutenancy in the waggon-corps. He was present at many of the principal actions of the campaign of 1794, in Flanders, where, too, he received several severe and honourable wounds. When the reduction of the army took place, he was put on the half-pay list *. If it was a small, it was a certain income that he now possessed, and "sufficient to satisfy the urgent calls of necessity."

(To be continued.)

* "He visited many remarkable places on the continent; and among others the tomb of Abelard in Lombardy, on which occasion he narrowly escaped being made a prisoner. He was in almost every considerable action, and received several dangerous wounds: one of which in some degree disfigured his face; and another deprived him of the use of his left hand, a bullet having passed directly through it."

THE DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—A new musical drama, called *Adrian and Orrila*, or *A Mother's Vengeance*, was brought forward at this theatre, on the 15th of October. The author is Mr. Diamond, jun.

PLOT.

The scene is in Saxony, at the castle of Count Rosenheim. Prince Altenburg, while young, had seduced Matilda Carlstein, and afterwards abandoned her, in order to marry a woman of high birth and fortune, by whom he had a son. Matilda too bore a child which died in its infancy. To be revenged on her seducer, she stole his child, and throwing its clothes into the Elbe, occasioned the universal belief that it was drowned. With this child, Adrian, she resided for a number of years, under a

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igned name, near Rosenheim Castle. Orla and he grew up together, and loved ch other. Count Rosenheim, at length sited his estate, accompanied by Altenrg, now a widower, who proposes to arry the count's daughter. Matilda, earing of his arrival, prepares to escape; ut the son, by accident, meets with the faier and preserves his life, but is afterwards ized for an attempt to carry off Orrila. o preserve Adrian from the death which he Saxon laws would inflict for this ofence, Matilda repairs to the castle, where he meets Altenberg who had already procured Adrian's freedom. A full explanaion takes place, and the whole concludes with the marriage of Adrian and Orrila, nd Altenberg and Matilda.

The plot is simple, and if well managed, is certainly capable of being rendered sufficiently interesting. The incidents succeed each other in a natural and regular manner, but do not follow each other with sufficient rapidity to keep the interest fully alive; and some of the situations proved the author to be well acquainted with stage effect.

The music, composed by Kelly and Atwood, though not remarkable for novelty, is for the most part sweet and pleasing.

The principal characters were performed by Mr. Cooke, Mr. Munden, Mr. C. Kemble, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Liston, Mrs. C. Kemble, Miss Smith, Miss Brunton, Mrs. Mattocks, Miss Tyrer, and Mrs. Smith.

Master Smalley, a youth rescued from obscurity and penury, was introduced to the public as a page, in *Valentine and Orson*. He sung a song, that bore some allusion to his situation, which he gave with infinite sweetness and was loudly encored. His voice is a fine counter tenor.

Drury-lane.—Mr. Fyre, from the Bath theatre, made his *debut*, on the 10th of October, in the part of *Jaques*, in "*As you like it*." His figure and manner were well suited to the character; his voice is firm and articulate, and the gloomy depression of *Jaques* was well conceived. But it should be recollected that this "melancholy man" is still an *Humourist*. It is difficult to give his wayward sallies with effect, and this difficulty Mr. Eyre did not overcome. The speech on the "Seven Ages" was well given, and with more variety than appeared in the general tone of his performance.

On the 16th of October, Mrs. Forbes from Dublin was received in the most flattering manner in Albina. Her figure is petite, but well proportioned, and she appeared to advantage in male attire. Her voice is pleasing, though not powerful, and her countenance full of expression.

New Olympic Pavilion.—Mr. Astley, sen. on the 18th of September, opened the New Olympic Pavilion, in Newcastle-street, Strand, by authority of the Lord Chamberlain, for the exhibition of horsemanship, vaulting, and Pantomime. The theatre represents a spacious tent, and the arena in which the games and feats are performed, is larger than that of the Amphitheatre at Westminster-bridge. The boxes are elegant, but not calculated to hold many persons; the pit is larger, but the gallery is under the boxes, beyond the pit. The space devoted to the whole number of Spectators does not appear to be able to contain more than would produce 80l. The music is situated in an elevated Orchestra on the left of the Curtain, and the House is illuminated by twelve Grecian Lamps of great brilliancy, suspended gracefully from the ceiling.

Royalty Theatre, Well Close-square.—Mr. Astley, jun. on the close of his Amphitheatre at Westminster Bridge, for the summer, opened this Theatre for the winter season, on the 6th of October. The Ballets of action and the dances are excellent, and the company is unrivalled in the production of pantomine. A panoramic view of Buenos Ayres merits the greatest encomiums.

Windsor Theatre.—This theatre has been conducted during the present season, in a very spirited manner, by Mr. Mudie, who has been amply repaid for his exertions. Mrs. Powell, of Drury-lane, who opened the house, as Portia, in the Merchant of Venice, was greatly and deservedly applauded whenever she appeared; at the close of her short engagement, Mrs. Mudie undertook her cast of characters; she is a lady of considerable abilities. Mrs. Margerum, as a singer, was a great addition to the strength of the company; and Miss Simpson, in Little Pickle, Miss Blandford, Blanch, &c. &c. stood unrivalled. The gentlemen entitled to notice are Mr Browne, Mr. Honon, Mr. Waldegrave, Mr. Her-

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ring, and Mr. Hill; the last mentioned gentleman, who led the business, proved himself every way competent to the arduous task. To a good figure, he adds an open and expressive countenance, and a versatility of talents seldom to be found in the same person.

We have seen him in Hamlet, Richard, Octavian, Sir Edward Mortimer, Lord Hastings, Romeo, Charles Surface, Harry Dornton, Archer, Frank Heartall, Dick Dowlas, and Jerry Diddler, and we think him one of the best general actors of the present day. The theatre closed with the tragedy of the Gamester, for the benefit of Mrs. and Miss Mudie. Mrs. Mudie played Mrs. Beverley, with great judgment of feeling. Mr. Hill's Beverley was a masterly piece of acting.

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Mr. RICHARD WILLCOX'S, *of Lambeth, for certain Machinery for glazing and graining Leather, now usually performed by Hand. Dated March* 8, 1806.—THIS improvement or invention for glazing, graining, and imborsing leather, is described as follows, *viz.*

First, By so disposing or placing a number of small rollers, forming a circle round a large roller, cylinder, drum, or shaft, which are placed in such a manner, that only one, two, or three, of the said rollers shall be on the skin at one time, whereby a pressure commensurate to finish the glazing and graining the leather superior to hand is effected without breaking, tearing, or injuring the skin.

Secondly, The said small rollers (as hereinafter described) are so arranged that at every rotation of the larger roller, drum, or cylinder the small rollers commence their operations in or on the middle part of the skin, and work outwards from the centre of the skin to its edges; which having a tendency to smooth the skin whilst working from the centre outwards, it is prevented from being creased, which otherwise would injure the leather.

Thirdly, Five, six, or more rollers, (according to the sizes of the skins to be finished,) turned true, but made of the end grain of the wood, are placed turning outwards from the centre of the skin towards each edge or side of the skin; for instance, when six rollers are used three of them turn outwards to the right, and the other three to the left; which rollers are placed in a frame, or other convenient apparatus, and are turned by a shaft, band, chain, or other simple way of driving machinery. The said rollers are also placed close, as is convenient, to the small rollers that glaze and grain as before described, for the purpose of stretching, holding, smoothing, or keeping steady and smooth, the skin previous to its passing under the rollers that glaze and grain the leather.

Fourthly. The same grain, or a similar impression on skins, as is now produced by muscular power is produced more accurately, in the following simple and novel manner. First, a skin is placed in a seasoned or damp state, between the rollers as described (which in this case are turned smooth), and after glazing the skin without any grain or impression whatever, the glazed part of the skin is placed in contact with a copper plate, or other plate, made of a composition of metals, such as is used for printing, and which is previously engraved or etched so as to produce an impression similar to that wrote on the skins by hand, or any other device, ornament, or embellishment; and then pass the skin and plate between a pair of rollers similar to those used for copper-plate printing, and next finish the skin by passing through or under the glazing rollers, as at first, which complete the gloss or polish; or, in other cases, where leather is to be used for hatters, bookbinders, or for covering furniture, &c. instead of passing it through or under the rollers for glazing it after the impression is given by the plate, elastic varnish is used to finish the skin, whereby the most beautiful impression and polish is given to the leather. Also a further advantage is derived from the

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ove improvement; namely, that of pressing landscapes, flowers, or any ner ornament on the skin, at the tion of the manufacturer, which nnot be performed in the usual way glazing and graining skins by mus- lar power.

The following is a more particular scription of the drum and graining id glazing rollers, and the manner of acing them, which are alluded to in ie first and second head. First, in a mple convenient framing, which very millwright or mechanic may con- ruct, according to the situation of he premises and the scale of business ntended to be performed, is placed an ron or wooden cylindrical roller, or stout shaft, working on a bearing on each end of the said framing, with a wheel or rigger attached to the shaft for turning the said roller. The most convenient size for the said roller, is about four feet six inches long, and one foot diameter, which is to be divided longitudinally into fifty equal parts or divisions, and likewise divided into fifty parts in circumstance; when the small roller for graining and glazing the leather, which in this case is used, is placed about two and a half inches diameter and one inch three quarters thick or deep, fixed into a spring about ten inches long, and equal to carry two hundred weight, bent so as to form a portion of a circle of about fourteen inches diameter; which said springs and glazing rollers are fixed on the aforesaid iron roller or cylinder, divided as above described. The first spring is fixed on the centre line or division, marked or drawn on the iron roller, whilst the second spring is fixed on the third line, drawn longitudinally on the iron roller, thus missing every other line on each side of the first spring fixed to the lines drawn longitudinally on the iron roller; but on the contrary, each roller is to be placed or fixed to each and every line successively drawn round the circumference of the said iron roller or cylinder, whereby it will be found, when the first sets or series of rollers are fixed to the iron roller or cylinder, that the roller or cylinder will be covered longitudinally, and but half way in circumference. The second series of rollers are then fixed, beginning on the second longitudinal line missed by the first series of rollers, and so on successively, but in a direct line where the first series of rollers terminated; so that as soon as the first series of rollers when turned shall have passed the skin, the second series of rollers shall then commence. Thus, as the rollers are nearly twice the width of the spaces marked on the iron roller or cylinder, and cross or work in each other's track, they lap or cover each other during every revolution about three quarters of an inch, whereby the whole of the skin is completely grained and glazed; and, in order to adjust or bring the said small rollers for graining and glazing into a regular line, so that they may press on the bed, which my either be a roller or smooth surface on which the skin is held, and shifted or moved forward whilst glazing by the said small rollers, an adjusting screw is placed, tapped or screwed into the springs for holding the small glazing rollers, which springs are previously described above, one-third of an inch from that part of the spring which is fixed on the iron roller or cylinder; and as the end of the adjusting screw comes in contact with the iron cylinder, the said springs and small rollers attached thereto are readily and speedily adjusted. The said small rollers are grooved or fluted, and the skin is prepared or seasoned, and worked by the machine in a similar manner to those skins worked by the hand, except as in the fourth case,) and the rollers are turned and the skin moved forward by any of the simple and well-known methods of driving rollers for machinery.

Lastly, The best speed that has been found in practice is, that the skin should be moved forward about three-eighths of an inch every revolution the glazing rollers make. And that although the dimensions of the drum or iron cylinder, and glazing and graining rollers have been given, as have been found most convenient in practice, nevertheless those dimensions for the drum may be increased or decreased in diameter, and a greater number or larger rollers placed thereon, or vice versa, the effects to be produced being simply fourfold: first, that not more than two or three graining and glazing rollers be on the skin at one time; secondly, that they tend to smooth the skin; thirdly, that the second tier or series of rollers cover the spaces left by the first; and, fourthly, that the rollers follow each other in

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succession so close as not to come upon the skin suddenly or with a blow, but to glide or slide easily on the skin. All of which properties are combined in the said machine, and which constitutes these improvements.

Mr. WILLIAM DEVERELL's, *of Charles-street, Blackfriar's Road, for certain Improvements in the Mode of giving Motion to Hammers, Stampers, Knives, Shears, and other Things, without the Application of Wheel, Pinion, or any rotative Motion, by Means of various Powers now in common Use.*—Dated June 6th, 1806.

THE methods of giving motion to the aforesaid things, and how the same is to be performed, are as follows: First, steam is raised in a boiler or steam vessel, as in the common way, and having a steam cylinder with a piston and rod in it; at the end of the rod that comes out of the steam cylinder is a hammer, either made fast to the rod by welding or any other common way. The steam from the boiler or steam vessel is let in underneath the piston by means of opening one or more cocks or valves; the air at the top of the piston will be then compressed by means of the superior pressure of the steam underneath the piston. After the piston has been raised to a given height, there will be an opening made in the underside of the piston to a vacuum formed as in the common way, or otherwise the steam may be let out into the common air.—The compressed air on the top of the piston will then drive down the hammer with a velocity equal to what it may be compressed. There may be a vessel partly full of water, the top of which is made to communicate with the cylinder. At the upper side of the piston there should be valves or cocks, or some other proper contrivance, to adjust the water, so as the air may be compressed as the velocity of the hammer may require. The hammer may be worked by steam, or some other spring that may answer the intended purpose, or by steam alone. The weight of the hammer may be made equal to the pressure of the steam, so as to work without springs. The weight of the hammer may be regulated as necessity requires, by taking one hammer off, and putting on another of a different size; the hammer may have a stilt to it, and the piston may be made fast to the hammer or stilt, as occasion may require, or otherwise there may be a lever or levers; either of these may be attached to the piston-rod so as to give motion to the hammer or hammers, as more may be worked than one in this way. There may be hammers worked from both ends of the cylinder as the piston rod or ends may come out at each end of the cylinder; and the air may be compressed in the cylinder or any other convenient vessel or vessels. The hammer or hammers may have motion given to them by the piston-rod, without being connected one with the other, by striking on the back part of the hammer-stilt; or otherwise, by lifting underneath the stilt at the hammer-end of the same: but this may be done in various other ways, not necessary here to be described.

The stampers may be worked in the same manner as the hammers: the method made use of to work presses, is as follows. Having a lever, or compound levers, with one end of the lever or levers working on a fulcrum or joint, with the piston-rod attached to one end of the same lever or levers; and as the steam is let on the piston from the steam boiler, it will lift or compress the lever or levers as may be required. The lever or levers may be fixed so as to work perpendicularly, horizontally, or in any other required direction. The shape, size, or form of the press may be varied agreeable to existing circumstances. The knives may be made fast to the piston-rod, or any convenient thing connected with the piston-rod; or otherwise the piston-rod may be made fast to the lever, or knife, or other levers may be used if found necessary so as to work the knives; but those knives may be fixed in various other ways, so as to chip fustick, logwood, and other woods; and may also be fixed to any proper thing which will work to and again by the piston-rod being attached to some part thereof. The shears may be worked by the piston-rod being attached to the end of the shears-lever; or there may be a second lever, or more if required, so that the piston-rod may be attached to some convenient part thereof, in order to give motion to the shears.

The above mode is also applied for the working or giving motion to bel-

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rs. In that case the piston-rod may be attached or made fast to the back t of the bellows, or separate levers may be made use of, which may be made fast to any part of the bellows.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

MPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE,

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works.

Mr. Coleridge is engaged by the magers of the Royal Institution, to read course of lectures at that establishent, on the principles common to the e arts.

The Rev. Sydney Smith's course on oral philosphy, which was mentioned in a former number of our Miscellany, will be deferred this season.

A discovery of great importance to he followers of Epicurus has been made y a French adept in the art of good iving. It is the secret of sending carp nd pike alive to any distance. The ecipe is as follows:—Steep the crumb f new bread in brandy, and when it is ufficiently swollen, completely fill the mouth of the fish with it, and afterwards pour in a small quantity of brandy. Wrap up the fish afterwards in fresh straw secured with packthread, and cover the whole with a linen cloth. When the fish reaches its destination, let it be unpacked and thrown into a tub of water, where it will remain a quarter or half an hour, without giving any signs of life, but at the expiration of that time it will disgorge itself copiously, and resume its ordinary motions.

Coal is actually worked in 47 departments of France, and indications of its occurrence have been traced in 16 others. The yearly produce from the mines of 34 departments has been estimated at 77,600,000 quintals. More than 60,000 individuals earn their subsistence at the French collieries.

The following receipt for keeping flies out of apartments and stables, and driving them away from horses, was sold in a sealed cover, at the Leipsic Michaelmas fair, at a high price, and had a very extensive sale:—Put into an earthen pot half a pound of cantharides, an ounce and a half of goured seed; mother-wort, sassafras root of St. John's wort, and spirit of ants, of each half an ounce; a quarter of an ounce of orpiment, and a good handful of savin, the whole cut small or reduced to powder; close the pot hermetically, luting the interstices of the lid with flour paste. After the contents of the pot have boiled sufficiently, take it from the fire, and let it stand 24 hours in a cool place; then uncover the pot, and with a feather smear the frames of the windows and doors, both of apartments and stables, from which you are desirous of keeping the flies. A single coat is sufficient for the whole season; but if the rain should chance to take it off, care must be taken to renew it. The smell of this preparation, which is scarcely perceptible to man, is so insupportable to flies, that there is not a single instance of one having entered by an open window or door to which this liquid has been applied. To keep them away from the horses, it is sufficient to smear the harness, the girth, or the saddle, with this liquid.

The following regulations are adopted by the Spaniards at the Havannah, and some other places, for the gradual enfranchisement of slaves:—As soon as a slave is landed, his name, price, &c. are registered in a public register, and the master is obliged by law to allow him one working day in the week to himself, besides Sunday; so that if the slave choose to work for his master on that day, he receives the wages of a freeman for it, and whatever he gains by his labour on that day, is so secured to him by law, that the master cannot deprive him of it. This is certainly a considerable step towards abolishing absolute slavery. As soon as the slave is able to purchase another working day, the master is obliged to sell it to him at a proportionable price, viz. one fifth part of his original cost, and so likewise the remaining four days at the same rate, when the slave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free. This is such an incitement to industry, that even the most indolent are roused to activity.

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The new Russian colonies in the southern part of the empire, and on the borders of the Black Sea, are increasing with the greatest rapidity. All the colonists have good houses, commodiously arranged, and they entertain a well-founded hope of deriving from the lands which have been granted to them, the most solid riches. In the course of the present year, about 250 new families have settled in the environs of this city. The Duke De Richelieu, governor-general, who is lately returned from a tour which he made through his province, grants special protection to new colonists.

Lord Viscount Valentia has recently arrived in London, on his return from India, by the way of Sucz, with his secretary, Mr. Salt, after nearly five years absence from England, in various parts of India. His lordship made several months stay on the coast of the Red Sea, and those adjacent, and has made some valuable charts of those different places. His lordship had by order of the government of India, the Panther, Company's cruiser, Captain Court, to assist him. Mr. Salt made an excursion into Abyssinia, with Major Arundle, of the Honourable Company's service, as far as the capital Gondar. Lord Valentia's state of health, at that period would not permit him to accompany Mr. Salt. The public will be gratified by much valuable information, collected by his lordship during this long, laborious, and laudable research. A young Abyssinian prince is in his lordship's suit, who is a near relation of Negade Ra Mahomet, one of the principal officers of state so often mentioned by Mr. Bruce in his Travels, as being his friend. This young prince appears to be possessed of great natural endowments, and is anxious to become acquainted with the manners and customs of Great Britain.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to contradict the report of the death of Mungo Park, who was said to have fallen a victim in the interior of Africa. Accounts have recently been received of him which mention his arrival at Tombuctoo, and that he is now on his return. It is to be feared that he will encounter great difficulties in his journey, as he has to tow his boat all the way back against the stream. The journal that is sent to Europe is dated from Sansapang.

Dr. James Sheridan Knowles, has recently been appointed Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary to the Royal Jennerian Society, in the place of Dr. John Walker, resigned.

The expences of Lord Nelson's funeral amounted to 14,000l. 11s. 6d. and those of Mr. Pitt's to 6045l. 2s. 6d.

A fine marble monument with appropriate emblems, has been erected in the new city of Washington, to the memory of General Montgomery, who fell in the plains of Quebec.

The fifth edition of Parkinson's Medical Admonitions to Families, is now in the press. To this edition has been added several important instructions respecting the treatment of diseases, by an early attention to which the progress of diseases may be stopped, and farther aid rendered unnecessary. Such observations are also introduced as will mark the degrees of danger in the sick, show the difference between one disease and another, point out the duties of those who attend on the sick, and teach the proper management of complaints incident to children.

The trade between China and England employs at present about 20,000 tons of shipping, directly from the English ports, and nearly 3000 seamen; it takes off a very considerable quantity of our woollen manufactures, and brings into the exchequer an annual revenue of about three millions sterling.

The last Michaelmas fair at Leipsic has been less abundant in literary productions than those of the preceding years. The catalogue of new publications, which last year amounted to 1640, did not exceed 645. This deficiency has been attributed to various causes; such as a short summer, the high price of provisions, and the prevailing custom of the German booksellers and authors, to prefer the Easter fair to that of Michaelmas. The Easter fair exhibited upwards of 4,000 new articles, which make the whole productions of the year 4,645, whereas in France there are only reckoned 1,150, and in England 900.

From the last report of the Missionary Society, it appears that the missionaries in Otaheite have made no progress in converting the natives. This mission we understand will be with-

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drawn. The population of Otahelte, we understand, is rapidly diminishing, and it is thought that four or five thousand is the utmost number of its inhabitants.

The Grand Signior's press established at Scutari, near Constantinople, under the direction of Abdorrhaman Effendi, has published the following works. 1. Commentary on a book with this title in Arabic, "Revelation of Mysteries," 267 pages, in small 4to. The editor says in his introduction, that the author is the Scheik Mohammed Barevu; that he has published this work for the use of his two sons, and that its title in Arabic was the "Fruits of Reflection." This work was finished in the month of Ramadan, in the year of the Hegira, 1805, (April, 1674) and the re-impression in the month of Shawal, in the year 1219, (April, 1804.) 2. Commentary on the Book of the Hundred Regents, 88 pages, small 4to. printed in 1220 (1805.) 3. An Arabic Grammar, from Yrul Owamel, completed in the month of Rabia, in the year 1144, (July, 1731,) and printed in the month of Moharrem, 1220, (1805) 118 pages, in small 4to. The "Books of Euclid," in the Arabic language, with the Commentaries of Nasireddin, will shortly follow.

Mr. Boosey proposes to publish, for the use of students in the Spanish language, a work under the title of "La Floresta Espanola, being extracts in prose, from the works of celebrated Spanish writers, ancient and modern. The intention of this performance is to combine instruction with amusement, and he flatters himself from the care that will be taken in the selection of the materials, that his publication will meet with encouragement from the admirers of Castilian literature.

There has lately been published in Spain, an accurate description of the islands of St. Domingo, Tortola, Jamaica, their productions, &c. with the history of the wars that have taken place on their account between Spain and the Buccaneers.

A work has been published at Venice, in the Spanish language, on the increase of population in Spain, wherein are proposed means of preserving the lives of 5000 individuals, who die yearly in orphan hospitals, gaols, &c. The Author is Don Alb. de Megnino, Spanish and Etrurian consul at Venice. The book is very interesting, but the reading of it produces the most gloomy reflections. It appears that the average number of orphans who die in the hospitals of Spain, amount annually to 21,000, which is in the proportion of 75 in 100 of those admitted.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE RT. HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX, LATE M. P. FOR THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER; AND HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, &c.

(*Continued from page* 357.)

August 25th, it was announced to Mr. Fox that another tapping would be necessary. "I know," said he, "that I cannot survive this general dissolution of my constitution. Tell me how long you think I may live? I do not ask you if my recovery is even possible." Some instances of restoration (it was said) had occurred. "Never," replied Mr. Fox, "at my period of life, and with my constitution. I entreat you to inform me, how long you think I can remain in my present state?" No answer being given, "I will consent to be tapped," resumed Mr. Fox, "but it is upon express condition, that I shall be previously removed to St. Ann's Hill. It is nearest to my heart to breathe my last there!" Here the physicians unanimously declared, that he was too weak to be removed so far, that it was utterly impracticable. He was with difficulty tranquillised.

Change of air, it was thought, might operate in his favour. He was accordingly removed, towards the end of August, to a villa belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, where, on the fourth day after his removal, he underwent another tapping. So extreme was his weakness on this occasion, that it was judged necessary to stop before the water was drawn off. Indeed, as early as the middle of July, the physicians had predicted, to Lord Holland, that no auspicious termination of his uncle's disorder was

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to be expected. From the return of the water, after the first operation, Mr. Fox himself never entertained any hopes of his recovery; but prepared his mind for that awful event, on which he evidently thought most seriously!

It became necessary, at length, to inform him, that, most probably, he would not survive twenty-four hours, and that the continuance of his life during fourteen days longer was not within the possibility of things. "God's will be done!" replied Mr. Fox. "I have lived long enough; and shall die happy *." He now turned his head on his pillow, and closed his eyes for about half a minute. Lord Holland having entered during this interval, Mr. Fox opened the palm of his hand, as a sign for Lord H. to give him his own.—"My dear, my beloved nephew!" said Mr. Fox, (his Lordship was in tears) much moved. Mrs. Fox entered the room, which was instantly quitted by every one except the physicians and the family. It was a scene of agonising distress.

Early on Friday morning, (August 12) the illusions of hope entirely vanished. The fatal symptoms exhibited on the preceding Monday and Wednesday returned; and it was a third time announced to him, that "he could not survive many hours." His friends were permitted to see him. Mr. Fox, who could speak at intervals, expressed signs of impatience when the faculty advised them to withdraw, and waved them back again. Lord Henry Petty having approached his bed, "this," said Mr. Fox, addressing that nobleman, "is all in the course of nature. I am happy—your labour is difficult †, do not despair." He would have said more; but his young friend, unable to repress his feelings, retired, by desire of the physicians, to another part of the room.

A sudden burst of tears defeated all the resolutions of Mrs. Fox, who was before fixed motionless with grief! Mr. Fox, who had hold of her hand, "looked piteously at her:" his back was turned, and he had to raise his head. "Do not! do not ——!" said he, to Mrs. Fox. The physicians now interfered, and insisted that every person should quit the room. Mr. Fox fell into a kind of stupor.

During the evening (Friday), when his friends were again admitted to his chamber, Lord Holland and Mrs. Fox appeared wholly to occupy his attention. Finding himself exhausted by conversation, he placed the hand of Mrs. F. into the hand of Lord H. and then imposed, as it were, a silent blessing; by first raising his own hand, and then suffering it to fall gently on the united hands of his wife and nephew.

He passed the night of Friday, sometimes restless, sometimes in a state of stupor; on the morning of Saturday, it was evident that he was hastening to his end. He once more solicited, by signs and half words, the presence of his friends. About noon they approached his bed, when he made another sign for the hands of Mrs. Fox and Lord Holland: he again united them; and silently blessed them, with the same slow descent of his head, as on the day preceding. This he repeated three times.

At this moment he endeavoured to turn himself, his back being still towards them, and his head only bent forwards. He was, however, too weak for the effort; and Mrs. Fox and Lord Holland went round to the other side of the bed. It was now that he pronounced the last words he was able to speak. "God bless you—bless you—and you all. I die happy—I pity you!"

He sunk into a stupor, from which he recovered about three o'clock. He now became weaker; looked, for a moment, *fully* upon all in the room; hung upon the countenances of Lord Holland and Mrs. Fox, then closed his eyes, and opened them no more.

He expired (according to a watch regulated by the sun) at about twenty minutes before six o'clock, in the evening of Saturday the 13th of August, 1806.

His face and person are still fresh in recollection. He was of the middling stature, and was from his youth inclined to corpulency; his figure, however, was erect, and his motions, particularly when in the act of public speaking, were often both graceful and dignified. His phi-

* "I die happy," were some of the last words he ever uttered! This coincidence may be found deserving of reflection.

† Authentic memoirs of Lord H. Petty, and a most striking likeness of him, are to be found (exclusively) in our Magazine for May, 1800.

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siognomy was highly expressive *. There was in his countenance something that at once indicated the sublimity of his views and the tenderness of his affections.

Born to attract love, as well as to command admiration, he may be truly said to have triumphed in the hearts of his friends. Perhaps no public character ever experienced such unequivocal proofs of personal regard on the part of those who professed themselves his adherents. His follies were forgotten, his inconsistencies and errors were extenuated and overlooked, his misfortunes were sympathised in and relieved, alike by those who approved and by many who reprobated his measures, and his abilities were almost idolised. This felicity he owed to the independence of his spirit, the frankness of his manners, and the generosity of his feelings.

Such were his private virtues. His political qualities, it is to be regretted, do not entitle him to unmixed commendation. He cannot be held guiltless of the sin of ambition, nor was he always superior to misconception and resentment. He cherished a nature infinitely more aspiring than might be inferred either from the principles he promulgated, or the peaceful pursuits in which he was engaged when retired from popular observation. He not only courted that notoriety to which a great mind should disdain to stoop; he lent the aid of his lofty genius, to give consequence and effect to proceedings whose destructive tendency he ought readily to have perceived, and vigorously to have opposed. His ardour to promote the liberty and welfare of men, seems to have led him into the opinion that human nature was capable of acquiring a much higher degree of perfection, and of enjoying a far greater portion of happiness, than is really attainable in society. Here, then, was his mistake.

His eloquence was at once simple and sublime. He disdained the tricks of rhetoric, and the trappings of oratory. Argumentative and impassioned, while his reasoning commanded the understanding, his enthusiasm captivated the affections. He appealed both to the head and heart. To be satirical, was not in his nature, but the flashes of his indignation and the keenness of his irony, when once he felt himself roused either to resentment or ridicule, was such as to strike terror into his opponents. With all these excellencies, his voice was sometimes highly disagreeable to the feelings, his delivery, at the opening of even his most celebrated speeches, was often embarrassed and irksome, and he sometimes descended to petty sophisms and unworthy declamation. He was, notwithstanding, a most distinguished orator.

His literary qualifications were eminently respectable *. With the French

* "I happened to be in Switzerland," says Mr. Redhead Yorke, "at the time Mr. Fox was passing through it; and LAVATER told me, that he went to Berne on purpose to see him. If Mr. F. were susceptible of flattery, I could regale him with the encomiums which the Physiognomist passed upon his countenance."

* The following is a tolerably correct list of Mr. Fox's literary efforts and political publications.—

While his contemporaries, Storer and Hare, acquired fame by their latin compositions, Fox, about the year 1761, gained considerable reputation by his

Vocat labor ultimus.

His

I, fugias, celeri, &c. &c.

was written in 1764; and was followed, 1765, by a Greek Dialogue. The curious reader may refer to the "Musæ Etonenses, &c."

Verses to Lady Crewe.

Invocation to Poverty.

Lines to a Lady, &c.

Verses to Mrs. Fox, on his 50th year.

Verses to Lord Holland.

Epigram, occasioned by the Pension allotted to Gibbon, the historian, from government.

Of his single speeches published we rather suppose without his cognizance or revision, the following is the best list we have been able to collect.

1. Speech to the Electors of Westminster, July 17, 1782.

2. Speech in Parliament on the East India Bill, 1783.

3. Speech on the Irish Resolutions, 1784.

4. Reply to Mr. Pitt.

5. Two Speeches in behalf of a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, March 2, 1790.

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tongue he was familiar almost from his cradle, and he spoke it, in his maturer years, with the grace and fluency of a native; while a youth he mastered the Latin Classics, and wrote their language with propriety and elegance; he was also accustomed to compose in the Greek†. His prose writing is distinguished by purity of language and perspicuity of construction; by manliness of expression, by an unostentatious dignity. What he has produced of poetry shews that he did not in vain solicit the smiles of the muses.

One characteristic of greatness he uniformly displayed. His opinions were not to be shaken, either by the entreaties of friends or by the clamour of adversaries. Throughout the whole course of his life he thought, spoke, and acted, of and for himself. His politics, his notions of the relative duties, his philosophy, his religion, his style, both in speaking and writing, and even his system of health,

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6. Speech on Mr. Whitbread's Motion on the Russian Armament, March 1, 1792.

7. Speech at the Whig Club, December 4, 1792.

8. Speech at the opening of Parliament, Dec. 13, 1792.

9. Speech on the King's Message to the House of Commons, on the execution of Louis XVI. January 31, 1793.

10. Speech on the declaration of war by France, Feb. 10, 1793.

11. Speech on Mr. Grey's Motion for a Reform in Parliament, May 7, 1793.

12. On the State of the Nation, March 24, 1795.

And, 13. A Sketch of the Character of the late Most Noble Francis Duke of Bedford, as delivered in his Introductory Speech to a Motion for a new Writ for Tavistock, on the 16th of March, 1802.

His authentic publication, "Letter to the Electors of Westminster," which appeared in 1793, passed through thirteen editions within a few months. It exhibits an Apology for his public conduct during the French Revolution.

He had designed, it is believed, to select a portion of English History on which to have exercised the powers of his great mind. This is said to have been a History of the Period which preceded and followed the Revolution of 1688. He was offered a very large sum, by a bookseller, for this undertaking, about three years ago. The work, however, was then merely meditated. "I have reason to believe (says the Circumstantial details) that Mr. Fox wrote very little; and I can almost take upon me to assert that his History of the Revolution, as it has been called, existed only in idea. Mr. Fox certainly said, that no reign was so unsatisfactorily written as that of William the Third: but I do not believe that he ever entertained any intention of writing it himself."

Mr. Fox had a singular method of ascertaining the merit of writers, by *simplifying* their style. 'The eloquence of Mr. Burke (said he, in answer to one who had called him a Sophist) rather injures his reputation; it is a veil over his wisdom. Remove his eloquence, reduce his language, and withdraw his images, and you will find that he was more wise than he was eloquent; you will have your full weight of the metal, though you should melt down the chafing? To illustrate his opinion, he turned over some pages of one of Burke's pamphlets; then, taking a pen, scratched out a few words, and substituted others. He now read the altered passage and every one assented to the justice of his observation.

In many parts of his copy of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," he had obliterated the superfluous words with a pen. His Gibbon (it is in the possession of Lord Lauderdale) would, as the C. D. observes, be curious and interesting to the public. Of this author he said—'He thinks like Tacitus, and writes like Curtius.' Mr. Fox was accustomed to say of Hume and Gibbon that, the first so loved a King, and the last so hated a Priest, they were neither of them to be depended upon where either a priest or a king was concerned.

† Mr. Fox learned Spanish during his retirement at St. Ann's Hill, Chertsey; a place "from which no invitations of his friends could tempt him to any long absence." His method of acquiring a language was singular. After one week's labour at his grammar (See Cir. Det.) getting by memory the declinable parts, he proceeded immediately to some classic author of the language, and laboured with a dictionary till he had read him. The Syntax he learned by reference as the examples occurred.

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were distinctly and peculiarly his own. Having reflected on all subjects of human importance, his mind appears to have been settled and prepared for every contingency of circumstances. It is not to be wondered at if such a man sometimes deviated from those maxims and that line of conduct by which the common race of men are necessarily regulated. His faults were generally, the errors of a bold and enlightened mind.

He is not to be esteemed happy as to his ideas on religious subjects. Of christianity he had no just conceptions. His morality might be influenced by the doctrines of Jesus, but he died in the faith of Socrates. His liberality of sentiment, however, was limited to no particular sect, party, or people; and his philanthropy was universal. He loved the race of man! His memory will therefore be treasured and revered, through distant ages, and by different nations.

MR. FOX'S LAST WILL.

"Whereas the late Mr. Herdman, of Hatton-garden, did by his will give and bequeath unto me a legacy of five hundred guineas, which sum I shall be entitled at some future time to receive, together with the interest that will become due for the same: now, I do hereby give and bequeath the moiety or equal part of all such monies unto my nephew, Henry Fox, son of General Fox; and the other moiety or half part thereof unto Robert Stephen, a youth now living with Lord Viscount Bolingbroke in America.

"And whereas I am entitled to one annuity or clear yearly sum of one hundred pounds, lately granted to me by his Grace John Duke of Bedford, for and during the term of the natural life of Harriet Willoughby, in the grant thereof named: now I do hereby give and bequeath the same annuity unto my wife Elizabeth Bridget for and during the term of her natural life, if she the said Harriet Willoughby shall so long live; and from and after the decease of my said wife, unto the said Harriet Willoughby, for her own use and benefit.

"I give, devise, and bequeath all the rest and residue of my personal estate, of what nature or kind soever, not by me before disposed of, and also all and singular my real estates, whatsoever and wheresoever, unto my said wife Elizabeth Bridget, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for ever; only I wish her to make presents, in my name, of any books, pictures, or marble, she thinks fit, as remembrances of me, to the following friends: Lord Holland, General Fox, General Fitzpatrick, Lord Robert Spencer, Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Hare, the Bishop of Down, Lord John Townshend, Miss Fox, and Mr. Bouverie. There are many others whom I love and value to the greatest degree, but these are my oldest connexions.

"I nominate, constitute, and appoint my said wife Elizabeth Bridget sole executrix of this my will; and, revoking all former wills by me made, do declare this only to be my last will and testament. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and two years.

"Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said Charles James Fox, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, &c. &c.

C. J. FOX.

EDWARD KENT.
CHARLES PEMBROKE.
ROBERT GILES.

"Proved at London, 20th October, 1806, before the Worshipful Samuel Pearce, Doctor of Laws, and Surrogate, by the oath of the Hon. Elizabeth Bridget Fox, widow, the relict and sole executrix, to whom administration was granted."

FUNERAL OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES JAMES FOX.

Friday, October 10, 1806, was the day on which the solemn interment of the remains of this great statesman took place. It happened to be the twenty-sixth anniversary of his first election for the city of Westminster. By ten o'clock all was bustle and confusion at the west end of the town, the people crowding from every quarter to take their stations in the line through which the funeral procession of the much lamented Mr. Fox was to pass. The windows and steps of the different houses in Pall-Mall, and all the other streets in the line, were, by ten o'clock, all occupied. At this hour a numerous body of horse guards arrived, and were distributed along the line, to prevent carriages from breaking into it. Indeed, every precaution had been previously

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taken to prevent this kind of disorder, as the different avenues leading to the Stable-yard were blocked up, and no carriages were allowed to enter, except those which carried company who were to attend the funeral.

The streets through which the procession was to pass were gravelled over; the passages leading to Pall-Mall, Charing-cross, Parliament-street, &c. were fenced up by a temporary railing and gateways.

The Royal Westminster, Colonel Robertson; Royal City of Westminster, the Hon. Col. Eden; the St. James's, Colonel Lord Amherst; the Royal York Mary-le-bonne, Colonel Lord Viscount Duncannon; the Prince of Wales's, Colonel M. P. Andrews; the Royal British Artificers, Colonel Burton; and several other corps of volunteers, paraded at an early hour, and lined the streets. Eleven o'clock was the hour for assembling at his house in the Stable-yard. By his Majesty's gracious order, the carriages after setting down, were permitted to pass through St. James's Park. The noblemen, members of the House of Commons, dignitaries of the church, members of the Whig Club, electors of Westminster, and gentlemen from distant parts of the country, were shewn into different apartments as they entered the house. Hundreds came dressed in scarves, and many of them were habited in cloaks. They were marshalled according to their several descriptions. Three or four bands of the best musicians in the metropolis, with the singing boys, were appointed to perform the Dead March in Saul, which by its impressive power over the heart, disposes to a pious melancholy: but some of the friends of the deceased thought that this would have too much the air of spectacle; and therefore the bands did not march, but were stationed at intervals—one at St. James's Palace, one at Carlton-house, one at the Admiralty, one at the entrance to the Abbey, besides the bands of all the volunteer corps, the muffled drums, &c.

It was nearly two o'clock before the procession was in motion. The most solemn and impressive silence prevailed among the people, and the populace were more orderly than could be expected in so vast a concourse of people.

The procession was in the following order:

Volunteer cavalry.
Six marshal-men, two and two,
High constable of Westminster on horseback,
Musicians playing solemn music.
Fifty-seven poor men in mourning cloaks, with badge of the crest of the deceased,
High bailiff of Westminster on horseback, supported by two marshal-men,
High steward of Westminster in his carriage,
Six marshal-men two and two.
Musicians playing the Dead March in Saul.
One hundred and forty-four electors of Westminster, four and four.
Deputation from the country,
Three trumpets a-breast.
Black standard banner,
carried by a gentleman on horseback, and supported by two gentlemen on foot,
One hundred and seventy-four Members of the Whig Club, four and four.
Household, in two mourning coaches, with four horses.
Mr. Cline and Mr. Hawkins, Surgeons to Mr. Fox; and Mr. Tegart, his Apothecary.
Dr. Pitcairn, Dr. Vaughan, and Dr. Moseley, Physicians to Mr. Fox; and Dr. Dary, of Cambridge,
in two mourning coaches, with six horses each.
Divines in their gowns, twelve; among whom we noticed Dr. Parr,
in two mourning coaches, with six horses each.
Singing boys of the chapel royal, in full dress.
Musicians, playing solemn music.
Two mutes on horseback.
State plume of black ostrich feathers, with velvet falls,
carried by two men, supported by two pages,
Two mutes on horseback.
The great banners,
carried by a gentleman on horseback, supported by two gentlemen in mourning.
Two horsemen in cloaks,
Two bannerols,
carried by two gentlemen on horseback,
Two horsemen,
Two bannerols,
Two horsemen,
Divines in canonicals
in a mourning coach with six horses.
The crest of the deceased,
carried on a black velvet cushion, by a gentleman on horseback, uncovered, led by two grooms.
The hearse containing the Body,
drawn by six state horses, led by grooms of noblemen, attended by six pages on each side, in deep mourning, with truncheons.
Six noblemen, pall-bearers,
in full dress mourning, namely, the Duke

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of Norfolk, Devonshire, and the Earl of Carlisle, were on the left side of the coffin; and the Lord Chancellor, Lords Albemarle and Thanet, were on the right, in two mourning coaches, with six horses each.

THE CHIEF MOURNER*,
with train cloak, and supported by two noblemen, in a mourning coach with six horses.
Mr. Fox's private secretary, train-bearer to the chief mourner,
in a mourning coach with four horses.
The twenty noblemen and gentlemen directors,
part in mourning coaches, and part walking, two by two.
A small black banner, with the arms of the deceased,
carried by a gentleman on foot.
Peers, mourners,
two and two, on foot.
Sons of Peers, mourners.
Members of the House of Commons, mourners.
Banner of emblems,
carried by a gentleman on horseback, supported by two gentlemen on foot.
Carriages of the deceased and relatives.
State carriages.
Trumpets and kettle-drums.
Volunteer cavalry.

The mourners in coaches were,

Lord Grenville	Lord Ellenborough
Earl Spencer	Lord Henry Petty
Mr. Windham	Lord Sidmouth
Mr. Grenville	Mr. Plumer
Earl Moira	&c. &c. &c.

And above one hundred members of parliament attended on foot.

The hearse was entirely of a new construction, being open, but the pillars were not seen, neither was any motion of the wheels to be perceived.—It was a magnificent hearse, of a simple and elegant form, richly covered with black velvet, which hung in draperies, trimmed with black fringe, surmounted with lofty plumes. It was lofty, and large in all its dimensions—and the whole being in black velvet, without any mixture of colour, gave it a simple and grand effect. On a sarcophagus in the centre of the car, the coffin, ornamented with the arms of the deceased, and a simple inscription, was laid in open view.

On the procession arriving at the Abbey, the loyal city of Westminster volunteers, commanded by the Hon. Col. Eden, lined the entrance from Old Palace Yard, thro' St. Margaret's burial-ground, to the west door, also in the Abbey, as far as the inner gate. The procession then moved in the following order on foot:—

Electors of Westminster
A deputation of the Whig Club
Ten of the King's singing boys
Seven minor canons
Rev. Mr. Champneys, prebendary of the chapel
Eight choristers
Rev. Dr. Ireland, Dr. Parr, and Dr. Raine.
High bailiff and constable.
Fifteen extra choristers, in surplices.
Rev. Mr. Wheeler.
Two banners.
Crest and cushion borne by a gentleman.

Earl of Carlisle	THE BODY.	Earl of Albemarle
Duke of Devonshire		Earl of Thanet
Duke of Norfolk		Lord Chancellor

LORD HOLLAND
Supported by
Viscount Howick — Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Trotter (the deceased's private secretary) Lord Holland's train-bearer.
The Procession was closed by the Whig Club.

The anthems and music were the works of the celebrated Mr. Purcell and Dr. Croft.

Mr. Cooke and Mr. Smith (composer to his Majesty) presided at the organ; and the service was read by Dr. Ireland.

The grave was raised by a platform, with a railing covered with black. At the head of the coffin, inside the railing, was Lord Holland, surrounded by the pall-bearers. The grave was eight feet deep, bricked and paved. It is immediately adjoining the monument of the great Lord Catham, and within eighteen inches of the grave of the late illustrious W. Pitt.

* Lord Holland.

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Historical Register of Public Transactions, Civil and Military, abroad, including the most material Domestic Occurrences.

THE DECLARATIONS OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING OF SWEDEN, THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, THE KING OF PRUSSIA, AND THE KING OF ENGLAND.

SWEDISH DECLARATION.

WE, Gustavus Adolphus, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, the Goths and Vandals, Heir of Denmark and Norway, Duke of Sleswig and Holstein, &c. &c. declare and make known, that when we entered upon the government of our kingdom, the unfortunate French Revolution had prevailed for some years, while the most sanguinary and unheard of scenes which had been there perpetrated, had spread discord, insurrection, and war, over the greatest part of Europe. During the nine succeeding years, the French revolution never ceased to threaten an interruption of the general tranquillity, and to excite the attention of every country. Trusting in the fidelity of the Swedish nation, and favoured by its distance from France, we witnessed, without alarm, the furious zeal of the factious, and their tyranny over a divided state, persuading ourselves, that the experience of these great calamities, produced by dissention and oligarchy, might at length be the means of restoring order, and an equitable government, for the security of the French people, and other states. This pleasing hope was not fulfilled; the government was indeed frequently changed; but the fundamental principles, so dangerous to all Europe, still remained unaltered. They were not only retained under the consular government, but in proportion as power came into the hands of the First Consul, his ideas of law and justice were diminished; every thing was now sacrificed to that ambition, which usurped an authority over the rights of nations and treaties, and even over that respect which all governments wish to preserve to themselves. The blood of one of the worthy descendants of the ancient and honourable family of France was not long since shed by the hand of violence. This shocking circumstance was not only a specimen of the ideas which the French government entertained of law and equity, but also a most disgusting picture of the system it had adopted; and, in every respect, affording a signal warning to all governments. While this encroachment furnished the great states with such a view, as enabled them to draw the most genuine conclusions respecting the irresistable power of France, the smaller states were converted into provinces, by violence or intrigue; and the danger appeared not less general than overwhelming, as it seemed that security against these menaces was no longer to be found at any distance from the scenes of action.

The most justifiable claims, made by us upon the French government, were fruitless, in obtaining indemnities for the demands made by several of our subjects, respecting unlawful captures, arbitrary freightage, and an illegal embargo—as the lawless proceedings of the French government were carried to such a pitch, as to lay the Swedish commerce under considerable embarrassment in the French ports, during the space of nine months. Such proceedings could only increase the apprehensions entertained of this dangerous conduct, and excite, as it doubtless has in every loyal Swede, a wish for the organization of an adequate counterpoise against a power which had so rashly committed itself in its endeavours to obtain a superiority, and availed itself of every unjust means to obtain the end proposed.

But as no state was powerful enough to escape the effects of these practices, we hoped that the general experience of these outrages would finally unite, and concur in their efforts to remove this common nuisance, and effectually to resist that power, the object of which was, by degrees, to subjugate all others.

This period has at length arrived, and the greatest powers in Europe have taken the field, to support their own dignity and independence. We have united ourselves with them in every worthy and friendly connexion, and, for the purpose of sharing in all undertakings, have drawn closer the ties of amity; and we hope, with the assistance of Providence, to contribute to the restoration of the general tranquility. With this view, we have now passed over, with a part of our army, to Pomerania, there to unite our power with the Russian forces; and further, to act with energy in such a manner as circumstances may require.

In consequence of this laudable and weighty determination, we fully expect to be accompanied by the blessings and prayers of our faithful subjects, as it is our purpose to contend for the future independence, and the honour of the Swedish name. And since it has been our care, that, during our absence, the administration of public affairs should be preserved, and carried on without obstruction, in its usual course, we have graciously thought proper to establish a Regency, and to nominate and appoint, as members of the same, the Swedish Baron Wrangle, bailiff of the empire, President, &c. &c.; Count Charles Axle, major-gen-

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eral, &c.; Count Samuel Uglas, lieutenant-general, and inspector of the cavalry, &c.; Baron Brock Cederstrom, president of our chancery, and commandant of the order of the northern star; Baron Frederick William Ehrenheim, our chancellor of the court; and our Adjutant-Generals of the Fleets and Armies.

Our gracious will and pleasure, therefore, is, that all our loving subjects and faithful servants, of high and low degree, shall yield the same obedience and obsequiousness to the regency appointed in our royal name, as to ourselves. To this end, all whom it may concern are commanded to conform themselves; and for the better security of the same, we have, with our own hand, signed this present, and verified it with our royal seal.

(L. S.) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.
M. ROSENBLAD.

Marswinsholm, near Ystadt, Oct. 31, 1805.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

WE, Alexander the First, by God's grace Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, declare and make known to all our faithful subjects, that, in our incessant care and solicitude for the welfare of the interior of our empire, equally with its foreign relations, it has ever been our wish to establish them upon an immoveable basis, and to defend the state by such alliances as the situation of our country may require.

With this view, we have thought proper, from the commencement of our reign, to remove every cause of misunderstanding, and, by a friendly conduct, to unite with those powers whose wise and moderate principles were consistent with their independence and the general tranquillity. The Most High blessed our wishes and endeavours, and at that period bestowed upon Europe a general peace.

However, it did not consist with his inscrutable providence to prolong the continuance of this order of things—War broke out again.

But as our situation did not permit us to take any immediate part in the war, we never ceased to remain faithful to our allies; and to continue to wish and labour for peace and tranquillity, consistently with the common welfare, by every friendly interference in our power.

But notwithstanding this interference, the daily increase of the French power, the situation of our allies, threatened by its aggrandizement and its unbounded ambition, compelled us to take an active part in this war.—We took up arms, but we did not cease to wish for peace; and we also declared, in our ukase of September 1, 1805, that the object of our arming was to preserve the sacred inviolability of treaties, and to restore the general tranquillity. The misfortunes which attended the arms of the allies operated against the realization of our views; however, the principles upon which they were grounded remained unchanged. At the commencement of the present year, the French government manifested an inclination approximating to peace: we accordingly issued orders to enter into discussions with them immediately.

The restoration of a peace, consistent with the dignity and security of our empire, the advantage of our allies, and the general tranquillity of Europe, were laid down as the fundamental basis of these discussions. But to our regret, the conditions of peace agreed to with France, by M. d'Oubril, were neither consistent with the dignity of our empire, nor with the security of our allies. We refused to ratify those conditions.

But at the same time, to afford a proof of the immutability of our principles, which, under various circumstances, had been ever directed to the same end, we at that time made known the conditions on which we were disposed to renew our negociations with the French government.

The basis proposed by us are so moderate, that they cannot be rejected without an open menace of the general safety; and they are so consistent with the advantage of every power concerned, that in case of their being accepted, a general peace must not only follow, but be confirmed to Europe upon the most permanent footing.

Thus must peace, or the continuance of the war, be the consequences of these measures. We wish for peace; but if no lasting peace can be obtained, grounded upon mutual advantage, then it will be necessary, for the honour of the Russian name, the sacred character of our engagements, and the general deliverance of Europe, to proceed to extremities, which, on these considerations, cannot but appear to us as absolutely indispensable.

We are convinced that the providence of the Most High, who is the defender of truth, will assert with his strong arm the justice of our cause.

We are convinced that each of our faithful subjects, animated with the love of their country, impelled by a sense of honour, and surrounded by examples of patriotic zeal, will speedily unite their powerful efforts with our own, as soon as the safety of Russia, the voice of glory, and our command, shall call upon them to co-operate for the public good.

In this firm reliance upon the help of God, and the zeal of our faithful subjects, we have thought it necessary to inform you beforehand of our views; and in so doing to afford you a new proof, that in all our un-

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dertakings we neither seek the extension of our territory, nor the fleeting glory of victories; but that it is our wish and endeavour to secure the general safety, the preservation of our allies, and the dignity of our empire.

Given at St. Petersburgh, August 30, and in the sixth year of our government.

ALEXANDER.

Countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ANDRE BUDBERG.

PRUSSIAN DECLARATION.

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia having taken up arms for the defence of his people, considers it as necessary to lay before them and the whole of Europe the facts which have rendered it his duty to take this step.

The political state of France has, for fifteen years, been the scourge of humanity.—That the possession of uncertain power, that many of these, who, since the year 1792, have, in rapid succession, been at the head of France, should render their authority only the instrument of war, and seek their security only in the misery of the people, cannot excite great wonder. But the establishment of a firm government, not pressed by the same necessity, animated anew the hopes of the friends of peace; Napoleon, invested with sovereign authority, victorious, surrounded by weak states, friendly disposed governments, or conquered and exhausted rivals, had it in his power to choose a better part. Nothing more remained for him to do for the greatness of France; for her happiness, every thing was in his power. It is painful to be obliged to say that the French politics still continued the same; an insatiable ambition was still the ruling character of the French government; arms and treaties were employed to the same purpose.—The Treaty of Amiens was scarcely concluded when the signal for the first acts of violence followed; two independent states, Holland and Switzerland, were obliged to accept a constitution which changed them into French provinces.

The renewal of the war was the consequence.

In the mean time, peace still continued on the Continent. The German empire had purchased it with immense sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, the French troops made an irruption into the territory of Hanover, which had no relation to the war between France and England; they shut the ports of Germany to the British flag; and that they might effect this, seized on Cuxhaven, and that possession of a free state still more unconnected with the war than Hanover itself.

In the midst of this peace, likewise, was it that these troops, a few months afterwards, insulted the German empire in a manner which still more deeply wounded the honour of the nation. The Germans have not avenged the death of the duke D'Enghien; but the remembrance can never be effaced from their memories.

The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian republic. In defiance of the most solemn promise, Napoleon placed the iron crown upon his head. Genoa was incorporated with France; Lucca had nearly a similar fate. Only a few months before, the emperor, on a solemn occasion, an occasion which imposed on him great duties, had declared before his people, and before Europe, that he wished not to extend further the boundaries of his empire.—A treaty with Prussia likewise obliged him to provide an indemnification for the king of Sardinia in Italy; instead of fulfilling these engagements, he seized on all those territories which could be appropriated to such indemnification. Portugal wished to preserve her neutrality; she was obliged to purchase with money some moments of deceitful security.

Thus there remained, with the exception of Turkey, which still remembered the attack on Egypt and Syria, no power in Europe which had not been the object of unprovoked attack.

With these acts of violence were combined a system of insult and contempt. A journal, which announced itself as the organ of the government, was chosen as the instrument of undisguised attacks on all crowned heads.

Not one of these general attacks and insults were foreign to Prussia; several were intimately connected with her dearest interest; and besides the wisdom of that system which considers all the states of Europe as members of one and the same family, which calls all to the defence of each, and points out the danger resulting to all from the aggrandisement of one, was by experience sufficiently confirmed.

But it is especially necessary to state what has been the conduct of France towards Prussia, in her immediate relations with that power.

It would be superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia. Prussia was the first power which acknowledged him. No promises, no threats, could shake her neutrality; for during six years she acted as a friendly neighbour; she esteemed a brave nation which had ever acted generously by her both in peace and war; and she did justice to the genius of her chief. The remembrance of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon. Prussia had suffered the attack on the electorate of Hanover. In this she had countenanced an

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act of injustice, therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, and the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollected that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly engaged not to invade the neutrality of the northern states, nor offer violence to any of them, and especially not to augment his troops in the electorate. Scarcely had he entered into these engagements, when he broke them. Every one knows by what an act of violence Sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows how the Hanse Towns were forced to make contributions under the name of loans, not to their own interest, but entirely as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, the king was contented with an imperfect satisfaction. Of the second he took no notice, the fears of the maritime towns preventing him from making complaints.—The king made unexampled sacrifices for peace, and the maintenance of this peace was ever the dearest wish of his heart.

The patience of other courts was sooner exhausted than his. War broke out on the continent. The situation of the king, with respect to his duty, was now more difficult than ever. To prevent France from augmenting the troops she had in Hanover, he promised to suffer no attack on that territory. From this moment, the whole burden of the relation between France and Prussia turned on this object, without the latter deriving the least advantage from it; and by an extraordinary chain of circumstances, Prussia, which only wished to act impartially, and remain neutral, appeared to take part against the allied powers. All the advantage arising from this position of Prussia was entirely for France, and the king was daily threatened with collisions as formidable to him as decisively favourable to the plans of Napoleon.

Who could have supposed that precisely the moment in which the king gave the French government the strongest proofs of his firmness, and a rare example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon to inflict on Prussia the most sensible injury? Who does not recollect the violation of the Anspach territory, upon the 3d of October of the preceding year, notwithstanding the express remonstrance of the civil government and his majesty's minister?

The contest between that moderation which pardons every thing—that integrity which remains true to its engagement to the last, on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on fortune, continued several years.

The king declared to the French government, that he considered all his connexions with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced that no pledge of security remained for the neighbours of France but a peace, established on solid principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

His majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negociations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force.

It is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed to be convinced of the moderation which at all times has governed the politics of his majesty in their whole extent. Prussia at this moment listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. He required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this he required without limitation.—Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French emperor then was.

Scarcely had this minister been there some days, when the whole face of affairs was changed. The misfortunes experienced by the court of Vienna, had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home; Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest, he was obliged to limit his policy by his power, and instead, as had been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security and that of his neighbours his first object.

The French emperor proposed to Count Haugwitz a treaty, in which was stipulated on the one side a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the treaty of Presburgh; and, on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.

The first part of this treaty promised at least for the future an acknowledged guarantee, and, if Napoleon had so pleased, a firm political constitution. The results of the peace of Presburgh were a general misfortune for Europe, but Prussia sacrificed herself alone when she accepted of such terms; but to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud, as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage; the king, therefore, ratified this article conditionally.

The second half of the treaty of Vienna, relative to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience, Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained

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involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchased, Prussia was resolved that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end either by a treaty or a war.

The cession of three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for any plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of war, would have been the first sufferers. All the calamities of that war would have fallen on the monarchy—while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances would have been productive of the most valuable advantages to Prussia. The king, therefore, conceived that he reconciled his wishes with his principles when he accepted the proposed exchange only under the condition, the fulfilment of the same should be deferred till a general peace, and that the consent of his majesty the king of Great Britain should be obtained.

All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On one side she received guarantees which put the seal on her conquests —on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of uncertain war, while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties, and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal.—— The king approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience. This moment was the most painful of his reign.

It was the affair of France to reject the modifications under which the king had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them; but she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms; she continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship; she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her; but when his majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negociations, and which lay nearest his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications, added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris; endeavours were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures, and when Count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cession of the three provinces, and the recal of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as if the French had returned into the electorate.

The king at length was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the emperor of the French—a soporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation; and finally of subjugation, to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Russian army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deluded Germany rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The king determined to continue the part he had hitherto acted, for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at least to secure the tranquillity of the north, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her, without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced that there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy; which proceeds without intermission from usurpation to usurpation; sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction, careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction—so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy over those who wish only to be just—the king fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty, with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connexions of his majesty with England. France gained nothing by this, but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what in the view of France gave the principal value to her alliance with the king was, that this alliance isolated his majesty, since it produced an opinion that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.

But not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France, assured that she now had no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquillity of Prussia, at length threw off the mask, and despising forms, which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled on all treaties and all rights.

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Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia all its articles were violated.

The treaty had for its basis the *status quo* of the moment in which it was concluded; also the guarantee of the German empire and its states, according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had also expressly prescribed to the two powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburg had left his majesty the emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him, consequently also the imperial crown of Germany and the rights connected with it. The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the empire, were likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after the confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic constitution, deprived the emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria and thirty other princes under the tutelage of France.

But is it necessary to appeal to treaties to form a just judgment of this extraordinary event? Previous to all treaties nations have their rights; and had not France asserted, with the sanctity of an oath, this act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who had never offended France, and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government—to abolish with the stroke of a pen, a constitution of a thousand years duration, which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes: which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself—to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions only an exhausted skeleton—to abolish this constitution without consulting the emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested, or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German league, or Prussia, intimately interested in that league, thus arbitrarily dissolved. No; wars and continued victories have sometimes produced great and remarkable catastrophies; but such an example in time of peace was never before given to the world.

The king commiserated the unfortunate princes who suffered by these transactions, but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain, and he would reproach himself should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance, probably forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition, or if surprized into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading, as their former relations were honourable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigour. Perhaps when the magnanimous nation to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independence, they might listen to the voice of gratitude and honour, and at least abhor their chains when they find they must be stained with the blood of their brethren.

It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia; the emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the king in all his allied states. The existence of the prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers; for the king had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years this prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Bavarian republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the emperor Napoleon forbad it. Neither the recollection of this circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his majesty to the prince; nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the king could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before, he had received from the emperor a letter condoling with him, in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant: each throws a light on the whole.

Cleves had been allotted to prince Murat. Scarcely become a sovereign he wished likewise to be a conqueror—his troops took possession of the abbey of Essen, Werden and Etten, under the pretext that they appertained to the Duchy of Cleve, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connexion between them and the ceded provinces. Great labour was employed in vain to give even a colour to this outrage.

Wesel was to belong to the new duke, not to the emperor Napoleon: the king had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound

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by this guarantee, for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics; a pretext for demanding sacrifices, in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradiska and Aquilea were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three abbeys.

In all political proceedings, it was naturally taken for granted that the new states formed by France were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces; but it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence. The appellation, "The great empire," was invented, and that empire was immediately only surrounded with vassals.

Thus there was no trace of the treaty left, yet Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England; and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.

The emperor at length informed his majesty that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire, and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the king to establish a similar confederation in the North of Germany. This was according to his customary policy, a policy which had long been crowned with success: at the moment of the birth of any new object to throw out a lure to those courts, which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such project. The king adopted the idea of such a confederation; not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances, and because, after the secession of the princes, who had acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the north, became more than ever the condition of their safety. The king took measures to establish this league, but on other principles from those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his banners; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honour alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the king to any measure which should be productive of advantage to Prussia?

We shall soon see what is to be expected, when France makes professions of favour.

In the first place care had been taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the confederation of the Rhine, an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided, that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate, and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promises or threats, it was but too probable, that in time this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.

And that this might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately it was made on a prince who knows no fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel invited the elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia, it was alledged, did nothing for her allies! It is true Napoleon knows how to manage his better, as every one sees that Spain and Holland, the kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria, have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence, and honour. Prussia did nothing for her allies. Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the elector by an enlargement of his territory.

And this was exercised towards an ally, and at the very moment when the king was advised to form an alliance, of which Hesse was to be the first bulwark; endeavours were made to detach from him a prince whom family connexions, alliances, and relations of every kind, united in the closest manner to his majesty's person.

But even the e hostile steps were not sufficient. Does any one wish to know what was the line by which it was hoped to gain the elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory, with the expectation of which he was flattered? It was the prince of Orange, the brother in-law of the king, that prince who had been twice deceived in the most shameless manner, who was now to be robbed the third time. He still possessed the territory of Fulda.—This was promised to the elector, and it would have been given, had the elector consented to accept it, and had not Prussia taken up arms.

His majesty saw the system of usurpation advance every day. He saw a circle, continually becoming narrower, drawn round him, and even the right of moving within it, beginning to be disputed with him; for a sweeping resolution forbade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed, through the gates of the confederation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connexion between the detached Hessian provinces. This was to prepare a pretext on which to act. This was the first threat of punishment aimed at a magnanimous prince, who had preferred a defender to a master.

But even after this—his majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration—the king considered whether a combination might

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not be found which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.

The emperor Napoleon appeared to be solicitous to remove this doubt. Two negotiations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, the other with the English ministry. In both these negotiations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.

By the treaty which the emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the king of Sweden of his German territories.—Yet for many months the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the king to seize those states, with the threefold view—first, to revenge himself on the king of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germanny. But the king had long been aware that such were the views of France, and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had therefore been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confided his explanations to the emperor Alexander.—The scene now again changed, and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the king of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector.

It is not superfluous to remark that, in this insidious treaty of the French emperor, in order to satisfy the honourable interest which the court of St. Petersburgh took in the maintenance of the rights of the king of Naples, he promised the latter an indemnification, engaging to prevail on the king of Spain to cede to him the Balcaric islands. He will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentations of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies.

These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia; we now approach the moment which determined his majesty.

Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France, but humiliation and loss; one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power; and in her power it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the north were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state of things, yet he negotiated with England on the basis of the restoration of the electorate. The king is in possession of the proofs.

War was now in fact declared, declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany, and for what purposes? Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans, to treat kings as governors appointed by himself; to drag before military tribunals, citizens only responsible to their own governments; to declare other outlaws who lived peaceably in foreign states under foreign sovereigns, and even in the capital of a German emperor, because they had published writings in which the French government, or at least its despotism, was attacked, and this at the time when that same government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection, the honour of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of nations.—These armies were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced nearer to the frontiers of Prussia or her allies, till they at length took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force in Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cattaro.

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.

The king delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knoblesdorff was sent to Paris with the final declarations of his majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the king, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. The time for discussion was past, though the cabinet of St. Cloud appeared still desirous to protract it. General Knoblesdorff had orders to insist on this demand. It was not the whole of the king's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must shew the real sentiments of the French emperor.

Unmeaning professions, arguments, the real value of which were known, by long experience, were the only answers the king received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced; but, with an haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia, should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all. It was insolently notified to the king's ministers that the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubec, would not be allowed to join the Northern Confederation, but that France would take them under her protection, in the same manner as in the other Confederation she

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had given away cities and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretension. The king was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy. Another contrast of conduct incensed the king to the utmost. He received from the emperor a letter full of these assurances of esteem which, certainly when they do not accord with facts, are to be considered as nothing but which the dignity of sovereigns renders a duty to themselves even when on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn, when the minister of the emperor endeavoured to mislead those of the king by assurances on assurances, of the friendly intentions of France, the Publiciste of the 16th of September appeared with a diatribe against the king and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution: insulting to the nation, and what in other times than ours would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war. The king can treat slanders that are merely abusive with contempt, but when these slanders contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them merely with contempt.

The last doubt had now disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by General Knobelsdorff, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were—

1. That the French troops will immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France would oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that the Confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states, not included in the fundamental act of the Confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negotiation should immediately be commenced, for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be the restoration of the three abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves; they shew how moderate the king, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon France herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the king for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud, or rather the preparations he sees around him, daily give him that answer. The king can henceforth confide the honour and safety of his crown only to arms, he has recourse to them with pain; since a glory purchased by the tears of his people was never his wish; but he has recourse to them with the tranquillity of confidence, since his cause is just. The king has carried his forbearance to the utmost limit, and till honour forbade him to carry it farther; the king has overlooked every thing only personally injurious to himself; he has disregarded the decisions of ignorance and the attacks of calumny, always hoping that he should be able to conduct his people, without injury, to that period which must sooner or later arrive, when unjust greatness shall find its bounds, and ambition, which obstinately refused to acknowledge any limits, shall at length overleap itself.

His majesty takes up arms, not to gratify a long nourished resentment, not to increase his power, nor to disturb a nation, which knows how to esteem itself in its natural and lawful limits, but to protect his monarchy from the fate which is prepared for it—to maintain the people of Frederick in their independence and glory—to deliver unfortunate Germany from the yoke under which it lies—and to obtain an honourable and secure peace. The day on which he shall effect this, will afford the king his noblest triumph. The events of the war, which is now beginning, are in the disposal of Supreme Wisdom. The king leaves to others premature boastings, as he has long left to them the miserable enjoyment of their base invectives and unanswered calumnies. But he leads to honourable combat an army worthy of its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and their affection. Princes, the honour of the German name, confiding in his gratitude and integrity, and who, while they fight by his side, fear not to obtain the victory, have joined their banners to his. A sovereign who adorns with his virtues one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. The voice of nations every where invokes a blessing on his arms; and even where it is overawed into silence, is only more distinctly heard. With many motives to be conscious of her strength, Prussia may well be permitted to repose confidence in her high destiny.

From the Head-Quarters at Erfurt, Oct. 9, 1806.

BRITISH DECLARATION.

THE negotiations in which his majesty has been engaged with France having terminated unsuccessfully, his majesty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his subjects and to Europe, of the circum-

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stances which have led to an issue which his majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which, even amidst all the successes that attend his arms, is so burthensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquillity is retarded only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government, unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negotiations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negotiation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his majesty's German dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his majesty to afford a just foundation for negotiating: It was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the negotiation should be conducted by his majesty in concert with his allies.

No sooner had this basis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too, in points of so great importance, as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his majesty, that unless the principle proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communications which had been opened between the two governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of the want of full powers in the person entrusted by his majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his majesty for opening a regular negotiation by ministers duly authorized, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honourable to the king and his allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

During these proceedings, a minister sent by the emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his majesty's government, was induced by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honour and interests of his imperial majesty.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the king continued to negotiate precisely on the same principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interests he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negotiation with Great Britain, but violated, in points still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia.—The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her minister, had been the preservation of Germany. Yet, before the decision of Russia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole frame and constitution of the German empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germany; and not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had, at the same time, instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such a conduct was pursued towards his majesty, towards his allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope of any favourable issue to the negotiation, that his majesty's plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay, and the French government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorised and separate treaty signed by his minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his

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majesty's minister that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great Britain, to re-establish the tranquillity of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared however to be, that of engaging his majesty in a separate negotiation, to the exclusion of his allies; a proposal which his majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an ally.—To these insidious overtures, his majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favourable issue of the negotiation.—The confidential intercourse which he had constantly maintained with Russia, enabled his majesty to specify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on those grounds a provisional treaty, to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negotiating was, after some objection, acceded to by France; terms were now offered to his majesty more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of negotiation: but these were still far short of what his majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his majesty in behalf of his other allies, left to his majesty no other course than that of ordering his minister to terminate the discussion, and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment.—The first overtures which led to negotiation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced; nor was the negotiation finally broken off, while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no objects of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honour of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war: but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest his majesty trusts with confidence to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of the Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that in asserting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the British empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

Oct. 21, 1806.

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

"*Bamberg, Oct.* 8.

"The Peace with Russia, concluded and signed on the 20th of July, and the negotiations with England, which were drawing towards a conclusion, caused a sensible alarm at Berlin. The vague reports which were daily multiplying, and the consciousness of the injurious conduct of that Cabinet towards those Powers, induced it the more readily to believe what had been insinuated, that by a secret article in the Treaty with Russia, Poland was to be restored as a kingdom, and conferred upon the Grand Duke Constantine; that Silesia was to be given to Austria in exchange for her part of Poland: and that Hanover was to be restored to England. Thus it appeared to believe that these three Powers were leagued with France, and that such a union would be highly injurious to Prussia.

"The injurious conduct of Prussia towards France commenced at a very distant period. First, she took up arms with a view of profiting by the internal disorders of France. She was seen ready to come forward at the moment of the invasion of Holland by the Duke of York; and notwithstanding the events of the last war, although she had no cause of complaint against France, she took up arms again, and signed, the 1st of October, 1805, the famous Treaty of Potsdam, which was, in less than a month, superseded by the Treaty of Vienna.

"Towards Russia she acted injuriously. Who can forget the non-execution of the Treaty of Potsdam, or the subsequent conclusion of that of Vienna?

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"Her injurious conduct towards the Emperor of Germany, and the whole Germanic Body, is more aggravated, and of longer date, as is generally known. She always acted in opposition to the Diet. When the Empire was at war, she took care to be at peace with its enemies. Her treaties with Austria were never faithfully executed; she uniformly studied to embroil other Powers, in the view of gaining some advantage, at the expense of either or of both the Contending Parties.

"Those who suppose, that such an interested versatility of conduct was solely to be attributed to the reigning sovereign, are greatly mistaken. During an interval of fifteen years, the Court of Berlin has been a kind of stage, upon which diffe ent parties tried their strength, and in their turns obtained the ascendancy. On one day the decision was for war: on another for peace. The least important political circumstance —the slightest incident—often gave the advantage to one of the parties; and the King, in the midst of these opposing Councils, in a very labyrinth of intrigue, was fickle and undecided, with the greatest intentional rectitude.

"On the 11th of August, a messenger of the Marquis Lucchesini arrived at Berlin, and delivered, in the most positive terms, an assurance of those supposed arrangements which France and Russia had agreed upon by the Treaty of the 20th of July:—To restore the kingdom of Poland, and to wrest Silesia from the Prussian Monarch. The partisans of war were enraged, the king was overawed by them, his personal sentiments were unattended to; forty couriers were dispatched from Berlin in one night, and an appeal to arms was instantly decided.

"The intelligence of this sudden explosion was received at Paris on the 20th of the same month. It was lamentable to perceive an ally so grossly deceived. Full explanations, and precise assurances of the real case, were immediately communicated; and as manifest error was the sole motive for these armaments, the hope was expressed, that mature considerati n would obviate such an unexpected result.

"However, the Treaty signed at Paris was not ratified at St. Petersburgh; and communications and intelligence of various kinds were speedily forwarded to Prussia.—The Marquis de Lucchesini was not slow in forwarding his observations; these were collected from among persons of the most suspicious character in the capital, and suggested by men of intrigue, with whom he habitually associated. In consequence, he was recalled, and the Baron de Knobelsdorff, a man of frank and open character, and of unimpeached integrity, was appointed to succeed him.

"This Envoy Extraordinary arrived shortly at Paris. He was the bearer of a letter from the King of Prussia, dated 23d August.

"This letter, couched in the most friendly terms, and fraught with pacific professions, was answered by the Emperor in an unreserved and appropriate manner.

"The day following that of the departure of the courier with this answer, accounts were received, that airs and songs, of the most hostile and inflammatory nature, against France, were sung in the theatre at Berlin.—That immediately after the departure of M. de Knobelsdorff, the armaments proceeded on a more extensive scale —That men, hitherto cool and dispassionate, were heated in consequence of false reports—and that the war faction had prevailed to such a degree, that the King himself could not resist the torrent.

"It was afterwards known at Paris, that the advocates for peace in Prussia had really been alarmed in consequence of the most audacious falsehoods and deceitful appearances, and that they had totally lost their influence; while the war faction, taking advantage of their errors and despondency, redoubled their exertions, alleged provocation on provocation, and accumulated insults: so that things were brought to such a point that war became inevitable.

"The Emperor was then convinced, that circumstances would oblige him to take up arms against an ally. He therefore ordered preparations.

"Troops marched with the greatest rapidity from Berlin—The Prussian army entered Saxony—They advanced to the frontiers of the Confederation, and insulted their out-posts.

"On the 24th of September, the Imperial Guard quitted Paris for Bamberg, where it arrived on the 6th of October. Orders were issued for the army to march, and it immediately began to advance.

"The Emperor set out from Paris the 25th of September; the 28th he arrived at Mentz; the 2d of October, at Wurtzberg; and the 6th, at Bamberg.

"The same day two shots were fired by the Prussian hussars at a French Field-Officer, in view of the armies.

"On the 7th, his Majesty the Emperor received a courier from Mentz, sent by the Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand), with two important dispatches. One was a letter from the King of Prussia, containing twenty pages—which, in fact, was nothing but a paltry pamphlet against France, such as those produced by the writers of the English Cabinet at five hundred pounds per annum! The Emperor, before he finished the reading, turned to those about him, and said, 'I pity my brother, the King of

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Prussia!—he understands not French.—Surely, he cannot have read this rhapsody?' This letter was accompanied by the celebrated note of M. de Knobelsdorff.—'Marshal,' said the Emperor to Berthier, 'they give us a rendezvous of honour for the 8th. A Frenchman never—[The words in the Moniteur are here obliterated]—but as they say a handsome Queen is there, who desires to see battles, let us be polite, and march without delay for Saxony.' The Emperor was correctly informed: for the Queen of Prussia is with the army, equipped like an amazon, wearing the uniform of her regiment of dragoons, and writing twenty letters a day to all parts of the kingdom, to excite the inhabitants against the French. It appears like the conduct of the frenzied Armida, setting fire to her own palace. Next to her Majesty, Prince Louis of Prussia, a brave young man, incited by the War Faction, vainly hopes to gain honour and renown in the vicissitudes of war. Following the example of those two great personages, all the adherents of the court seem eager for war. But when war shall present itself in all its horrors, the feelings and the language of all these will be widely different; they will each then be desirous of vindicating themselves from the charge of having drawn down the thunders of war upon the peaceable provinces of the North: then by a natural consequence, will be seen those very persons, now so clamorous for war, not only eager to exculpate themselves, but incensed at the results of their own conduct: and even attempting to throw the odium of the measure upon the King, who was merely the dupe of their own intrigues and artifices!

"The French army was disposed in the following manner:

"The troops were to march, or to advance, in three grand divisions.

"The right—consisting of the Marshals Soult and Ney, and a division of Bavarian troops. They advanced by the routes of Amberg and Nuremberg, to unite at Bayreuth, and thence to advance upon Hoff; where they arrived on the 9th.

"The centre—composed of the reserve of the Grand Duke of Berg, the corps of the Prince de Ponte Corvo and Marshal Davoust, and the Imperial guard—advanced by Bamberg towards Cronach; it arrived the 8th at Saalbourg, and advanced by that post and Schleitz, towards Gera.

"The left—consisting of the corps of Marshals Lannes and Augereau, advanced from Schwenfurth towards Coburgh, Grafenthal and Saalfeld.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A TREMENDOUS battle has been fought since our last report, and it has ended in the loss of a kingdom. Severely does Prussia now lament its folly; and the cruel and wicked manifesto, issued by the Duke of Brunswick at the beginning of the French revolution, is answered by his expulsion from his native dominions. The emperor of the French was in Berlin rather sooner than we expected: we could have little doubt in our own minds of his success, but we did not imagine that a single battle would so completely have annihilated the power of Prussia. The nations are in astonishment at this event: they can scarcely believe it possible, that Prussian valour and Prussian discipline should have been so easily baffled. We are informed from very high authority, that the Prussians brought into that battle a hundred and forty thousand men: the number of the French has not been ascertained. If the numbers were equal on both sides; no one, who considered the state of the two armies, could doubt on which victory would ride triumphant: for what can a mere mechanical system, guided by hesitation at head quarters, effect against the valour of active troops, under the eye of an imperial general, who conducts himself every motion, and is ready and able to take advantage of every circumstance.

This battle will not open the eyes of this country to the nature of the French system, which is the most energetic, that the world has yet seen. At this moment a great force, by which that system might have been checked, if it could be brought to act on our ground, has been paralised: the volunteers of Britain are crumbling away: they are wanted more than ever; and the indecent remarks that have been thrown out against them, disgrace only the speakers. To resist France, we must be prepared with a similar system: for no one can say, that it is impossible for the French to make a landing in this country; and, if the inhabitants are as little prepared as those of Prussia, if we depend on the mere feeble efforts of a regular army, we must expect as dastardly a proclamation issued at London, as was lately made at Berlin. Is it the duty of a good citizen to sit quietly, and to expect tamely to be plun-

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dered of his goods, and to receive the dictates of the conqueror?

Degraded Prussia! You are another instance of a dependence on a regular army. A despotic government, where the soldier was every thing, and the citizen nothing, could not expect, that in the hour of danger the citizen would become a soldier. What could possibly possess a court so situated to try its strength with the arms of France, no one at present can conjecture. What the queen and her courtiers had determined upon, must for some time be a secret: what hopes they had of succour from other quarters, and whither their troops were going, future memoirs and court anecdotes will divulge. The page of history will relate, that the king and queen marched out of their capital with all the presumption of success; that they met the enemy; saw their own troops dispersed in every direction; fled for their lives, and at this time we do not know in England, whether the king is safe, and the queen, only that she is retired to the farthest extremity of her dominions.

This short campaign displays the skill and activity of the French emperor. His plans were laid at Paris, and in the execution of them he probably pursed exactly the line he had drawn, and was at every post, at the moment almost he had predetermined. Now, that the campaign is at an end, his skill and foresight are evident. When war was clearly inivitable between the two powers; Buonaparte, who had previously prepared his troops for the event, left Paris, and directed his route to Wurtsburgh, near which place was the first rendezvous of his grand army. The Prussian army took a north west direction from Berlin, and fixed itself in a very strong position to the north of Frankfort, on the Majne. It was presumed that the French would not dare to pass this army; and that the Prussians would have the choice of the field of battle. Buonaparte saw, and seized the advantage, which this presumption gave him. He turned the flank of his army, marched in a north easterly direction towards Leipsic, and placed himself between the Prussian army and its depots.

The Prussians were now compelled to quit their strong position, and to follow the enemy, who concentrated his forces, that their number might not be known, and chose his own field of action near the town of Genoa. The details of that battle are not yet sufficiently known; but there is reason to believe, that the heavy German tactics were completely overthrown by a skilful arrangement of the French artillery on a hill, where, it was supposed, that it could not possibly be placed; and, on levelling a part of which for his purpose, Buonaparte had, during the night, employed a great part of his soldiers. The action was very bloody; a great number of Prussian generals were killed; and the utmost confusion took place in the flight of the army. The conquerors were now in possession of every thing; the stores were to their right, without any troops to defend them; the remains of the conquered army, dispersed to the left, without any probability of their being rallied. Saxony fell immediately, and a few days after Buonaparte himself entered Berlin. It was said, that the Russians were coming to the aid of their allies; but, if they had any such intention, they must come too late to render any effectual assistance. The remains of the defeated army are to the left of the French; the emperor is at his leisure arranging his affairs in Prussia, and, if the Russians should have entered the territories of Polish Prussia, it must be to add only another triumph to the conqueror.

It may well, and it has indeed excited great surprise, that the Prussian army should so soon have been as it were completely dissipated: but the nature of the Prussian system easily accounts for it. The Prussian army was composed of native troops and of foreigners: the latter forming at least one third of the whole. These foreigners were composed of the lowest rabble from all parts of Germany, inveigled into the service, and treated with the greatest severity. Marched out of Prussia, they were nearer to their own homes; and, as soon as the terror of command was removed, they gladly seized the opportunity of deserting their colours. Thus the native Prussians were left to themselves, and to find their way back to their own country, as well as they could: but death, wounds, and desertion, had so impaired their strength, that their little

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detached parties fell an easy prey to the well arranged system of the French.

In the mean time also the king of Holland was marching his forces into the north west of Germany, taking possession of Westphalia, and even entering the territories of Hesse Cassel. The dutchy of Brunswick was of course seized; and to whom it will be given, the will of Buonaparte must determine. It is probable, that a great part of Westphalia will be annexed to the kingdom of Holland: a new kingdom will be made of Hanover, Cassel, and part of the Prussian dominions: the famous partition of Poland will be corrected; and the Poles, having a king of their own at Warsaw, may see Prussia Proper, a province dependent upon their kingdom.

Thus in the course of one year, Buonaparte has made himself master of two thrones; has seated himself in the capital of two great kingdoms; has conquered the troops, which were supposed to be the most warlike and best disciplined in Europe. How he has been enabled to do this we may well pause to inquire. The question is of the utmost moment to us, for we will still hope, that we are not among those nations, for whom this scourge of Providence was designed, and that there is still energy and courage enough in this country, if properly directed, to prevent us from falling a prey to his conquering arm.

The great difference between the French emperor and his enemies has been in the skill, which presided at the two head-quarters, the nature of their respective troops, and the mode of recruiting them. On the skill at head-quarters, no comparison can be made: for Buonaparte possesses the talents of the greatest generals the world has seen, and he directed himself every inferior movement. At the head-quarters of his adversary were generals, equal to about the third rate generals in his armies, and the presence of the sovereign was rather an hinderance than a benefit to their councils. Buonaparte's troops consisted for the chief part of young men in the vigour of life; full of activity, trained more by their own goodwill than by the threats of instructors. The troops of his adversary were composed of men, formed by the dull German system, which was beaten into them by blows of the cane, and they were mere slavish instruments of military power. The manner of recruiting in the troops of his adversary was by various tricks, or by absolute force: and, when they were enlisted, they had scarcely any prospect of rising above the wretched situation into which their unfortunate stars had cast them.

The recruiting of the French army is of a very singular nature. The whole country is divided into districts, and the young men of each district, who have arrived at the age of twenty years, appear at a certain place, where they draw lots, and they are ranked according to the numbers they respectively draw. If the demand for conscripts, as these men are called, amounted to twenty, then the first twenty are under the necessity of going, and the remainder are free, unless the places of any of these twenty should be void from death, or wounds, or desertion. In either of these cases, their places are filled up by those, who have the numbers next in succession. If any person, who has drawn a low number, he may with permission exchange it for a person with a high number: but then the latter will demand a sum proportionable to the risk of the place. Thus, if number one, who is sure of going to the regiment, wishes to exchange with number a hundred and fifty, who is not likely to be called upon, he must pay a considerable sum for the exchange, and upwards of three or four hundred pounds sterling have been paid for a substitute.

The young men, drawn for the army, are ordered to be at a certain day at the depot, where there are proper officers to train them for the service, and from this service they are sent to their respective regiments. Thus the recruiting of the French army is performed with great ease. The losses for example in Germany, must be repaired. Orders are sent from head-quarters to the depots for the number required of conscripts, to be sent to the army. This is immediately done, and orders are sent to the district from the depot, for as many conscripts as are requisite to fill up its vacancies. The magistrates of the district send to the persons, who have drawn the numbers next, to the last batch sent off, and they are

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ordered to go to the depot where they are put into training in the same manner exactly as their predecessors.

At first sight this will seem to be a great hardship: but it may be doubted whether the French is not much better than the English method. In England a man is never secure, from the age of eighteen to the age of forty-five, during which time he may pay a considerable sum to ward off his being drawn for the militia. In France the first drawing secures him for ever. He either goes to the army, or knows that he may, or that he will never be called upon for the service, and his service is only for a limited time. Another circumstance in the French army renders this mode of balloting less grievous. Every person in the French army must have been first a common soldier, and he may rise from the lowest to the highest command. Thus a spirit prevails in the ranks, which is unknown to the other armies of Europe.

An effect has flowed from this mode of recruiting the army, which might escape attention. A regular army is with reason an object of dread in all countries except France. In France it is not made up of a mere rabble, but in the ranks are to be found men of fortune and education. They are not like other soldiers, secluded from the people, and military monks for life: they know that they belong to the people, and the greater part of them in a very few years return to the people. Thus they have a common interest with the people, and we are credibly informed, that that species of riot, which sometimes takes place in England between the military and the towns-people, is totally unknown in France. A common soldier in France would be degraded for conduct, which an English subaltern would boast of among his comrades.

With an army so constituted, it is not wonderful that the French perform such exploits. They possess youth, activity, courage, and spirit. Their spirit is not broken down by base usage; nor are they jaded by long service. We must add to this the pains taken in the selection and education of officers, and the preferment that inevitably follows an act of prowess. We may lament the effects of this system, but we must admire the greatness of that genius, which formed it, and brought it to such perfection.

Denmark and Sweden now lie at the mercy of the French. The former kingdom has conducted itself with the utmost wisdom during the whole revolution, and has been careful not to give offence to the emperor: the sovereign of the latter has treated him personally with insult. The least that can be expected is, that Sweden should lose all its territory on the German shore of the Baltic. At this moment of writing, Lord Hutchinson is sent by our court into the Baltic, to consult, it is to be presumed, with some power as to the steps to be taken in the present state of affairs. For the sake of Denmark we trust, that he will not take Copenhagen in his way: and, if Russia is the object of his mission, it will, we doubt not, be ineffectual. The weakness of Russia, is known to the French, who do not calculate either by extent of territory or number of men. The population of Russia is comparatively small, and it is without spirit. The nature of its government precludes all hopes of resistance from that quarter: and, if Poland is separated from its yoke, no one, who remembers the infamous partition of that unhappy country, will deplore the change.

Spain is levying troops at a great rate, but it has no means of transporting them to the place where they are wanted.—No dominions in South America may be considered to be gone from her. She will retain for some time longer the nominal dominion, but the whole country is prepared for independence. It is strange, that we have no certain accounts of the fate of Miranda's expedition. He has shewn the way to attack the Spaniard, and his example will soon be followed. The only way for Spain to recover itself would be to recall its corps, expel the inquisition, disannul its monkish system, and reduce the number of its priests: but while all sensible Spaniards lament the fate of their country, they see no means of producing these events, but by a convulsion, which they dread as much as their present apathy.

The French king of Naples still reigns in that capital, and the bravery of the English seems to have produced only a partial effect. The insurgents in Calabria have created confusion, but have

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been incapable of resisting the well arranged force of the French. The king of Sicily has his court at Palermo; he is guarded by the English, and may retain his dominions some little time longer. The affairs of the north of Europe must be first settled, and then the expulsion of the Bourbons from Sicily, will be effected probably by a word.—Turkey, it is said, is now to join the French: its conduct either way is of little importance. We close this account of the states of Europe at a time when information is much wanted.—We kept it open as long as possible, in expectation of the arrival of several Hamburgh mails now due, but the westerly winds seem likely to increase their number, and to delay our intelligence till the schemes of Buonaparte are completed.

Whilst Buonaparte was fighting battles and arranging kingdoms, England presented a very different appearance.—The inhabitants were in many places fully occupied in the important task of electing representatives, who, in this convulsed state of nations, were to take care, that our state received no damage. If at any time a judicious choice of men was necessary, it was at this moment, for on their deliberations may depend the welfare of our own kingdom. The reasons for dissolving the last parliament are not very apparent upon the old system; it is sufficient that it had sat longer than it ought to sit by the constitution of this country, and we shall always rejoice that a new parliament is called every four years, if we cannot bring its duration to a still shorter period. It is curious, that the men who call themselves whigs, were the chief complainers upon this occasion; but this is not the only instance in which the conduct of these gentlemen in power is different from their professions when out of power: but we are fully convinced that the unconstitutional act in the reign of George I. which made parliaments septennial, has been a great cause of the disorders that have taken place in this country, and particularly in the expenditure of the public money. By being elected for seven years, the link is almost broken between the representative and the constituent. The farmer talks of his independence, or becomes the slave of the minister. Very few think of their consituents, and the house of commons forms a species of body of petite noblesse; or inferior nobility.

The elections were carried in general very quietly. Some places were sharply contested. Among them Westminster drew the most of the public attention. In this city three candidates started; Sir S. Hood, upon his naval services and ministerial interest: Sheridan, upon the whig-club interest, and that of the aristocrats of this city: Mr. Paull, upon the popular interest. There was no doubt of the election of Sir S. Hood, from the first: Sheridan was expected to be called the friend of the people, and to have been returned with equal facility; but for two-thirds of the election he was the lowest upon the poll; and he was indebted to the utmost exertions of the court, the whig-club, and the higher gentry, for keeping his head above water. Mr. Paull carried with him the popular favour, and he made a most wonderful effort; but the contest was a very unequal one, for his determination to bring Marquis Wellesley to justice, had raised such a host of enemies in the whig-club and the higher part of the aristocracy, that every disguise was set to work to prevent him from renewing his attack upon the ex-governor of India. Nothing could equal the virulence of language used at this election, disgaceful in the extreme to all parties. Sheridan personated a Coriolanus, and was surrounded by a fry of young patricians, who, with him, treated every body, who voted for Mr. Paull, as the lowest rabble. Reflections were thrown out upon the birth of the latter gentleman, because he was the son of a tailor: as if the son of a tailor, who owed his rise in the world to the industrious application of his talents, and who had proved himself to be one of the most upright members of parliament this country has ever seen, was not as good a man as the son of a player, and a manager of a theatre.

Middlesex afforded to Sir F. Burdett an opportunity of speaking his sentiments on the constitution of England, and the ministry. He did not choose to owe his seat to the whigs or the ministry, and the consequence was, they united strenuously against him, and it was seen by the two first days' poll, that he had no chance of being returned to parliament. In this election

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he refused to treat the electors, or even to provide them carriages; a resolution which does him honour, and it is to be lamented, for his sake, that he had not acted upon this plan on former occasions. There was, it must be confessed, too much truth in his reflections upon the little good that the country had received upon the late change of ministry.

In Southwark, Mr. Tierney was thrown out. He had been of the society of the friends of the people, but other connections had corrected his sentiments, and he found that his popularity was gone. In Yorkshire a new member was introduced in Mr. Fawkes, a man of independent fortune and principles. The speeches upon this occasion did honour to the country. Mr. Windham found it a hard struggle to get in for Norfolk; he deserved the opposition he met with, for the language he used respecting the volunteers. As to Scotland, no one thinks of asking about its elections. Its representatives will, it is presumed, in the future parliament support their usual character In Ireland were some contests; the people of that country have different ideas of representation from the Scotch, and it is not improbable, that in time their representatives will form a strong body of independence and integrity.

But a great feature in the new parliament will be the number of commercial men, who have obtained seats in it.—We have seen so much of the conduct of what are called country gentlemen, that we cannot find fault at this circumstance. One house in the city boasts of all its partners, four in number, being in parliament. But Liverpool has gained immortal honour by returning a citizen, whose pen has so well painted the state of Florence under the Medicis, and Mr. Roscoe rescues his constituents from the odium under which they have long lain, by being a determined enemy to the slave trade. On his banners was inscribed "No slave trade," yet he was at the head of the poll. As we have so many commercial men in the house, we trust that they will introduce their modes of keeping accounts,—that they will examine accurately both debtor and creditor side,—that they will prevent the abominations that have taken place through the horrible jobbing system, which was the great feature in the character of the late unfortunate Mr. Pitt, —that they will take care to let us see stated, in a clear explicit manner, what money has been collected, and how it has been expended. It would be well also to sift this business thoroughly, from the beginning of the wretched administration of Mr. Pitt, to the time when death released him from the trouble and disgrace of such an account.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The M.S. of our learned friend, Gaunt Notegore, is left with our publisher.

Mr. Flindall is informed, that the fate of the communications, which he mentions, is yet undecided.

Every attention will be paid to any Effusions from the author of "The Hoy."

'A Countryman' admonishes us, that he has detected two mistakes in our last Magazine. In the account of Buenos Ayres there is mention of *numerous herds of wild oxen.* —"Now," it is demanded, "how can this be accounted for, when we are confident that they must have been reduced to a domestic state, &c. &c?" *The chirping crickets from the neighbouring hedge;* this is another offence, it seems, against propriety.—"Did ever a person in being," continues the Countryman, "hear such a thing, &c.?" Having stated to our readers these very important queries, we shall leave it for them to decide on the merits of the controversy. They are errors into which many writers might have inadvertently fallen, but which few readers would have considered of consequence enough to be reprobated.

The Apollonian Critic of this month is unavoidably postponed.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

In the Universal Magazine for September, 1806.

Page 198, line 22, after "matter," read *and.*

199, 8, "known," insert a comma, and include the six following words as concluding that sentence.

UNIVERSAL MAG. FOR OCT.—IN THE SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF FOX.

Page 353, column 1, line 7, for "succession," read *secession.*

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IN THE POEM OF THE HOY.

Page 333,	column 2,	line 21, for	"then" read	*thou.*
334,	2,	25,	"shade"	*sade.*
335,	2,	2,	"gobling"	*goblin.*
		3,	"headling"	*headlong.*
		30,	"fiction's"	*fictious.*

*** Such Literary Arrangements are in contemplation, respecting the ensuing volumes of the Universal Magazine, as, it is presumed, will conduce much to the gratification of our numerous readers.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR NOVEMBER 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

ARCHITECTURE.

No. I. of the Beauties of Antiquity, or Remnants of Feudal Splendor and Monastic Times. By J. Hassell, esq. 2s.

The Invention, Principles of Construction, and Uses of Unimmergible Boats. Stated in a letter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. By L. Lukin. 1s. 6d.

AGRICULTURE.

Communications to the Board of Agiculture: on subjects relative to the Husbandry and Internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. 5. part 1. 12s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Naval Heroes of Great Britain, or Accounts of Lives and Actions of the distinguished Admirals and Commanders of Great Britain. By W. Burney. 7s.

Original Memoirs, written during the great Civil War, being the Life of Sir H. Slingsby, and Memoirs of Captain Hodgson, with notes, &c. 12s.

CHEMISTRY.

A System of Chemistry. By J. Murray, Vol. 1, and 2, 8vo. 1l. 1s. To be completed in 4 vols.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The Laundress's Check Book; or complete Family Washing Book, for keeping a regular account of Linen, &c. given out to Wash, Iron, or Mangle, for the year 1807. 1s. 3d.

EDUCATION.

An Essay on the Elements, Accents, and Prosody, of the English Language. Intended to have been printed as an Introduction to Mr. Boucher's Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary. By J. Odell, M. A. 3s. 6d.

The Geographical Copy-Book, containing the outlines of Countries, to be filled up by junior Students of Geography. By the Rev. J. Goldsmith. 2 parts. 6s.

Encyclopedia for Youth, or an abridgement of all the Sciences. From the French. By J. J. Stockdale. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Tales for Domestic Instruction. By H. Ventum. 1s. 6d.

Christmas Holidays, or the Young Visitants. A Tale. 1s. 6d.

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HISTORY.

Sir John Froissart's Chronicles of England, France, and Spain, &c. Vol. 10, 11, and 12. From the French. By Thomas Johnes. 1l. 16s.

LAW.

Reflections on the Administration of Civil Justice in Scotland; and on the Resolutions of the Committee of the House of Lords, relative to that subject. 2s. 6d.

An Elementary Treatise on Pleading in Civil Actions. By E. Lawes. 7s. 6d.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

Sketch of the Revolutions of Medical Science; and Views relating to its Reform. From the French of P. J. G. Cabines. By A. Henderson, M. D. 8vo. 9s.

The Fourth Edition, considerably enlarged and corrected, of the Domestic Medical Guide; in two parts. Part

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the first, The Family Dispensatory, or complete Companion to the Family Medicine Chest; with an Appendix. Including the Management of Children, the Treatment of Poisons, Suspended Animation, and such Cases of Emergency which properly belong to Domestic Medicine, &c.—Part the second, A new and complete System of Domestic Medicine, or Familiar Treatise on the Prevention, Cure, and Distinction of Diseases, &c. &c. By Richard Reece, M. D. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

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REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON,
from October 21, to November 21, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Synochus	10
Small-pox	1
Scarlet Fever	3
Nettle Rash	1
Shingles	1
Peripneumony	5
Peripneumonia notha	1
Catarrh	13
Acute Rheumatism	2
Inflammatory Sore Throat	1
Infantile Fever	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Headach	2
Vertigo	2
Dyspeptic Complaints	9
Asthenia	8
Pain in the Bowels	1
Diarrhœa	5
Chronic Dysentery	3
Worms	2
Tabes Mesenterica	2
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	22
Pleurodyne	2
Chronic Rheumatism	17
Lumbago	2
Hœmoptysis and Consumption	8
Leucorrhœa	7
Amenorrhœa	1
Dysmenorrhœ	1
Nephralgia	1
Epilepsy	1
Dropsy	3
Cutaneous Eruptions	8
Number of Cases	147

The weather has been, on the whole, mild for the season, and less foggy than is usually the case in November; there have been, however, many changes, and several very wet days.

Catarrhal and rhumatic complaints, in consequence, are the most numerous in the list of diseases. They have not, in general, assumed a very active condition, except in children; among whom pulmonary attacks have been frequent and severe, but have readily yielded, in general, to blisters and antimonials.

The other most prevalent disorder has been a sort of synochus, connected with a tense, tender, and disordered state of the bowels, in which repeated gentle purging has been decidedly advantageous. The head was generally affected with pain, the appetite altogether impaired, and the stomach uneasy or squeamish; the tongue generally white, but in some instances of a brownish colour. It has not appeared to spread by contagion.

The only case of small-pox, which occurred, was of a small confluent kind, accompanied with much erythematous inflammation, and great prostration of strength, and with delirium during the greater part of the disease. The patient, a girl of fourteen, died on the sixth day of the eruption.

The instances of scarlet fever were attended with some affection of the throat, but were extremely mild, and required little else than an emetic and a gentle laxative to keep down the fever, until it spontaneously ceased, leaving the little patients without any disagreeable consequences.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

THE alterations and improvements of the exterior of the House of Lords, have proceeded during the recess with uncommon rapidity; but it will not be possible to complete the Gothic *facade*, as was at first intended, previously to the opening of parliament. The new front is entirely after Gothic models, and is extremely varied in its projection and outlines. A piazza, or Gothic arcade, embattled on the top, is erected along the front of the House of Peers. It would certainly be difficult to point out a Gothic example for this, but its extreme convenience is, no doubt, its principal recommendation. A grand new entrance is forming for his Majesty, beyond which will be erected an additional lofty tower, and other buildings. The new south entrance into Westminster-hall proceeds expeditiously, and a new staircase is erecting to lead from Lower Palace Yard, to the Corridor that conducts to the two houses of parliament, it having been necessary to take down the old one, in order to heighten the new avenue. The old south-east passage from Westminster-hall to Cotton-garden, &c. will soon be shut up, and then the whole of the cloister of St. Stephen's chapel will extend and appertain to the residence of the speaker. The new courts of justice which are to be formed instead of the present courts of Chancery and King's Bench, which are to be thrown into the hall, will be on the west side of the hall, as the Court of Common-Pleas

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and Exchequer are now. Considerable improvements are likewise intended, and there is no place where they are more wanted, in the approaches to the House of Commons. The great external improvements of the whole mass of buildings, which contain the two houses, with all their various offices and committee-rooms, the residences of Mr. SPEAKER and others, the Courts of Justice, Exchequer and Record Offices, &c. &c. have been already detailed.—All the shabby taverns, ale-houses, &c. are to be removed, and the whole is to assume the appearance of a large Gothic edifice, in the centre of the north front of which will be Westminster-hall.—The old Star-chamber, and other offices between Palace Yard and the river, will be thrown down, and all the space will be laid open between Great George-street, and Henry the seventh's chapel; so that the utmost degree of convenience of access will be gained, and the finest possible picturesque architectural effect produced, by the grouping of such an assemblage of edifices, laid open to the public view.

DIED

At Brighton, on the 4th of October, the Right Reverend Samuel Horsley, L.L.D. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, vice president of the Westminster Hospital, of the British Society for the encouragement of Servants, and of the Royal Humane Society. He was the eldest of the three sons of the Rev. Mr. Horsley, formerly minister of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was born about the year 1737. He received the ground work of his education at Westminster school, whence he was removed to the University of Cambridge. During his residence there, he applied himself chiefly to the study of mathematics, especially the writings of the most profound among the ancients, and he made himself master of their most intricate reasonings. Having taken the degree of Master of Arts, he accepted an invitation to go to Oxford, as private tutor to the Earl of Aylesford, and from that university he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1769, he printed, at the Clarendon press, his edition of the Inclinations of Apollonius, a geometrical work of considerable value, though exceedingly abstruse. Previously to his time, mathematical learning had been in little repute at Oxford, but since that period it has been more cultivated there, so that that great branch of human knowledge is nearly as much studied at that celebrated seat of learning, as at Cambridge. It was here that Dr. Horsley first conceived the design of publishing a complete edition of the works of Sir Isaac Newton, for which purpose he began to collect the necessary materials. On leaving Oxford, Dr. H. came to London, and was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was also chosen secretary in 1773, and served that office with the greatest credit to himself, as well as benefit to the scientific world, till the resignation of the late president, Sir John Pringle, when finding that the *connoisseurs* and *virtuosi* were gaining ground, he retired. A short time after his settling in the metropolis, Dr. H. was noticed by that observing and excellent prelate, Bishop Lowth, who invited him to become his domestic chaplain. In 1774, Bishop Lowth presented him to the rectories of St. Mary Newington, and Albury, both in the county of Surrey, and in the course of the same year he married Miss Botnam. In 1776, he published proposals for a complete and elegant edition of the works of the immortal Newton, which appeared in 1779, in five volumes, quarto, with an excellent dedication to the king, in Latin; and in 1778, when the controversy was on foot between Dr. Priestley, Dr. Price, and others, respecting Materialism and Philosophical Necessity, Dr. Horsley preached a sermon, on Good Friday, at St. Paul's cathedral, which he afterwards published, in which he reconciled, with much force of argument, the doctrine of Divine Providence with the free agency of man, and combated the Necessarian hypothesis with great, and, in the opinion of his friends, with complete success. About this time, his patron, Bishop Lowth, appointed him Archdeacon of St. Alban's, who, in 1782, also presented him to the valuable living of South Weald, in Essex. Dr. Priestley having published, in 1783, his work called "The history of the corruptions of Christianity," the principal design of which was to overthrow the doctrine of Christ's divinity, great was the triumph manifested by the Unitarians on the publication of what they deemed so elaborate an history.—The outcry raised by that party on the

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occasion, roused the attention of those who adhered to the Orthodox confession, and Dr. Horsley seized this opportunity, not only of shewing the soundness of his faith, but his abilities for the most intricate branches of theological controversy, and therefore in the summer of the same year, he embraces the opportunity of delivering a charge to the clergy of the archdeaconry of St. Alban's, to controvert, expressly, the Socinian position, that the doctrine of the Trinity was not maintained by the Christian church in the first three centuries, and he not only gave a flat contradiction to Dr. Priestley's assertion on this point, but charged him with having taken, without acknowledgment, the whole of his argument from Zwicker, and other eminent Socinians of the 17th century. At the request of his reverend auditory, this discourse was printed, to which the doctor added an appendix, explaining and confirming the positions which it contained.—Though Dr. Horsley was so formidable an antagonist, yet Dr. Priestley was not to be daunted, but rushed to the battle with the impetuosity of a man who seemed to place all his reputation as a combatant upon the event of this contest. He immediately replied to the archdeacon, in a series of letters, which contained all his former assertions, expressed in a more confident tone than before. Dr. Horsley was aware of the advantage which the precipitancy of his opponent had given, and therefore, in his answer, which was also in the epistolary form, he noticed the frequent slips in quotations from, and references to the Greek writers, which the doctor had made; and, with great adroitness, left it to the reader to judge, whether so hasty and incautious an historian was to be depended on in a matter of such importance. But he did not merely expose the doctor's mistakes, he followed up the attack by numerous proofs in behalf of the common belief, drawn from the early fathers of the church, and the purest ecclesiastical historians. The display of reading and acute research, in these letters, is wonderful; the style is admirable, for though at times it assumes a lofty manner, yet the reader of taste finds himself charmed with the elegance of the language and the closeness of the reasoning.

(To be continued.)

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in Alphabetical Order.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Died.] At his seat near Crickhovel, Brecknockshire, John Gell, Esq. Admiral of the White. This gentleman was the descendant of a very ancient and respectable Derbyshire family. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy in 1760, and to that of commander in 1762, on which he was appointed to the Grampus Fire Ship, but remained in that vessel only a short time. In March 1766 he was made a Post Captain, and commissioned to the Launceston of 44 guns, on board which ship was then flying the flag of Vice Admiral Durell, who commanded on the North American station. Captain Gell served there three years, and on his return received no other appointment till 1776, when he was commissioned to the Thetis frigate. For the first two years of his continuance in that ship, he served on his former station, but returning to England, he was sent in 1779 to the Mediterranean, with the Chatham, Captain Allen, as convoy to a fleet of merchantmen. He was next employed on the Home or Channel Station, and in 1780 was promoted to the Monarca of 70 guns, one of the ships taken the same year, by Sir George Rodney, from the Spaniards, off Cape St. Vincent. The Monarca was one of the squadron ordered to proceed to the West Indie, towards the close of 1780, to reinforce Admiral Rodney, but she sustained so much damage in a violent gale, as to be obliged to put back.—When refitted, her destination was changed, and Captain Gell sailed in her singly to the East Indies. In this quarter he served during the remainder of the year, and was present in the numerous actions which took place with the French squadron under Luffieux, in which the Monarca was constantly stationed in the line, as one of the seconds to the Commander in Chief, Sir Edward Hughes.——*Further particulars in our next.*

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] Richard Taylor, Esq. late of Play-hatch.—At Farringdon, Mr. Dawson of Pall Mall, London.—At Reading, W. Standert Hunter, Esq. youngest son of John Hunter, Esq. of the Navy Office, Somerset-place.—The Rev. Henry Meade, formerly rector of St. John's, Wapping, which he resigned in consequence of ill health, and was several years assistant preacher at St.

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Lawrence's church, Reading.—Mr. Thatcher, of the Turk's Head, London Road, Reading.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] Mrs. Hicks, wife of John Hicks, Esq. of Bradenham, and eldest daughter of the late John Wilkinson, Esq. of Lothbury, London, and of Potterton, Yorkshire.

CHESHIRE.

Chester has lately witnessed a routine of festivities scarcely ever equalled. The principal attraction was the musical performances in the broad aisle of the Cathedral The band consisted of one hundred and fifty performers, and the audience more of the commemoration of the immortal Handel at Westminster-Abbey than any performance since that period. It was attended by all the beauty, fashion, and elegance, of the surrounding country, and afforded the highest treat imaginable.

The two grand selections on Thursday and Friday mornings were beautiful beyond description. The Musical Festival was under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and the Lord Bishop of Chester was president. The stewards were the principal noblemen and gentlemen of the county.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. John Noble of Liverpool to Miss Hannah Turner.

Died.] At Lisbon, the Rev. Thomas Coupland, of the Priory, Chester.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr Henry Kirke White, of Nottingham, a student of St. John's College, and author of a collection of poems that will endear his memory to all the lovers of poetry.

CUMBERLAND.

The second annual meeting of the Agricultural Society at Workington, was lately held at that town. The number of persons who attended, greatly exceeded that of the former year. Several improvements in the general plan were submitted to the consideration of the meeting; all of which were unanimously adopted.

The names of many new members were added to the former list, and in consequence of an application to the president, from several gentlemen in the Isle of Man, it was resolved, that the gentlemen and farmers, in that island, who wished to join the society, should be allowed to subscribe on the same terms as those of this and the adjoining counties.

The various improvements in Mr. Curwen's farm were viewed with much pleasure.

The live stock was next examined by the judges; in which it was thought the improvement, since last year, was very considerable.

The company then adjourned to the tent, where a most plentiful dinner had been ordered by the president; to which above four hundred persons, ladies, gentlemen, and respectable farmers sat down.

Previous to the distribution of the prizes, Mr. Curwen addressed the assembly in a most animating and impressive manner, in which he pointed out the utility and advantages to be derived from an unremitting attention to agriculture, as it respects the nation at large, or individuals in their private capacity; exulted in the progress already made; and from that expressed a confidence, that improvements of yet greater importance would result from an association in which were combined such talents and such industry.

Of the hunt, the attendance was unusually numerous; the sports of the field, the festivities of the table, and the gaieties of the balls, were all that could be wished for. In a word, the multiplied attractions which the Workington meeting presents, entitle it to a pre-eminence which it must continue to hold, so long as gaiety, sociability, and rational amusement shall continue to charm and captivate mankind. At the hunter's ball, there were ninety ladies and seventy gentlemen.

George Bigland and Thomas Wybergh, Esq. were elected stewards for the ensuing year.

Died.] At Seaton Iron-works, Mr. Richard Jackson, aged 63.—At Maryport, Mr. Caleb Wheelwright, merchant.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Matthew Young to Miss Maria Topping.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Lestwithiel, Miss Eliza Cooban, daughter of the late John C. Esq. of Plymouth.—At Falmouth, Lieut. M'Ausland of the 36th regiment.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Birdholme, Thomas Windsor Hunloke, Esq. brother of the late Sir Henry H. Baronet, and uncle of the present Sir Windsor H.—At Harlesthorpe, the Rev. J. C. Forrest, head master of Nottingham Free Grammar School, and formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1782; M.A. 1785.

DORSETSHIRE.

At Piddleton, Mrs. Neyle, wife of W. Neyle, Esq. of Ambrook, Devon, and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Hicks of Maisonette.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Stockton, Mr. Bellamy, formerly of the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, to Miss Walker, of the Theatre, Stockton.

Died.] At Darlington, the Rev. Francis Dodsworth, Vicar of Dodington, Kent, and of Minster in the isle of Thanet, Prebendary of Donington in York cathedral, and Treasurer of Sarum. He was formerly of St.

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John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1752; M. A. 1755.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Telegraph, which was burnt down at Halden-hill, near Exeter, has been replaced, by which the communication between the Admiralty and Plymouth has been renewed.

The grand Prison of War, now building at Dartmoor, under the auspices of the Lord Warden, is likely to give rise to a new town in that hitherto dreary region. Indeed it is already begun, and it is to be called Prince-Town, in compliment to his Royal Highness the Prince.

Married.] Mr. Fox, of Beaminster, Attorney at Law, to Miss Harriet Grundy, daughter of Joseph G. Esq. of Bridport.—William Turner, Esq. to Miss Beedell of Tiverton.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 55, Lieutenant General Simcoe, late commander of the forces in the Western District. He had lately returned from Lisbon in a weak state of health. A further account of this worthy man shall appear in our next.—The Rev. Abraham Rodolphus de Traytorrens, rector of Bondleigh.—At Sidmouth, Capt. Pierce of the Taunton Castle, East-Indiaman. He was the son of the late Capt. P. lost in 1786 in the Halsewell.

ESSEX.

Died]. Lady Buckworth Heron of Heydon.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A large oblong British or Danish Barrow, was lately opened in the parish of Duntesbourne Abbots, in which was found a Kistvaen or Cromlech, containing about eight or nine bodies of different ages, many of the bones of which, and the teeth, were entire. The whole length of the Barrow, diagonally, was about fifty yards; straight over the stones about forty; the width about thirty yards; and the distance between the two great stones, twenty-four feet. The Barrow was composed of loose quarry stones, laid in strata near the great stones, and brought from a distance. The largest stone, which has been long known in the county by the name of the *Horse-Stone*, is of the kind of Grey Withers or Stone Henge; it is flat on the East side, and round on the side which is in the Barrow, is twelve feet high from the base, and fifteen in circumference. The other stone lies almost flat on the ground, and is about three yards square, and one foot thick;—this covers the Kistvaen which contains the bones, and which is divided into two cells, about four feet square each, and six deep.—There is little doubt of its being British.—There are several other Barrows in the neighbourhood. The bones are re-buried, but the Barrow and the Tomb will be left open some time longer for the inspection of the curious.

Married.] Major Denshire, of the Royal South Lincoln Militia. to Miss H. S. Coles, daughter of John Colds, of Charlton, Esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hereford Agricultural Meeting was attended by most of the nobility and country gentlemen then in the country, and a very large assemblage of the principal yeomanry. The Duke of Norfolk was in the chair.—Amongst other animals exhibited, the oxen of Mr. Jones, of Breinton, and Mr. Williams, of Thingehill; the yearling rams of Mr. Watkins, of Brinsop, &c.; and the cart colt of Mr. Hughes, of Marcle, were particularly admired.

Hereford annual wool fair, was largely supplied with wool, which had a very languid sale, and a great deal remained unsold. Trinded wool went from 25s. to 30s. per stone; and coarse, from 14s. to 24s. There was an indifferent show of cattle, but several fine beasts were in the market, which sold at reduced prices; lean ones were little in demand. Horses scarce, for which good prices were asked. Hops averaged, new, 5l. 12s. and old 4l. 4s. per cwt.

The Leominster Agricultural Society was numerously and most respectably attended, Edward Jones, Esq. of Fawley, in the chair. The premiums were awarded as follow:—For the best three year old heifer, a silver cup, to Mr. Deykin, of Brierly; best yearling heifer, a silver cup, to Mr. Watkins, of Brinsop; best ram, not exceeding four years old, wool and carcase both considered, a silver cup, to Captain Wollaston Lynch; best milch cow, in which the following gentlemen were named—Messrs. Williams, Tanner, Cheese, Tench, and Edwards, which was won by Mr. Tench, of Bromfield; best aged bull, a silver cup, to Mr. Williams, of Thingehill; best three year old bull, a silver cup, to Theo. Salwey, Esq. of Ashley Moors; best yearling bull, a silver cup, to Mr. Proctor, of Orlton; best boar, a silver cup, to Mr. Walker, of Hatfield Court. The stock produced was superior to any ever shewn in Leominster on similar occasions; and the contest between the heifers, both three year olds and yearlings, was so doubtful, that it was with great difficulty the committee could decide which should have the pre-eminence. A large party dined together, and the evening was concluded with great hilarity.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Alverstoke, Mr. Irving, of Bread-street, to Miss Hayter, of Berry-House.—Gay Shute, Esq. of Gosport, to Miss Maria Cousins, of Hayling Island.

Died] At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr.

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Denman, who played the Irish characters with so much success at the Haymarket theatre, last season. His remains were interred with masonic honours.

Married.] At Newport, Col. Foster, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, Esq. banker of Newport.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Ware, aged 71, Aaron Green, Esq.

KENT.

Married.] At St. Paul's Cray, Mr. William Ray, of Farningham, to Mrs. Helen M'Caa.—Mr. Joseph Coxon to Miss Mary Denne, of Monkton-court, Thanet.—At Sandwich, William Boys, Esq. of Woodnesborough, to Miss Eliza Sayer, of Deal.—At Dover, William Rigden, Esq. of East-end Hill, near Ashford, to Miss S. Gilbee, of Dover.

Died.] At Broadstairs, Master Alexander Horatio Nelson Davison, son of Alexander D. Esq. of St. James's square.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] Miss Meynell, aged 20, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Meynell, Esq. of Quorndon, and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Viscountess Irwin, of Temple Newsome, near Leeds.—Mrs. Newbold, of Stuart Hays, near Ashby de la Zouch.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Joseph Champney, Esq. to Miss Ogilsby of Brigg.—Mr. P. Bullivant, of Grantham, to Miss Ann Hussey Coles.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 64, Mr. John Plumpton, of Bristol.—John Parsons, Esq. an active magistrate of this city.—At Gainsbrough, Mrs. Cood, wife of Mr. C. attorney at law.—At Sleaford, Mr. John Elkington.—At Alford, Mr. Richard Lucas, of Louth, wine merchant.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Walton, Llewellyn Lloyd, Esq. brother of Sir Edward P. Lloyd, Bart. to Miss Falkner, of Fairfield.—At Prescott, Gilbert Mac-Leod, Esq. to Miss Baillie, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Henry Woodhouse, of the Bull's Head inn.—Martin Richardson, Esq. of Clithero Castle.—At Liverpool, aged 38, Mr. Anthony Lonsdale, of the Cumberland Coffee House.—W. Peter Peele, navy agent.

NORWICH.

As lovers and admirers of the arts, we feel great pleasure in paying a tribute of praise to the exhibiters of Norwich: among whose productions this year, whether they are regarded as the performances of professional or private characters, sufficient merit is found in the various departments of landscapes, views, portraits, architectural designs, flowers, and still life, to authorise predicting, that the seeds of genius, which have taken deep root in some of the artists, evidently will secure them most respectable places in the roll of fame.

The works of A. Browne, W. Browne, and Stone, in *Architecture*; Crome, Dixon, Gordon, C. Hodgson, Ladbroke, Leeds and Thirtle, in *Landscape and Views*; and Sillet, in *Flowers* and *Still Life*; may be particularised as possessing great merit.

When it is considered that this is the only institution of the kind in England, out of the metropolis, it speaks loudly in behalf of its members, and of the state of the arts in this ancient city, which has given birth to several celebrated artists, and encouragement to others, witness the names of Beechey, Catton, Clover, Cotman, Martin, Miles, Opie, Repton, Wilkins, Westall, &c. &c.

The Exhibition Room has been the resort of much genteel and fashionable company.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 80, Mrs. Berney, relict of the late Rev. Richard B. She has left the following charitable bequests: 200l. to the Norwich Infirmary; 200l. to the clergymen's widows; 100l. to the charity schools; and 100l. to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.—At Cromer, John Pepper, Esq. of Islington.—At Lynn, aged 72, Mr. W. Coulchers, late master of an academy at Acton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. H. Monro, professor of music, to Miss Eliz. Fairlam, of Yarm.—Mr. Robert Taylor to Miss Eliz. Sands.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Manners, widow of the late Mr. Edward Manners.—Collingwood Roddam, Esq. aged 73.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Wilson, A. M. of Welton-house, to Miss Kelsick, of Workington.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Henley, Mrs. Freeman, widow of Sambrooke F. Esq. of Fawley-court, Bucks.—At Thame, Mrs. Holland, aged 87, wife of the Rev. John Holland.—At Chipping-Norton, Mr. Matthew Dawes.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Maplehays, near Litchfield, John Furnival, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county.—At Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Somerville of Stafford.—At Stafford, Richard Horton, Esq. one of the members of the corporation of that place.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Oswestry, Henry Brooke, Esq. of the county of Donegal, to Miss Hume, of Lissamoure Castle, Antrem.—At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Bayley, of the old bank, to Miss Hannah Harley, daughter

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of Mr. S. Harley.—At Ostnastan, Robert Wilmot, Esq. eldest son of Sir Robert W. Bart. to Miss Horton, of Catton, Devon.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Smith.—Mr. Allport, late of Hem's Wood.—After a long illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude, Mr. Robert Lawrence, formerly of the Raven, and late of the Lion Inn; whose social qualities and cheerful manners through life, greatly endeared him to a very large circle of friends and acquaintance. By the extensive capacity and solid judgment of this enterprising man, the great road from London to Holyhead was first planned and effected; by his zeal and exertions, during a period of upwards of 40 years, the communication between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been much accelerated and improved; and to him the public are considerably indebted for the great facility and expedition, with which travellers are now conveyed through this part of the country.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Milford, Mr. Byrd, aged 61.—At Norton Hall, Richard Gildart, Esq. who served the office of high sheriff for this county, in 1783.—John Poole, gent. of Finney-green.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shawbury, Capt. Bayley, of the Shropshire militia, to Miss Harpe, of Edgbolton.

SURREY.

Married.] At Godalming, John Allen, Esq. of Sunbury, to Lady Frances Turnour, daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.—At Weyhill, Mr. P. Bedwell, of St. John's Street, London, to Miss B. Lorkton, daughter of the Rev. John L. of Clanville, Hants.—At Valenciennes, in France, by permission of the minister of war, G. W. Jennings, Esq. son of the late G. Jennings, Esq. of Putney, to Miss Fanny Felawney Garthwaite, eldest daughter of J. D. Garthwaite, of Godalming.

Died.] Mr. Grantham, late collector of the post-horse duty for this county.—At Richmond, Mr. Richard Morrison.—At Tilford, near Farnham, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, authoress of sonnets, several novels, and some other works, the last of which was a history of England, in a series of letters to a young lady. *Further particulars of her life will be given in our next.*—At Croydon, aged 31, John Leathley, Esq. in consequence of being thrown from his horse while hunting.—At Farnham, on the road to their house at Winchester, the Rt. Hon. Lady Amelia Gamon, wife of Sir Richard Gamon, Bart. M. P. and daughter of the late Duke of Athol.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Ringmer barracks, Lieut.-Col. Du Vernet, of the royal artillery.—At Ashhurst, aged 72, the Rev. Edward Wilson, D. D. rector of that place, and of Hartfield, to which livings he was presented by the late Earl of Thanet.—At Hastings, Wm. Jones Fry, Esq. late captain in the 16th light dragoons.—At Cuckfield Place, Mrs. Sergison, aged 67.—Mr. William Winter, of Midhurst, surgeon.—At Brighton, Thomas Williamson, Esq. of Clifford's Inn.—Mr. John Woodroffe, of Hastings.—At Ashford, Mrs. Shearman, wife of Capt. Shearman, of the 26th foot.—At Brighton, the Right Hon. William Henry Fortescue, Earl of Clermont, Viscount and Baron Clermont, of Clermont, in the county of Louth, Knight of St. Patrick, and governor of the county of Monaghan, in Ireland. His lordship was created a viscount in 1770, with remainder to his brother the late Rt. Hon. James Fortescue, of Ravendale, and his heirs; and in 1777, earl of Clermont. His lordship, in the year 1752, married Miss Murray, eldest daughter and coheiress with Lady Rossmore and Mr. Westenna, of Colonel Murray, by Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Cairns, Bart. and widow of Cadwallader, the seventh Lord Blayney, who survives his lordship. The earl of Clermont was the father of the turf. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew William Charles Fortescue, Esq. who married in 1804, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Meredith, Bart.—Mr. Henry Piercy, brandy merchant.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Sudbury, John Lindsay Angus, Esq. of Newcastle on Tyne, to Miss Angus, of Bridport.—At Woodbridge, John Kirsopp, Esq. of the Durham militia, to Miss C. Munro, daughter of Capt. M. of the Royal Veterans.—At Ipswich, Capt. Seton, of the 92d regiment, eldest son of Sir Wm. Seton, Bart. to Miss Frances Coote, grand niece of the late Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

Died.] At Cavendish, aged 44, George Barnard, Esq. barrack master of Maker Heights, Plymouth, and ensign in the 56th regiment of foot. His death was occasioned by a severe fever caught whilst engaged on the expedition to Holland.—At Bury, Mrs. Penelope Heigham.—John Sewel, Esq. of Stutton.

HERTFORD LAMB FAIR.—At this fair there were about 20,000 sheep and lambs penned. The fair, although the first, was well attended as the oldest established in the two counties, by both sellers and buyers. A very brisk sale commenced at eleven o'clock, and the greater part of the lambs were sold by two.

The following prices were obtained:—For J. Mosley's, Esq. flock of Down

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and Norfolk ewes, 22s.; G. R. Eyre's, Esq. half bred Leicester and Norfolk wether lambs, 25s.; ditto ewes, 23s. 6d.; ditto half bred Down and Norfolk ewes and wethers, 21s.; B. Howard's Esq. South Down ewes and wethers, 28s.; J. Bevan's, Esq. South Down wethers, 28s.; J. Dersley's, Esq. flock of half bred Down and Norfolk, 28s.; Mr Daniel Sewel's South Down wether lambs, at 23s. 6d.; ditto, his half bred Leicester and Norfolk ewes and wethers, 26s.; Mr. J. Manning's flock of half bred Down, Leicester, and Norfolk, at 20s.; Mr. Hervey's, of Wretham, half bred Down and Norfolk, at 21s.; and Mr. Westhorp's half bred Down and Norfolk ewes, at 25s.

It was evident, at this fair, that the graziers gave the polled lambs the preference, particularly the Downs, the same weighs of them being worth 2s. more in twenty than any other breed. This fair, in its infant state, exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine for its welfare, and bids fair to become the first of the two counties; its local situation for the growth of lambs giving it a preference to most others, as the sellers are not put to the inconvenience and expense of driving their lambs to a distant market.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, J. Rilley, Esq. to Miss C. Cox, daughter of the late General Cox, of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.—At Bath, Mr. Weller, to Miss Hannah Lansdown.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Tyner, wife of the Rev. W. Tyner, vicar of Crompton, Sussex.—Mrs. Itherwood.—Barrington Dacres, Esq. son of Admiral Dacres.—At Clifton, John Vassel Archer, Esq. only son of John Giddle A. Esq. of Barbadoes.—At Bristol, suddenly, aged 71, Mr. W. Lewis, cornfactor, of Cardiff.—Mr. John Court, sen.—Mr. Wildham.—Mr. John Withers.—At Mitford, near Bath, aged 62, Joseph Mighill, Esq. late of Kennett, near Marlborough. He was an active member of the Bath agricultural society, and obtained an honorary premium for first introducing the breed of South Down sheep into that neighbourhood.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kirkby Lonsdale, Frederic Hare, Esq. of Stanhoe, Norfolk, to Miss Agnes Scales, of Kendal.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. John D. aged 35.—Mrs. Leatherbarrow, wife of Mr. Benjamin L. aged 21.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, the Rev. F. Pelly, rector of Sisson, Gloucestershire, to Miss Nutt, only daughter of Geo. Anson Nutt, Esq.—At Aston, Mr. Webb, of Birmingham, to Miss Howorth, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 65, Mr. Wm. Wooley, of Lichfield, many years an alderman of that city.—Mrs. Boulton, aged 33, wife of Mr. John B.—Mr. Sleane, surgeon.—At Kenilworth, near Coventry, Mrs. Bird, widow of John B. Esq. formerly alderman of that city.—At Wolverhamp-Mrs. Hillier, wife of the Rev. Shaw Hillier.—At Birmingham, aged 67, Robt. Mynors, Esq. surgeon.—Mrs. Oughton, of Summer-hill Terrace.—Mr. G. Wilson, factor.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Stourton, the Rev. William Partridge, to Miss Matilda Faugorne.—At Downton, Mr. Whitmarsh, surgeon, to Miss Jane Rooke.—At Tilshead, Mr. Whiting, of Warminster, to Miss Henrietta Slade, of Codford.—At Pewsey, W. P. Taunton, Esq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miss Townsend, of Pewsey.

Died.] Mrs. Polhill, widow of the Rev. Edward P. of Milton.—Charles Grove, Esq. M. D. late of Salisbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Four thousand four hundred and thirty pockets of hops were sold in one day, at our fair, at from 4l. 15s. to 6l. 6s. per cwt.

Died.] At Keynsham, Mrs. Jones, relict of the Rev. John J.—At Stourbridge, Mr. Westwood, of Hollow-end, Glass-maker.—At Fredington, Mr. Thomas Wells, a respectable grazier, aged 61.—At Worcester, aged 87, Mrs. Barry, relict of Robert B. Esq.—John Girdler, Esq. of Nassau-street.—At Evesham, Mrs. Phillips, aged 88.—At Hill-court, Worcester, Edward Baker, Esq. aged 60.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

October 19, 1806, to November 15, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ARMISTEAD, E. Giggleswick, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner (Parker, Lancaster). Ashton, T. Blackburn, Lancaster, dealer (Ainsworth, Blackburn). Alker, M. and E. Preston, Lancashire, milliners (Dewhurst, Preston). Aldersey, P. Liverpool, grocer (Rowlinson, Liverpool). Appleby, M. Royal Exchange, woollen-draper (Comyn, Bush-lane).

Bell, J. Castor, Lincoln, mercer, (Nicholson and Co. Castor). Brown, R. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance broker (Teasdale and Co. Bishopgate-street). Bateman, C. Derby, money-scrivener (Linwton, Temple).

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Baillie, G. and J. Jeffray, Finsbury-place, merchants (Barrow, Threadneedle-street.) Barron, J. Walbrook, warehouse-man (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square,) Brown, J. Newman-street, Oxford-road, tailor (Langley, Plumbtree-street, Bloomsbury). Byrne, C. Jun. Liverpool, merchant (Stanistreet and Co. Liverpool).

Crundall, J. Clapham-road, carpenter (Godmord, Bride-court). Crane, W. Bridge-street, Covent-garden, cheese-monger (Senior, Broad-court, Longacre). Collins, A. Mile-End-road, ship-owner, (Noy, Mincing-lane).

Cullum, E. Grundisburgh, Suffolk, shopkeeper, (Pulham, Woodbridge). Colbourne, T. Henstridge, Somerset, linen-manufacturer (Bird, Henstridge). Cowperthwaite, W. and J. Waring, Manchester manufacturers (Hewitt, Manchester). Cousens G. Gray's-Inn-lane, merchant, (Hudson, Winkworth-buildings, City-road). Carter, T. Kingston upon Hull, victualler, (Memby, York). Carfrae, J. and R. Histop, Liverpool, drapers (Forrest, Liverpool). Clayton, W. Dockhead, grocer (Jackson, Walbrook).

Dale, R. Maresfield, Sussex, collar-maker (Ellis, Hatton-garden). Doornick, W. E. Von, Warwick, soap-manufacturer (Tidmas, Warwick). Davis, T. Kinderton, Chester, wine-merchant (Chandler, Northwich). Davey, R. Russel-court, Drury-lane, linen-draper (Adams, Old Jewry).

Edward, W. Little Newport-street, toy-dealer (Oldham, Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street).

Farrer, T. and E. Pudsey, York, clothiers (Carr, Gomersal, near Leeds). Finde, C. Camden Town, coal merchant (Dickson, Old Bond-street).

Goodwin, S. Haymarket, hardware-man, (Patten, Cross-steeet, Hatton-garden). Gamble, W. Liverpool, merchant (Crump and Co. Liverpool).

Harris, J. Great Shire-lane, army cap-manufacturer (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho). Herbert, J. and C. Mayo, London, warehouse-men (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Heherington, A. and J. Mackie, Drury-lane, perfumers (Silver, Ely-place). Humble, J. South Shields, linen-draper (Bainbridge, South Shields), Howard, E. Henrietta-street, money-scrivener (Smith, Temple). Hemming, J. Worcester, whitesmith (Sanders Sidbury, Worcester). Hutton, W. jun. Fremington, Devon, lime-burner, (Williams, Barnstaple). Holland, R. Great Wretham, Norfolk, farmer (Pate, Bury St. Edmunds).

Jefferys N. Pall Mall, jeweller (Mayo and Co. Cloak-lane). Jones, M. and E. Wrexham, Denbighshire, drapers (Taylor, Manchester).

King, W. Hammersmith, victualler, (Field, Richmond Buildings, Soho). Keyworth, R. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, mercer, (Bulmer, Caiston).

Lee, M. Wellington, Somerset, scrivener (Handcock, Wiveliscomb). Lowcock, E. Skipton, Yorkshire, innkeeper, (Carr, Skipton).

Norcliffe, J. Robert Town, Yorkshire, clothier (Granger, Leeds).

Preston, B. Holborn, linen-draper (Willis, Warnford-court). Perkins, J. Hertford, carpenter (Crawford, Craven Buildings, City-road). Palmer, R Carleton-road, Norfolk, miller (Cole, Thetford). Phillips, W. Rochester, tailor (Longmey, Maidstone, or Jones, Milman-place, Bedford-row).

Ross, B. New City Chambers, merchant, (Panther and Co. London-street). Ross, G. Piccadilly, wine merchant (Harrison, Craven-street). Royle J. Manchester, sadler, (Edge, Manchester).

Savory, C. Twyford, Norfolk, dealer, (Simpson, Norwich). Schnieder, R. W. Ulric, White Lion-court, Birchin-lane, merchant (Dawes, E. and T. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Stutterd, T. and J. Lindley, Huddersfield, and T. Littlewood, Oldfield, Yorkshire, merchants (Stephenson, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield). Sherrat, W. Birmingham, carrier (Bird, Birmingham). Sinclair, A. Castle-court, Birchin-lane, merchant (Bearce and Son, Swithin's-lane). Smith, J. Upperthrong, Yorkshire, clothier (Stephenson, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield). Sandford, W. and J. Box, Salford, Lancaster, dyers (Sharpe and Co. Manchester).

Townsend, W. Booth-mill, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner (Alexander, Halifax). Taylor, T. Birmingham, gun barrel maker (Palmer, Birmingham). Tolhurst, J. Milton, near Gravesend, dealer (Walker, Lincolns Inn). Thrupp, H. late of High-gate, corn-factor (Evitt and Co. Haydon-square).

Vinicombe, W. Bath, umbrella-maker, (Shepperd, Bath).

Weaver, W. Gray's Inn-lane, victualler (Hughes, Clifford's Inn). Webet, J. C. Whitechapel-road, baker (Shearman, Hart-street). Wakefield, J. Bouverie-street, wine-merchant (Murphy, Bouverie-street). Waters, J. Old Bethlehem, turner (Collins and Co. Spittal-square). Willcock, R. Irlam, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, (Wood, (Liverpool). Wood, R. Liverpool, grocer (Rawlinson, Liverpool). Warcup, W. Camden-place, Islington, broker (Hannam, Covent-garden). Webb, J. Plymouth, tinman (Rodd, Jun. Plymouth Dock). Woolliscroft, R. and W. Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, (Partington, Manchester). Worrall, J. Warrington, Lancaster, flour-dealer (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars).

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DIVIDENDS.

Atkinson, E. Billinge, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer, Nov. 22. Atkinson, R. H Walters and W. Ord, Fenchurch-street, Dec. 9.

Belts, B. and A. Smith, Basinghall-street, factors, Nov. 15. and 22. Battison, R. and S. Wade, Manchester, merchants. Dec. 3. Brotherton, J. Manchester, grocer, Nov. 17. Browne, G. Old City Chambers, Nov. 4. and 11. Brineklaw, J. L. Bath, watch-maker, Nov. 12. Beattie, W. St. Paul's Church-yard, pocket-book-maker, Dec. 6. Badcock, J. Paternoster-row, bookseller, Nov. 29. Broomhead, W. Stamford, Lincolnshire, ironmonger, Nov. 27. Bury, W. Bucklersbury, Dec. 8. Bennett, J. Tregony, Cornwall, Dec. 10. Bunn, S. Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars, Dec. 9. Barton, S. Whitechurch, Hampshire, Dec. 6. Bell, W. Leeds, Dec. 11. Cook, J. Liverpool, silversmith, Nov. 20. Cooksey, H. A. Presteign, Radnorshire, druggist, Nov. 17. Crenan, J. Johnson's court, Fleet-street, bookbinder, Nov. 15. Curling, B. S. Portland-place, Clapham-road, stone-mason, Nov. 29. Clark, C. Carlisle, mercer, Nov. 19. Carlier, J. and W. Wilkinson, Stockport, muslin-manufacturers, Nov. 22. Cox, B. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, timber-merchant, Nov. 28. Cook, J. C. and T. C. Corker, Leadenhall-street, linen-dressers, Nov. 29. Chatterton, W. Waltham, Lincolnshire, Nov. 28. Clark, W. Hythe, Kent, Dec. 8. Carrit, F. Louth, Lincolnshire, Dec. 4. Cox, J. and F. Hesick, New-court, Crutched Friars, Dec. 13. Charlton, T. Eccles, Lancashire, Dec. 8.

Duffy, P. Newman-street, Oxford-street, wine-merchant, Nov. 11. and Dec. 13. Dugdall, P. Portsea, butcher, Nov. 18. Dawson, R. H. Southwald, Suffolk, Nov. 22. Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread-street, Dec. 30. Dawson, J. Copthall Buildings, warehouse-man. Downie, J. Old Broad-street, Dec. 6. Deverell, G. Redbourn, Hertfordshire, Dec. 27.

Earle, W. and J. Hemet, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, Dec. 27. Else, W. Fleet-street, Dec. 9.

Fern, R. B. Litchfield, wine-merchant, Nov. 17. Faulkner, S. L. Dillon and J. Hart, Bolton-in-le-moors, Dec. 4. Fletcher, J. Stockport, Cheshire, Dec. 6.

Greatrex, C. Sutton Coldfield, Warwick, broker, Nov. 4. Goring J. F. and E. Johnstone, St. Mary Axe, merchants, Nov. 25. Graff, J. and P. Foley, Tower Royal, Nov. 22. Gandon, P. Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, Nov. 25. Gregory J. Newcastle upon Tyne, Dec. 9. Glover, D. Gutter-lane, Nov. 8. Gilbert, C. St. George's Fields, Jan. 27. Gillatt, J. Hawksworth, and W. Gillatt, Sheffield, Dec. 10.

Hennel, R. and W. Foster-lane, Cheapside, ribbon-manufacturers, Nov. 25.—Haneman, C. Fetter-lane, Nov. 25. Humfrys, W. and W. Old Fish-street, Nov. 11. Hobson, J. Louth, Lincolnshire, Dec. 4. Hardcastle, J Knottingly, York, Dec. 22. Hill, G. late of Oxford-street, Dec. 16. Hickey, J. Worcester, Dec. 9.

Jenkins, T. and T. F. Wollen, High-street, Borough, Dec. 20. Judin, F. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, Nov. 25. Jeffries, H. Lower Thames-street, Dec. 16. Jacks, W. Bristol, Dec. 19.

Kendall, W. Manchester-street, Manchester-square, Dec. 20.

Loggin W. and R. Slater, Newgate-street, Dec. 1. Lyan, J. Savage Gardens, London, Dec. 19. Leakin, J. Worcester-street, Southwark, Nov. 29. Lindo, J. Great St. Helen's, Dec. 16.

Massey, J. Macclesfield, Chester, check-manufacturer, Nov. 15. Minvielle, J. Liverpool, Nov. 23. Moore P. Lostock Graham, Chester, Dec. 4. Mercer, J. Uxbridge, and N. Mercer, Chatham-place, London, Dec. 1. Medway, J. Rawson, Dorset, Dec. 13.

Ogilvie, W. and J. Saville-row, Westminster, army agents, Nov. 22.

Porcas, G. Leadenhall-market, poulterer, Dec. 2. Priestly, J. and J. Birstall, Yorkshire. A. Priestly, Upper Clapton, and J. L. Priestley, Little St. Helen's, merchants, Nov. 27. Pink, W. and J. Birch, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, Dec. 6. Powney, D. Jun. Sherborne, Dorsetshire, Nov 26. Partridge, T. Dover, Nov. 25. Pepper, J. Bishop's Hatfield, Hertford, Nov. 29.—Powell, W. Broad-street, St. Giles, Nov. 11. Pereira, A. M. and H. Castellain, Old Bethlem, Dec. 30. Passman, J. Doncaster, Dec. 9.

Robertson, D. Bishopsgate Without, Dec. 2.

Sargeant, J. Russia-court, Milk-street, Nov. 22. Stelfox, G. Rudheath Lordship, Chester, Nov. 29. Stride, J. Emsworth, Southampton, Nov. 26. Stevens, J. Chester-place, Lambeth, Dec. 6. Simons, S. Lynn, Jan. 24. Sheardown, R. Jun. Louth, Lincolnshire, Dec. 10.

Thomas, A. Duke-street, Westminster, Dec. 13. Teasdale, C. and W. Upper Thames-street, Dec. 9.

Uther, J. W. Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, Nov. 22.

West, J. Somers Place East, plasterer, Nov. 15. Wheatley, L. Sen. Bedworth, Warwick, butcher, Nov. 20. Williamson, T. G. Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, mariner, Jan. 6. Weeden, D. N. Whitechapel-road, brush-maker, Dec. 2. Walker, D. Holborn, bookseller, Nov. 25. Watson, J. Elton, Lancaster, Dec. 2. Winn, W. Lancaster, Dec. 5. Wilson, J. Strand, umbrella-maker, Nov. 29.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, OCTOBER, 1806.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.		Weather, &c.	Rain 0,36
1	7	30.18	47	57	61	f	W	0	. fine	
	2	30.20	57.5	57.5	57	2	W	1		
2	7	30.18	48.5	56.5	61	2	W	1		
	2	30.12	60	58	57	3	WSW	1	. cloudy eve . gentle rain at times	
3	7	29.89	57.5	59.5	67	5	SW	1	chiefly drizzling	
	2	29.77	60	60.5	65	5	S	1	wet at times . fine night : drizzling	
4	7	29.79	55	59	66	h	S	1	drizzling . fair and wind W, : fine	
	2	29.93	60.5	60.5	63	3	W	1	hazy . cloudy eve : fine	
5	7	30.18	52	58.5	62	3	W	1	hazy	
	2	30.20	61	60.5	60	3	W	2	hazy . more cloudy eve	
6	7	30.26	57	61	62	4	WSW	1	hazy	
	2	30.35	62	62	55	3	WNW	2	hazy	
7	7	30.50	49	57.5	59	4	WNW	0	hazy . thick upward	
	2	30.51	57.5	59	59	h	WNW	0		
8	7	30.48	55.5	59.5	60	h	WNW	0		
	2	30.45	60.5	60.5	52	4	WNW	1		
9	7	30.43	55.5	59	57	4	S	1		
	2	30.38	61.5	60.5	55	4	ENE	1		
10	7	30.29	53.5	58	63	4	E	1	hazy . more cloudy . fine	
	2	30.25	60.5	59.5	58	3	E	1	hazy : cloudy	
11	7	30.21	54.5	58.5	59	5	E	1	. fine	
N	2	30.21	59	59	56	1	E	2		
12	7	30.21	49	58	62	0	E	1		
	2	30.21	57.5	59	56	1	E	2		
13	7	30.09	46	55	61	1	E	1	hazy	
	2	30.02	57	58	57	2	E	2	. clear night : little rain	
14	7	29.84	55	58.5	65	h	E	1	. fine : cloudy	
	2	29.86	61.5	60.5	60	5	ESE	1	. little rain	
15	7	29.92	51.5	58.5	63	f	S	1	. fine	
	2	29.92	57.5	59	61	1	SSE	1	hazy . wind northerly at night	
16	7	29.94	53.5	58.5	65	5	E	2	. less cloudy at times	
	2	29.91	55.5	58	62	5	E	2	. fine eve . clear	
17	7	29.99	47.5	54	60	0	E	1		
	2	29.99	53.5	56	56	0	E	2	. little cloudy at eve . clear	
18	7	29.76	42.5	52.5	61	1	ENE	1		
	2	29.68	52.5	54	56	2	ENE	1	. clear night	
19	7	29.68	46.5	52	62	3	NNE	2		
	2	29.76	55.5	55	56	3	N	2	. clear night	
20	7	29.84	42.5	52.5	60	4	N	1	: little wet	
	2	29.77	52.5	54.5	57	5	E	1	. clear night	
21	7	29.47	49.5	52.5	62	5	S	2	little wet . fine . chiefly gentle rain	
	2	29.27	55.5	56	64	5	SW	1	little rain . fine night	
22	7	29.19	51.5	55	63	5	SSW	1	hazy . much gentle rain	
	2	28.86	51.5	55	67	5	NE	2	chiefly gentle rain. Bar. 29,32 at night : clear	
23	7	29.78	40	52.5	58	0	NNW	1		
	2	30.04	45.5	52.5	55	0	WNW	2	hazy : cloudy	
24	7	30.22	37.5	48.5	58	4	WNW	1	hazy . foggy . fine	
	2	30.34	48	50.5	55	1	WNW	1	hazy	
25	7	30.46	41.5	49	58	1	S	1	hazy . cloudy	
	2	30.43	51	51	56	5	S	2	. fine . clear night	
26	7	30.18	52.5	52.5	62	0	SSW	1		
	2	30.18	62.5	55.5	58	0	SSW	1	. cloudy eve . clear	
27	7	30.19	52.5	55.5	62	2	SSW	1		
F	2	30.13	62	58	57	2	SSW	1	. more cloudy and hazy eve	
28	7	29.97	53.5	56	63	3	S	1	hazy . cloudy	
	2	30.03	61.5	59	64	5	SSW	1	. little rain . cloudless night	
29	7	30.37	47.5	56	62	0	W	1	hazy . foggy . fine	
	2	30.42	55	57.5	64	0	W	1	hazy . foggy eve	
30	7	30.38	4 5	55.5	67	f	S	0	drizzly . fine	
	2	30.30	5	57	66	1	ESE	2	. thick upward at eve	
31	7	30.07	4	55.5	68	h	ESE	1		
	2	29.99	53.5	56	67	h	E	1	: little rain	

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Nov. 15, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat. s.	d.	Rye. s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.
Middlex	82	6	45	8	43	2	30	11
Surrey	87	0	45	8	45	0	33	2
Hertford	73	8	43	0	41	11	28	0
Bedford	76	10	48	0	41	2	28	4
Huntin.	74	7	——		41	4	23	3
Northa.	71	4	48	0	40	0	30	0
Rutland.	73	6	——		41	4	24	6
Leicestr.	74	5	45	2	40	11	26	8
Notting.	78	0	54	0	45	6	29	1
Derby	81	4	——		47	4	28	11
Stafford	75	11	——		46	9	30	6
Salop	78	3	53	10	49	0	31	6
Herefor.	80	7	48	0	48	4	29	8
Wor'str.	79	5	——		46	3	36	10
Warwic.	81	6	——		49	2	32	9
Wilts	72	4	——		42	8	32	2
Berks	85	0	——		42	0	33	4
Oxford	75	10	——		40	7	30	3
Bucks.	77	8	——		42	6	28	9
Brecon	86	4	57	4	46	4	25	8
Montgo	71	7	——		43	2	26	0
Radnor	84	7	——		41	10	25	5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat. s.	d.	Rye. s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.
Essex	78	8	41	0	42	0	34	0
Kent	88	6	48	0	42	6	37	9
Sussex	83	10	——		47	0	35	11
Suffolk	75	3	——		42	1	37	0
Cambridge	73	3	——		33	5	20	6
Norfolk	69	5	41	0	40	2	25	4
Lincoln	69	4	43	4	38	3	23	5
York	69	1	43	7	39	6	26	11
Durham	73	2	——		47	8	27	3
Northumberland	73	4	48	5	39	8	29	1
Cumberland	70	6	55	6	41	2	26	7
Westmorland	77	8	59	10	41	8	29	9
Lancaster	72	3	——		45	2	27	2
Chester	70	0	——		——		30	3
Flint	——		——		44	0	21	4
Denbigh	86	7	——		48	6	24	0
Anglesea	——		——		——		22	0
Carnarvon	73	4	——		40	8	21	6
Merioneth	81	10	56	0	46	0	24	8
Cardigan	74	3	——		27	3	16	11
Pembroke	64	5	——		37	4	19	6
Carmarthen	75	2	——		36	5	19	4
Glamorgan	72	2	——		37	5	22	11
Gloucester	82	0	——		44	4	30	7
Somerset	81	3	——		41	4	28	0
Monmouth	85	9	——		49	7	——	
Devon	86	1	——		39	10	28	9
Cornwall	82	10	——		37	4	23	8
Dorset	75	6	——		42	4	34	5
Hants	80	4	——		43	7	35	5

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 77s. 4d.; Rye 48s. 8d.; Barley 42s. 4d.; Oats 28s. 0d.; Beans 46s. 11d.; Pease 48s. 10d.; Oatmeal 45s. 1d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE seed season for wheat is now past; and we believe it has been so universally favorable, that no lands intended for autumnal sowing, have been left until spring, as is sometimes the case. The young wheats, in those parts, where by custom, they sow very early, are rank and large, and promise to be what is called winter proud. In general, the young plant of wheat looks favourable in every part of England. Drilled and dibbled wheat never appeared to more advantage. People's minds are by no means yet made up respecting the probable quantity of the last crop, but all agree it is not so large as the preceding, and one reason for the very considerable quantities with which the markets have been hitherto supplied, is said to be the now extensive use of the threshing machine.

Live stock bearing so great a price, has encouraged the culture of winter crops for their support; and there never probably before, was so considerable a breadth in the country, of turnips, rutabaga, tares, rape, rye, winter barley, and every known article of similar use. The crop of fog, or after-grass, besides, is very bulky, and the cattle in the country numerous beyond all former experience. Hogs were not so plentiful as other stock, yet, large as the contract with government is, the contractors have hitherto experienced no difficulty in making their purchases; but unless the pig-breeders go on with more spirit than they have shewn within the last three years, that useful species will be still more scarce and dear, another season. No material variation of prices, either in town or country, has occurred during the present month.

Middlesex, Nov. 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from OCT. 21, to NOV 18, 1806.

CHRISTENED.

Males	735	1461
Females	726	

Whereof have died under two years old 512

BURIED.

Males	786	1475
Femal.	689	

Between

2 and 5	180	60 and 70	127
5 and 10	59	70 and 80	81
10 and 20	40	80 and 90	27
20 and 30	83	90 and 100	8
30 and 40	136		
40 and 50	161		
50 and 60	111		

Peck Loaf 4s. 5d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 4d.

Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½d per lb.

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PRICE OF STOCKS from October 25, to November 25, 1806, both inclusive.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent. Consols	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 p. Cent. Deferred 1808	4 p Ct. Consols	5 p. Ct. Navy.	New 5 p.Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns. 1778 1779	Omnium loan, 1806	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish 5 p. C.	Irish Ann.	India Stock	India Bonds	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
1806																		£. s.
Oct.																		
25	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	61a¼	60⅜	—	78⅜	94⅞	—	17 5-16th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 17
30	213½	61⅛a¼	60⅜	58⅛	78⅞	94½	—	17 5-16th	—	3½	—	—	—	—	182½	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 17
31	213½	61⅛a¼	60⅜	—	78¾	94⅝	—	17 5-16th	—	3¾	—	—	—	—	—	3s. pm.	4s. pm.	19 17
Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 5-16th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	214	61a¼	60⅜	—	78¾	94⅞	—	—	1 1-16th	4	59½	8	—	—	—	3s. pm	4s. pm.	19 17
4	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 5-16th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	61⅛a⅜	60½	—	79⅛	95⅝	—	17 7-16th	—	4	59⅝	8	90¾	—	183½	4s. pm.	4s. pm.	20 15
7	—	61⅛a⅜	60⅜	—	79⅜	95⅞	—	17⅜	—	4⅛	59⅞	8	—	—	—	4s. pm.	4s. pm.	20 15
8	—	61⅛a⅜	60⅜	—	79⅜	95⅝	—	—	—	4	59⅝	8	—	—	—	4s. pm.	4s. pm.	20 15
10	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	17⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	214½	61⅛a⅜	60⅜	—	79⅜	96⅛	—	17⅜	1⅛	4⅛	60	8	91	—	—	4s. pm.	3s pm.	22 15
12	—	61⅛a⅜	61⅛	—	80	96⅜	—	17⅜	—	4⅛	60⅛	8 1-16th	—	—	—	4s. pm.	4s. pm	22 15
13	215	61⅛a⅜	61⅛	—	79⅞	96⅜	—	17 7-16th	—	4⅛	60	8 1-16th	—	—	—	4s. pm.	3s. pm.	20 0
14	214½	61⅛a⅜	61⅛	—	79½	96⅛	—	17 7-16th	—	4⅛	60	—	—	—	—	4s. pm.	3s. pm.	20 0
15	—	61⅛a⅜	61	—	79⅛	96⅛	—	17 7-16th	—	4⅛	—	8 1-16th	—	—	—	4s. pm.	4s. pm	—
17	—	61⅛a⅜	61	—	79⅜	96⅜	99⅝	17 7-16th	1 1-16th	4⅛	59⅞	—	—	—	—	4s. pm.	3s. pm.	—
18	214½	61⅛a⅜	61	—	79½	96⅛	—	17 7-16th	—	4⅛	—	8	—	—	183½	—	4s. pm.	19 15
19	—	61⅛a⅜	61⅛	—	79⅜	96⅛	—	17 7-16th	—	4⅛	59⅞	—	—	—	—	5s. pm.	4s. pm.	19 15
20	213⅜	61⅛a⅜	61⅛	—	79⅛	96⅛	—	17 7-16th	—	4⅛	60	—	—	—	183½	5s. pm.	4s. pm.	19 15
21	213⅜	61⅛a⅜	61⅛	—	97⅛	96⅛	—	17 7-16th	—	4⅛	60	—	—	—	—	5s. pm.	5s. pm	19 15
22	—	61⅛a⅜	61⅛	—	79⅛	96⅛	—	17⅜	1⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	5s. pm.	4s. pm	19 15
24	213	61⅛a⅜	61⅛	—	79⅛	96⅛	—	17 7-16th	—	4⅛	60	8	—	—	—	5s. pm.	4s. pm.	19 15
25	212⅝	60⅞a61⅛	60⅜	—	79	96⅛	—	17 5-16th	—	4	—	—	—	—	182½	4s. pm.	4s. pm.	19 15

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest only.

FORTUNE, Stock-broker, No. 10, Cornhill.

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Elapsed scalp.

Lord Viscount Howick.

Publish'd. by H.D. Symonds Jan.y 1.1807.

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THE
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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT HOWICK, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Extraordinary things must be done; or one of the parties cannot stand as a ministry, nor the other, even as an opposition. They cannot change their situations, nor can any useful coalition be made between them. I do not see the mode of it, nor the way to it. This aspect of things I do not contemplate with pleasure."

EDMUND BURKE.

ONE advantage, at least, seems likely to ensue from the loss of those eminent political competitors, the late Premier and the late Leader of Opposition. With the lives of those distinguished statesmen, appears to have terminated that system of parliamentary warfare, of domestic cabal, which has been considered by discriminating minds, amongst all parties, as highly detrimental to the general interests of this country; which, indeed, and not unfrequently, has promoted internal dissension, and which, by palsying the executive power of government, has sometimes strengthened the arms, and confirmed the plans of our external enemies. It will not hereafter be so practicable as formerly, to thwart the views and counteract the measures of a wise and efficient administration. British ministers, acting in concert, and with determination, and standing on public ground, have, at length, an opportunity for exciting the spirit and wielding the energies of their country. The people of these kingdoms expect, and naturally expect, some benefit from this oblivion of animosities, from this combination of interests and abilities. Of those to whom much is intrusted, much will be ultimately required.

Among the characters to whom the affairs of this great empire are now committed, perhaps there is not one, distinguished as many of them are, more justly intitled to the respect and confidence of his countrymen, than the subject of the present biographical sketch. Both in public and private life, whether in the performance of the relative or the civil duties, he has been uniform, consistent, honourable, persevering. Without affecting vulgar popularity, he has been zealously patriotic: while opposing the encroachments of power, he has supported its legitimate claims.

Viscount de Howick, (formerly better known as the Hon. Charles Grey), was born in 1764. He is the eldest son of the Right Hon. Viscount de Howick, Earl Grey, of the county of Northumberland, who is also a Knight of the Bath, and General of his Majesty's forces.

In common with many other families, who form what is now called the stock of ancient nobility, the Greys are believed to owe their importance to the fortune of war, having originally followed William the Conqueror into England, where, under his auspices, they became incorporated with the native inhabitants. They are also supposed to have assisted another William Prince of Orange) in the Revolution of 1686. A branch of the family served the office of Sheriff in 1736, and in 1746 received a patent of Baronetage from George II. Lord Grey de Howick, K. B., younger son of the late Sir Henry Grey, Bart., and father of the present Viscount Howick, has been recently ennobled, after having professionally rendered some distinguished military services to the state from which his honours are derived. He had previously (June, 1801) to his elevation to an earldom, been created Baron Grey de Howick, in the county of Northumberland. His Lordship has a numerous family, consisting of five sons and of several daughters*.

By the influence of his family in this

* Henry George, the Earl's second son, is Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Dragoons: George, his third son, is a Post-Captain: William, the fourth son, is in the army. Of his daughters, one (Lady Elizabeth) has been long married to Samuel Whi-

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quarter, who were elated by the early promise which he discovered of future eminence, Lord Howick was returned a member in parliament for the county of Northumberland, in the year 1785.—He seems to have imbibed from parental example, those opinions by which his political conduct has been uniformly regulated.

It was not, however, till two years after he had obtained a seat in the senate, that he felt himself qualified to take an active part in the deliberations of the national council. March 22d, 1787, on an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for having communicated to the Commons the Commercial Treaty with France, Mr. Grey rose, and, in a speech impressively argumentative, reprehended the measure, as "one replete with mischief to this country; and as hampering it with a connection with our natural rival, if not natural foe, which our ancestors had always avoided." This speech, for the information it displayed, for precision of arrangement, and perspicuity and force of reasoning, was esteemed one of the most brilliant commencements, in the oratorical career, that had ever been witnessed in Parliament. Shortly after this, he made a motion relative to Certain Abuses, which were stated to exist in the Post-Office. He was fortunate enough, on the present occasion, to see the object of his motion accomplished.

During the dispute with Spain, in 1789, the opposers of Mr. Pitt, while they reprobated the precipitation with which they charged his conduct towards that power, contended that he had also entered into a convention without having produced the documents necessary to its elucidation. Lord Howick (then Mr. Grey), particularly insisted, that "circumstances had occurred, which required to be explained; as it could certainly never be asserted that the executive power was exempt from such an explanation; for it would then be a power above control, and secure from inspection. Had the convention with Spain (continued the orator, December 13th, 1790) been the best, as it appears to me the worst, that ever was concluded, still I would have deemed it a proper subject of inquiry." He was on this occasion seconded by Mr. Pelham, and supported by Messrs. Windham, Jekyll, and Fox; but his concluding motion, for Papers, was lost by a majority of 124.

In the Spring of 1791, Lord Howick conceiving himself systematically called upon to oppose the measures of administration, vigorously resisted the meditated war with Russia, in consequence of that power having resolved to possess herself of the town of Oczakow, and the country between the Bog and the Dneister. He maintained, that "the only just cause of war originated in the principle of self-defence. A nation's right of attack (he observed) was founded in, and must originate out of, the principles of self-defence; and that no war could be justified on the grounds of political expediency, whatever the consequences of it might be, and however profitable and advantageous it might turn out to the state." The following he declared to be the cases in which only he believed war to be just:—

1. When undertaken to redeem a right forcibly withheld, and to which there existed an irresistible claim.
2. In providing for future safety.
3. The right of repelling an unjust attack*.

This motion was lost by a majority of eighty. The opposition, however, pursued other means for the attainment of success. Mr. Robert Adair (the *eleve* of Mr. Fox, and who, through the influence of that statesman, was lately sent, as his Majesty's representative, to the Court of Vienna) was on this occasion dispatched confidentially to St. Petersburgh, to assure the Empress Catherine, that her wishes would be seconded by the parliamentary oppositionists of this country! "The laws and constitution of this kingdom," says

bread, Esq. and M. P. for Bedford.—This union, however, was strenuously resisted by the late respected Mr. Whitbread; who, attached himself by principle—he was above interested motives!—to what is called the cause of government, could not endure to see his son thus enlisted under the banners of Opposition.

* Mr. Fox (see his last speech on the seizure of Hanover) held the preservation of *National Honour* to be a sufficient cause for hostilities against the country by whom it was attempted to be sullied.

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Mr. Burke*, commenting on this most extraordinary mission, "entrust the sole and exclusive right of treating with foreign potentates, to the king. This is an undisputed part of the legal prerogative of the crown. However, notwithstanding this, Mr. Fox, without the knowledge or participation of any one person in the House of Commons, with whom he was bound, by every party-principle, in matters of delicacy and importance, confidentially to communicate, thought proper to send Mr. Adair as his representative, and with his cypher to St. Petersburgh, there to frustrate the objects for which the minister from the crown was authorised to treat. *He succeeded in this his design, and did actually frustrate the king's minister* in some of the objects of his negotiation. This proceeding of Mr. Fox does not (as I conceive) amount to absolute high-treason; Russia, though in bad terms, not having been then declared at war with this kingdom. But such a proceeding is, in law, not very remote from that offence, and is undoubtedly a most unconstitutional act, and an high treasonable misdemeanor. The legitimate and sure mode of communication, between this nation and foreign powers, is rendered uncertain, precarious, and treacherous, by being divided into two channels—one with the government, one with the head of a party in opposition to that government; by which means the foreign powers can never be assured of the real authority or validity of any public transaction whatsoever. On the other hand, the advantage taken of the discontent which at that time prevailed in parliament and in the nation, to give to an individual an influence directly against the government of his country, in a foreign court, has made a highway into England for the intrigues of foreign courts in our affairs. This is a sore evil—an evil from which, before this time, England was more free than any other nation."

When such practices were resorted to, in order to frustrate the measures of administration; when no means were left untried to irritate the people of this country against their government, and encourage a foreign power to persevere in its claims against that government; ought it to be deemed matter of surprize, that "the minister was forced to relinquish the contest, and bring ridicule upon himself and the government?"

Shortly after this memorable transaction, (May, 1791), the Member for Northumberland took the lead in a business more honourable to himself, and, perhaps, of more utility to the state; a business which, in the language of one of his most distinguished compatriots*, "shed a lustre on the character and humanity of the nation." The object of this proceeding was an inquiry into the state of the existing laws relating to debtor and creditor? It was justly observed by the Hon. Mover on this occasion, that "it was desirable to distinguish the unfortunate debtor from the knavish one; to place the creditor in that situation which afforded the fairest and the speediest means of compensation; and to regulate the jails of this country in such a manner as to prevent unnecessary hardship and restraint. Whether they (the House), considered the practice of confining for debt, men who had no means of discharging such debt, or, on the contrary, fraudulent debtors, whose creditors by no process could compel them to pay; these circumstances were alone sufficient to constitute an inquiry into the state of the laws relating to debtor and creditor." A committee, consisting of Lord Howick (then Mr. Grey), the late Mr. Pitt, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Martin, the Attorney and Solicitor-general, and several other legal gentlemen, was in consequence of this motion, appointed. Nothing, however, has yet been effectually done towards accomplishing the object of the original inquiry.

This subject is not hastily to be dismissed. Among those who were most clamorous against debtors, few, at

* See his 'Observations on the conduct of the Minority.' Mr. Burke, be it recollected, was at this period acting in political concert with Mr. Fox, and, so associated, had a right to complain of his not having been consulted on an event of such serious importance!

* Edmund Burke, whose memory, had he possessed no higher claims to the veneration of his country, ought to be held in everlasting remembrance—for his consistent and energetic opposition to the *system* of Imprisonment for Debt!

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one time, exerted themselves with more determination than the Editor of the present. 'Weekly Political Register.'—He has since discovered the unreasonableness, as well as the inhumanity of his opposition, and has honourably recanted the opinions formerly promulgated by him respecting the relative situations of debtor and creditor.—"With respect to the code of debtor-laws," says Mr. Cobbett*, "I once thought it† wise and just; but a more extensive view of the subject, to which I was first led by the observations made by Lord Moira, has convinced me of my error—has convinced me that it is unwise, and unjust, and is in direct hostility with that glorious assemblage of principles, which constitute the Common law of England, and which, upheld by the morality of the people, do, more than all other circumstances put together, distinguish the English government from all the other governments in the world. To these principles, breathing freedom in every accent; watching, with never-ceasing solicitude over *personal liberty*; barring up every avenue to oppression, from whatever quarter it may come; so nicely and so justly distinguishing between crimes and misfortunes; to these principles what can be so outrageously hostile as that code which, as to consequences, renders misfortune a crime, and which, for the crime of owing ten pounds, exposes an Englishman to be deprived of his personal liberty—for life? For the effects of this terrible code (continues Mr. C.), the occasional passing of Insolvent-Bills is the only remedy, or, rather, the only palliative. In 1804 one of these bills was passed to clear, or at least to thin, the crowded prisons. They are now again (1806) teeming with tenants; and with misery, greater than ever!" From the present ministry, who have pledged themselves to examine, and, as far as shall be found practicable, to reform internal evils, and who have shewn a disposition favourable to the cause of real justice and humanity; some measure, corrective of the existing laws respecting debtor and creditor, may confidently be expected.

It is not now necessary to follow the subject of this memoir, step by step, through the chaos of revolutionary convulsion. He saw, or believed he saw, in common with many illustrious philosophers and patriots,

"O'er the vine-cover'd hills and gay regions of France,
The day-star of LIBERTY rise!"

He, too, was one of the wise-men who followed this illusive meteor, hoping to discover the birth-place of the immortal goddess, and deposit their offerings at her feet!

Having uniformly acted in opposition to Mr. Pitt, and, consequently adhered steadily to Mr. Fox, during a period of upwards of twenty years, Mr. Grey (now Lord Howick), was, on the decease of the late premier, included in the formation of the new ministry. He was, in this arrangement, appointed first Lord of the Admiralty. Since the death of Mr. Fox, however, he has been transferred, as the successor of that statesman, to the Foreign Department; an office certainly more congenial to his inclinations, and better calculated for the display of his acknowledged abilities, than the situation which he had previously occupied.

Lord Howick has been some years united to a daughter of the Right Hon. Brabazon Ponsonby, by which marriage he has a son, and several daughters.

His personal appearance is commanding; he is of a good figure, rather above the middle height; and his manner is serious and dignified. The characteristics of his eloquence are perspicuity in style, connectedness of argument, and forcible reasoning. If he does not dazzle the imagination by the brilliancy of his metaphors, neither does he disappoint the judgment, by those inequalities which not unfrequently disfigure the effusions of more distinguished orators. He does not declaim for the sake of obtaining applause; and he scorns, by puns and quibbles, to tickle a senate, into merriment. He is argumentative, satisfactory, impressive.

THE WIG.—No. V.

"Say, what is taste, but the internal pow'r
Active and strong, and feelingly alive
To each fine impulse—a discerning sense
Of decent and sublime; with quick disgust
For things deform'd or disarrang'd or gross
In species."

AKENSIDE.

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* See his Number for Saturday, April 26th, 1806, pp. 625—6.

† See the first numbers of his Newspaper, which was called "The Porcupine?"

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To Mr. Wig.

SIR,

FROM the professions you have made of endeavouring to prove yourself a friend to all parties, I already entertain such ideas of your candour and liberality, that I am induced to submit for your consideration the unfortunate circumstances by which I have been rendered ridiculous in society, and which will, I fear, in the end, totally exclude me from the world.

It will not, I conceive, be essentially necessary in representing my wrongs, to give a full, true, and particular account of my birth, parentage, and education; suffice it to say, that at the age of sixteen, I found myself possessed of a small cottage, and an annuity of 30l. per annum, in an obscure village in Kent, subject to the management, and under the tuition of a maiden aunt, whose piety had attracted the notice of our village curate, who consequently paid us frequent visits at the cottage, for the double purpose of conversing with her, and affording instruction to me. Thus situated, my time passed pretty pleasantly, though I sometimes felt as a hardship the restraints under which I lay. A young farmer, whose name was Wiggins, had already found favour in my eyes, but his visits and attentions to me were discountenanced by my aunt; and I was given to understand his passion for me was as little encouraged by his father. Our interviews were consequently stolen, until the death of my aunt, which took place soon after I attained the age of twenty, and which left me sole mistress of my cottage and my annuity. Shortly after this I was married to Mr. Wiggins, and in due time he became the father of a fine boy, who soon became the instrument of reconciliation between us and the father of my husband, whose family had been estranged from us during the first year. I was at this time the happiest of wives; but, alas, the clouds of calamity hung over me; for at the end of ten years, death seized the husband of my heart, and left me a young widow, not unhandsome, with an addition to my family, but very little addition to my original property.—Mr. Wiggins, sen. however, undertook the care and management of my boy; and, after disposing of what household property, &c. I had, went to board and lodge with the respectable clergyman whom I have before mentioned: and here, sir, it was my misfortune to attract the notice of a young man from London, on a visit, who has entailed upon me the odium of the public; whose voice and insinuating manner gained so much upon my heart, as to lead me astray, and render me the object and the subject of continual ridicule.

The wit, the vivacity, the gaiety and good-humour of this young man were irresistible. I was charmed with his manners, and from subsequent interviews, I conceived he was not displeased with mine.—Ah! vanity, vanity, how powerful and successful are thy approaches to the human heart! We met frequently, and at every interview, mutual attachment seemed to increase; he professed for me a strong and inviolable attachment, and was continually strengthening these professions by innumerable presents of value.

As yet, a total stranger to the metropolis and all its arts, suspicion had never yet found a lurking place in my bosom; and upon his departure for town, he requested me to allow him the opportunity of corresponding with me. To this I assented, and our correspondence continued for some time, till at length he prevailed upon me to visit London. During this visit, his fancy and taste were racked to bestow on me every ornament of dress, every embellishment of person, that the united efforts of numerous indefatigable artists could produce; and I was introduced, with all these adornments, to the theatre; but, alas, having been dressed and tutored to conduct myself agreeable to his extravagant fancy, I was hissed and hooted at, nay, so miserably mal-treated, that it was with difficulty I escaped with life. He however encouraged me to proceed, told me the taste of the times was much vitiated, that in the course of a short time I should be adored as the mirror of perfection, as the blazing day-star of taste, and the talisman of truth; professing, at the same time, his unalterable esteem and attachment. I listened to these insinuations, and obtruded myself, under his promise of care and protection, for several evenings, but was at last so

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roughly treated, as to induce him, for the sake of my existence, to withdraw me from public notice. This circumstance, notwithstanding he addresses me as the paragon of merit, has so irritated his disposition, to conceive that the public and he entertain ideas so directly in opposition to each other, that he has grown discontented with me himself. I have been prevailed on to make my appearance occasionally since, and, but for the friendly assistance and active exertions of a Mr. Mathews, who has kindly interposed in my behalf, I should long ere this have been consigned to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

I have written this much, sir, in order to exculpate myself from the imputation of vanity or egotism in endeavouring to force myself into public favour, which, I assure you, had I not met with Mr. A., I should never have thought of; but, alas, sir, I now have no refuge—my character in London is inevitably lost—I would retire quietly to wear away my days in my native village, contented again to become the toast of a country club, but prejudice has taken root in the breasts of my countrymen, or rather, fashion will not allow them to sanction the appearance of any thing among them which has been driven from the metropolis; and although Mr. A., in his address to me, professes the most partial adoration, extolling my virtues and praising my conduct, no one else will condescend to bestow a good word on,

SIR,

Your obedient but unfortunate Servant, CHLOE WIGGINS.

To Mr. W. Wig, &c.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of being descended from the ancient and respectable family of the Bobs, who have in former times had considerable weight on the heads of many distinguished persons in this and almost every other country; and my object in addressing you is to beg that you will use your utmost endeavour to restore to me and the few of my remaining brethren, that portion of dignity and respect, which has been bestowed, not undeservedly, on our forefathers.

I cannot venture to affirm that Charles the Bald, (who was the first prince in France who ventured to shew his naked head to the people, but who in his latter days, finding his temerity had nearly caused an insurrection, immediately corrected himself by covering this defect) was ever acquainted with any of my ancestors, but I may safely assert, that, in these dominions, the most learned, the most fashionable, the most noble, and the most enlightened of societies, have admitted them to their consultations, their amusements, their levees, and their libraries; nay, even to this day, some of my brethren possess all the liberty and independence of those who have gone before them, and some also are the almost constant attendants on Majesty.

To enumerate the various qualifications we possess, which have enabled us to this portion of attention, would, I conceive, be needless: suffice it to say, we are *warm friends to the constitution*, and adhere closely to the *crown*, and we are so impenetrably secret, that I defy the whole world to produce one single instance in which we have betrayed our trust; we are a modest and unassuming race; we join no party cabals, nor engage in any political contests. But, sir, notwithstanding all these recommendations, we have for some time past experienced an unexpected portion of neglect, in consequence of a race of impostors which have been brought from France and other countries, and found favour in the eyes of the British public; but, sir, I can assure you, that themselves and their motives may be easily seen through, their very dispositions are fragile and flimsy, their weight trifling, their form fantastic, and, in short, the whole of their professions vain; although they have not yet attempted to speak for themselves, I perceive they have commissioned Emporius Coverbald, and a variety of others in this great metropolis, to trumpet forth their praises at a most extravagant rate, or you would not have been troubled with this letter.

Now, sir, you, as a man of taste and judgment, will, I hope, endeavour to prevent the taste of the town from being corrupted in this way by some well-timed exertion in our behalf; which, however, if you do not think

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roper to do, I shall avail myself of
ne opportunity to prove my contem-
oraries all aliens, and thereby rid
ne land of them at once.

I remain, SIR,
wo-Curl Row, Your's, &c.
)ec. 1st, 1806. BROWN BOB.

'o the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your Ma-
azine, and though I admit that the
lan and general conduct merits my
pprobation, I cannot help remarking,
hat its pages have not unfrequently
een dishonoured by the crude and
bortive ideas of persons stiling them-
elves essayists. I am no enemy to
he attempts of young men to distin-
uish themselves by literary essays; it
s by the frequency of writing that per-
picuity and an easy style are acquired:
ll I wish is, that the *matter*, as well as
he manner, should be first thorough-
y digested; that the bantling of their
rains should be matured by reason
nd reflection, and not ushered into the
world with "all its imperfections on
ts head."

I have been led to these remarks
y the observations in your last Ma-
gazine of J. M. Flindall, on the "*Op-
pression of Employers.*" I must con-
fess I was prejudiced against what Mr.
F. had to advance, by the very title of
his essay, which assumes as a fact that
which is undoubtedly false, viz. that
all employers are oppressors, and by a
fair conclusion, that all persons em-
loyed are oppressed: that this is the
writer's opinion, is abundantly proved
by the tenor of his subsequent language.
The writer commences with a position
which is equally untenable, "that
there are continual *causes* of dissatis-
faction among workmen, and that the
overbearing principle of employers has
long prevailed." That this is contrary
to every principle of truth, we need
only look at the various decisions upon
the combination of workmen for an
increase of wages; upon which it has
been satisfactorily proved to juries of
this country, and to every impartial man
in the community, that the masters
have conceded to the journeymen as
long as concession has been prudent,
and probably beyond it; that every con-
cession has only been the means of
raising new combinations, and in fine,
that the demands for labour have been
vastly disproportionate to the fair profits
of the manufacturer.

It is a well known fact, that la-
bourers earn, in many manufactories,
&c. a sufficient sum to keep themselves
and families, not only in every comfort,
but even in some of the luxuries of
life: it is not the smallness of wages,
but in the improper application of
them that the grievance lies; many
masters being obliged to stop half the
wages of their men to satisfy a weekly
public house score, and this at the
desire of the party employed, to enable
him to obtain credit.

"In the name of justice," says your
correspondent, "why should the weak-
est part of the community (alluding still
to journeymen), be worst defended, or
the most useful the worst rewarded?"
This is mere declamation, without a
shadow of proof, and indeed without
being capable of admitting any; the
laws of the country are equally open to
journeymen as well as their employers,
and a British jury would as soon grant
redress to an injured individual, though
a labourer, as they would to one of the
first rank and consequence; as two
recent trials have fully evinced. Mr. F.
will doubtless allow that the only tri-
bunal an honest man ought to appeal
to, is the laws of his country; to these
laws the masters and journeymen have
appealed, and no one questions the jus-
tice of the decisions.

Among other objections to give addi-
tional rewards to labour, adds Mr. F.
is the propensity of journeymen to
drunkenness; but he says, as an apology
for them, that in proportion to the
numbers, the masters are equally ad-
dicted to that vice. I never yet heard
drunkenness seriously urged as a reason
for not advancing wages; it might be
probably objected to, on account of the
incapacity of a drunkard to attend to
his business; nor is the assertion borne
out by common observation, "that
masters are equally addicted to drunk-
enness;" on the contrary, the crime or
folly of inebriety is chiefly, though
not exclusively, confined to the lower
classes of society: indeed it is well
known that one *Saint* day (a Saint
created and canonized by themselves),
is generally devoted to idleness and de-
bauchery, by journeymen of almost
every description, the sons of St. Crispin
more particularly; by which improvi-
dent conduct, to call it by no harsher

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name, one-sixth of their wages is sacrificed, and their health materially injured. What right have men of this description to complain of privations and hardships, when the indulgence of their own passions is the cause of those very privations? Is an improvident tradesman, whose extravagance brings him into the gazette, an object of pity? No:—and yet what difference is discernable between a prodigal master and a prodigal journeyman? and why should the former be branded as an extravagant spendthrift, and the latter be the object of querulous pity and condolence?

Your correspondent, leaving his subject awhile, glances at the enormous salaries of state officers, whose business is done by proxy; but how this is connected with the disputes between masters and journeymen, I am at a loss to determine, unless it is to shew, (what indeed seems to be the sole design of his writing) the vast difference that exists between the rich and the poor; and to make the latter dissatisfied with their condition in civil society. His opinions are built upon false and wrong conclusions; they proceed upon a supposition that all masters are necessarily insolent and unjust, and all journeymen necessarily meek and humble; or, in other words, that the one class is uniformly vicious, and the other virtuous; forgeting that the temper and dispositions of mankind are not influenced by their different situations in life, and that those situations are frequently the result of fortuitous circumstances wholly independent, either of their virtuous or vicious propensities.

I should not have taken the trouble of noticing your correspondent's remarks, which are wholly undeserving serious refutation, but that I consider him as a labourer in the vineyard of jacobinism, and that more is insinuated "than meets the ear." It was the indeavour of the jacobins of France, to disseminate their poisonous principles, by odious comparisons between the conditions of the poor and the rich, by representing every rich man as a tyrant and oppressor, and every poor one as the object of oppression: the fatal effects of the success of these principles have been long deplored by Europe in tears of blood. Alcina optimum frui insania.

I am no friend to an aristocratical demeanor on the part of those whose fortune has placed them above the common order of mankind; on the other hand, I abhor the bold and insolent behaviour of those whose humbler situations ought to teach them humility; to countenance the groundless complaints of every journeyman who fancies himself oppressed, would be to allow disaffection and encourage revolt.—How far Mr. F.'s observations are likely to contribute to allay any animosities which unfortunately may exist between masters and their servants, and strengthen the bands of necessary and proper subordination, I leave the candid reader to determine.

Windmill-lane, Brentford Butts, Dec. 7, 1800. W. T.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

London, Dec. 20, 1800.

SIR,

THE following letter, written by the late Marquis Cornwallis to the Rev. Dr. Webster, of Edinburgh, announcing the melancholy intelligence of the loss of his son in an action with General Greene, in America, being equally honourable to his Lordship's feelings and humanity, and not observing that you have inserted it in the memoirs of his Lordship given in one of your former numbers, I should be glad to see it in your interesting Magazine.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. S.

Wilmington, April, 23, 1781.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

IT gives me great concern to undertake a task, which is not only a bitter renewal of my own grief, but must be a violent shock to an affectionate parent.

You have for your support, the assistance of religion, good sense, and the experience of the uncertainty of human happiness. You have for your satisfaction, that your son fell nobly in the cause of his country, honoured and lamented by all his fellow soldiers; that he led a life of honour and virtue, which must secure his everlasting happiness. When the keen sensibility of the passions begins to subside, these considerations will give you real comfort.

That the Almighty may give you fortitude to bear this severest of trials, is the earnest wish of your companion in affliction, and most faithful servant,

CORNWALLIS.

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EMARKS ON THE CONTROVERSY—"LEE, *versus* A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR."

Mr. Editor,

ON turning over the pages of your ast number, I was sensibly struck vith a communication under the title f "Mr. John Lee, *versus* a regular Contributor." Had Mr. Lee confined himself within the limits of defending the aspersed character of the reat Howard, he might have found mple materials in the life of this listinguished philanthropist to cover is opponent with shame and confusion; and, had a Regular Contributor, before he began his anecdote f Howard's reply to Catharine's invitation, recollected an old maxim: 'Da sputium tenuemque moram; male cuncta ministrat impetus," we hould have heard nothing of Mr. Lee.

But to the serious charge of Howrd's having been "a pharasaical brute." The gentleman who originally made it, in aid of his story, impresses a little of his logic into the ervice, and enters upon a defence, by a tripartite division of Howard's crime into "unchristian-like and ungentlemanly and unpatriotic." Whether or not this distribution were made from a love of splitting and dilating; or from an attachment to the prettiness of an alliteration, I have not the means to determine. This, however, I can determine, that for a writer, who claims the character of Christian, Gentleman, and Patriotic, to prefix to the name of Howard, charged with no higher offence, than that of having committed a breach of politeness, the harsh epithet of "pharasaical brute" is truly astonishing. Let "A Regular Contributor" remember, that even the meanest amongst us was formed in the image of his Maker, possesses the faculty of reason in a great or less degree; and has an immortal soul. Let him remember, too, the coarseness of the expression, and he will soon discover that both in letter and spirit how widely it differs from the great christian virtue of charity, from the language of every man, who has the least pretensions to good sense, or good manners. The charge of Howard's conduct, in the instance alluded to, having been unpatriotic, is a construction so very remote, that the merest dabbler in subtlety of argument, could easily confute it by maintaining the very converse of the proposition, and prove that his refusal of Catherine's invitation arose from a truly patriotic mind. It might be urged in his defence, that as the object of his mission was "not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces," but, "to dive into the depth of dungeons; to plunge into the infections of hospitals"—and, "to compare and collate the distresses of men in all countries;" if he had wasted his time in the imperial anti-chamber, the opportunities of doing the meditated good might be lost for ever. I think this argument, from remote possibility, upon a level at least with that of "A Regular Contributor," and, to be ingenuous, I think neither of them of any weight whatever; insomuch as the conclusion on either side is drawn from premises which *may* or *may not* be true. The onus probandi lies with "A Regular Contributor," and I think that *a return of liberal sentiment*, will appal him from a renewal of the attempt.

But to return to "pharasaical brute;" or, reducing the term to its literal signification, "hypocritical monster," will Howard's conduct on the occasion so often adverted to warrant even the softened epithet of "hypocrite" to describe it? I think not. Had the great philanthropist felt any disposition to play two parts, he might condescendingly have obeyed the imperial invitation, concurred in every proposition which might have been made to second his benevolent views—retired from the presence of Catherine, with a determination to forget his promise. Had he done so, he would have played the hypocrite. On the contrary, he plainly and openly refused to appear in the royal presence, and for this he has been called a hypocrite. This is disturbing the canonized bones of the dead; an attempt to rob departed worth of those posthumous honours, which animate the living to tread the paths of virtue and of glory.

JUVENIS.

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For the Universal Magazine.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF PARISH WORKHOUSES.

Mr. Editor,

IT is not a little to the credit of the Editor of the Universal Magazine, that every subject, which relates to the amelioration of the condition of man, is not only permitted, but also invited to appear in that respectable miscellany.

Your learned correspondent, in his communication of last August, "On the management of the poor," could not do less than rouse our attention, by the following important questions:

"There are now nearly five millions sterling raised yearly by parochial assessments, to relieve the distresses of the indigent, and can we or do we," says he, "with this enormous sum, banish poverty and misery from the threshold of the labouring poor? can it provide for the wants of the idle, the drunken, and the worthless? and do they not, like the seven ill-favoured and lean-fleshed kine in Pharoah's dream, come up and devour the seven fatted and well-favoured-kine which preceded them?"

For my own part, I have reason to believe that nine-tenths of the people, are convinced that the present mode of providing for the poor, is oppressive to those who contribute, and inadequate to the necessities of those whom it was intended to comfort. In regard to assessed householders, the case of the poorer sort is particularly hard; parish-collectors very often misrepresent them: and the struggles of industry are often mistaken for the accumulation of wealth, and the poor man, whose happiness is increased by seeing his offspring clean and decent, is continually tormented with the threats, or importunities of parish-officers; while the careless drunkard, whose children are always seen, unshod and filthy, can smoke his pipe, and drink his quart, without any such molestation. These are facts, which every observer must accede to. Neither does the present mode of conducting parish-business, possess that publicity which is necessary to prevent fraud and mismanagement, among those who have such a trust. Many there are in every parish, who contribute to their support, without having time to attend to the proceedings of the vestrys; and, many who have both leisure and inclination to be present, are never made acquainted with the time of their meeting. I will venture to say, that no parishioner would grudge the paltry expense of printed bills, or advertisements, which gave them timely notice of vestry meetings; for surely, they are as much interested, in the expenditure of their money, as they can be in the success of any candidate for the office of sexton or beadle; with this kind of business we are always made acquainted, without the trouble of going to church, to hear it announced from the clerk's pew.

Workhouses, unhealthyly situated in great towns, and crowded cities, are rather to be considered as sepulchers, than asylums. And I have known that in these places the infirm, the sick, and the expiring poor, suffer incredibly, by the want of cleanliness, the barbarity of nurses, and the clamour of the crowded quarrelsome tenants of the same ward. Had we a Howard to inspect workhouses, it is not unlikely, but that as many acts of inhumanity, and cases of extreme wretchedness, would be found, as those which he discovered in prisons; which indeed seem to differ from workhouses, in little more than that, in the one, people are confined for their crimes, and in the other for their poverty. Sunday, of all other days in the week, is the most likely, to afford an opportunity for such consolatory visits, as the poor hope to receive from their friends and relations.

In some parishes, no stranger can be admitted to those places on any day in the week, without the ceremony of soliciting an order from a parish officer. And, I have known a son, who, on a Sunday, has come several miles to administer to the comforts of an aged, hapless parent; find the workhouse gate as well secured as the gate of any prison need be, because, —— "it was church time," as if we were to believe, that to pass through the church porch, and

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to pray for "pity towards prisoners and captives," was more meritorious than to relieve them.

The workhouse of Saint Bride's parish is, perhaps, one which cannot be pointed out, as altogether an example of improper management; and yet it cannot be denied, that the following fact relative to that place deserves particular censure. During the sitting of the parish committee, about two years since, a man entered the room to request permission to take away a box containing clothes, &c. which had been brought at his own expense, for the use of his mother, who had lately died in that workhouse. Some of the committee were surprised that such an appeal to them could be necessary, when he only claimed that which was never the property of the parish; but, notwithstanding this, and the poor man's assurance that he only claimed the clothes for the purpose of presenting them to a needy sister and her children, and that his mother's funeral charges would be defrayed by himself; the majority of the committee still had the injustice to deny his request.

There are but few of the unhappy inhabitants of workhouses, who have not preserved from the wreck of their fortunes some little relics, which time, and habitual fondness, has rendered to them, and their relatives, more valuable than the gems in a monarch's crown; and yet the rapacity, with which these paltry effects are scrambled for by the nurse, and the keeper, (even before the unhappy owner has expired) scarcely leaves it possible for these little tokens to be any longer submitted to the care of a surviving friend.

There are many persons who, though they see the evils, which are inseparable from the old mode of managing the poor, are yet very cautious in countenancing any new mode. There are some, who consider projectors, as men more ridiculous than dishonest: there are others too suspicious, to give them credit, even for common honesty; and those of the latter description, were perhaps those enthusiasts, who, by having formerly swallowed every absurd novelty, became surfeited with their own credulity. These latter thoughts have naturally suggested themselves to me, in consequence of the interest, which an institution, entitled, "Tranquillity," has lately excited in the metropolis. This institution professes to have for its objects, the gradual abolition of the poor rates, and to increase the comforts of the poor, by their own contributions, aided by those of the benevolent and wealthy.

Mr. Bone published the outlines of this plan in 1805, since which period he has opened an office, on the Surry side of Blackfriars Bridge, for the purpose of carrying it into effect. Perhaps of the merits of his scheme, I may not be a competent judge; but of a plan so extensive, and complicated, different parts, may, no doubt, be improved or rejected, by different persons, according as those parts may have caught their particular attention: and practical knowledge, or plain matter of fact, must at least be as readily accepted, and as necessary to the perfection of a plan, as any communications from the speculative or learned can possibly be. But notwithstanding this, there are but few men, who, having bestowed much pains in the formation of any plan, can cheerfully see it mutilated or frittered away, by every one who chooses to call in question the judgment of the author; and yet, this must always be submitted to where success, or perfection, is faithfully sought for. And indeed the author of this undertaking appears in a very candid manner, to have invited the communication of those objections, as well as the friendly support of such as give a general approbation to his scheme; as appears by their late public meetings, at the Horn, and the Crown and Anchor taverns.

I think it cannot be denied, but that we owe to the public, our opinion on those attempts to accomplish such important objects; and, that those projectors, at least, merit our applause for their philanthropic endeavours.

"If we do not take care to improve the genius of our own age," says Mr. Bone, "we embarrass the rising generation with a portion of ignorance above its natural share; instead of an inheritance, we bequeath

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an incumberance to our children, and instead of granting them resources, we draw upon them for supplies."

But, in proportion as the public are interested in his success, so ought they to be cautious in patronising any system, which might defeat the purpose, or depress the public spirit, and injure the cause of the poor, by its failure.

It is a question, both natural and proper, "What kind of men are those, who have set on foot this scheme?" for the public have unfortunately witnessed so many instances of villainy reduced to system, that every project must now come forth with all the sins of former projectors on its head. But it may be answered, that, it is not so much the men as the plan, which stands in need of our aid; for whoever are entrusted with the active management of such concerns, need not partake of any greater trust than such as their capacity and character shall warrant. But, with respect to projectors and their patrons, it must be acknowledged, that they are in similar circumstances with the learned Dr. Johnson, in the compilation of his Dictionary; who, as he tells Lord Chesterfield, it was not, till he had made his voyage, and was coming round with a fair wind, that his lordship sent out his two little cock-boats to tow him in.

It may indeed be truly said, that the present mode of maintaining the poor in workhouses, is, "but granting them one mode of wretchedness in exchange for another." And perhaps a timely aid, and a proper appeal to the objects of our contributions, would render them more inclined to help themselves, than to partake of that kind of charity which is now administered in so degrading a manner, without being at all adequate to their necessities. But, there is reason to believe, that the poor become burthensome, as much by the want of better encouragement to labour, as by the want of their own prudent fore-thought. It is absurd, to seek for proper ideas of independence, among a class of people not properly instructed, little rewarded, and as little respected. I am inclined to believe, that till we remove that servility with which an ingenious mind is depressed, and till the poor man is in a greater measure restored to his natural equality of rights, that his ideas will, of course, be groveling and low; that he will still continue to consider himself the creature of a richer man, and consequently entitled to his care and support.

JOHN MORRIS FLINDALL.

October 22d, 1806.

STATISTICAL CALCULATIONS.

For the Universal Magazine.

IN Great Britain the number of people capable of rising in arms, *en masse*, from 15 to 60 years of age, is 2,744,847.

The volunteers in the United Kingdom, in March, 1806, were 700,000.

There are about 98,030 marriages yearly, and of 63 marriages, 3 only are observed to be without offspring.

In Great Britain, there die every year, about 332,708; every month, about 25,592; every week, 6,398; every day, 914; and every hour about 40.

Among 115 deaths, there may be reckoned one woman in childbed, but only one in 400 dies in labour.

The proportion of the deaths of women, to that of men, is 50 to 54.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

In country places there is on an average, 4 children born of each marriage. In cities the proportion is 7 to every two marriages.

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country, as one to three, and the married men to all the males, as three to five.

The number of widows is to that of widowers, as three to one; but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers, as four to five.

The number of old persons who die during the cold weather, is to those who die during the warm season, as 7 to 4.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations, than in those which are lower.

Half of all that are born, die before they attain 17 years.

The number of twins is to that of single births, as one to sixty-five.

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According to the observations of Boerhaave, the healthiest children are born in January, February, & March.

The greatest number of births is in February and March, answering to May and June.

From calculations founded on the bills of mortality, only one out of 2,126 reaches 100 years.

The small pox in the natural way, usually carries off 8 out of 100. By inoculation, one dies out of 300.

From the population abstract of 1801, published by order of the House of Commons, the following results are obtained; the other statements are from Davenant, and the most indisputable authorities.

The total number of inhabited houses in England, in 1801, was 1,474,740. In 1690 they were 1,319,215, which shews an increase in 111 years, of 274,492 houses. In 1759 the surveyors of the house and window duties, returned 986,482, and in 1781, 1,005,810.

In 1801, there were in England, five and two-thirds persons to a house; in Wales five; in England and Wales five and three-fifths; in Scotland, five and two-fifths, and in Great Britain five and five-ninths.

The proportion of males born to that of females, is as 26 to 25.

Of the total number of males in Great Britain, it appears that about 1 in 27 are in the army and militia; 1 in 11½ or 10 out of 110 are either in the army, navy, or seamen in the merchants' service.

In the sea-ports of Great Britain, there are 132 females to 100 males, and in the manufacturing towns, 113 females to 100 males.

The total of the male population of Great Britain, in 1801, was 5,450,292, and of females, 5,492,354, which is in the proportion of 100 females to 99 males.

CONTESTED PASSAGE, IN THE ILIAD.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

Dec. 2, 1805.

SIR,

UPON recurring lately to the third volume of your Magazine, I observed a controversy concerning a passage in the Iliad, between Gaunt Notegore and Ordevex. Believe me, it is from no desire of reviving, but rather of determining this dispute, that I now mention the subject. When a controversy has arisen, I think it ought to be decided as far as may be practicable by an impartial and dispassionate investigation of truth; whereas the dispute in question seems to have been left undetermined without any other result than confusion and personal altercations.

The transposition which Gaunt Notegore has made of the passage, and the alteration of Ordevex, bear equally the stamp of absurdity. The difficulty, if a difficulty it can be called, may be removed in a manner much more satisfactory than by transpositions and interpolations. Eustathius reconciles the apparent inconsistency in the following manner. He says, that καθεύδω may signify to lie down with an intention to sleep. Hence the inference is sufficiently satisfactory, when we hear Homer declare in the ensuing book Δία δ' ἐχε νήδυμος ὕπνος. Jupiter lay down with a desire to sleep, but the agitation of his mind would not permit him. This explanation will content those, who prefer Eustathius's construction of καθεύδω. But let us endeavour to dispel all doubts on the subject, even by allowing that word its more general signification. We will say, that Jupiter did sleep; and the word ἐχε alone in the second book, shall solve the mystery, merely by giving it the sense of *retinebat*, for which we may have abundant authority. The conclusion to be drawn from these premises will be, that Jupiter slept at first, but did not continue to sleep the whole night, while his fellow godships εὗδον παννυχίοι. Such is the manner in which I have ever read this passage, to the sense of which I never yet found any obstruction. But as I was acquainted with the opinion of Eustathius upon the subject, I have given it merely from a conviction of the great authority of its author.

JULIUS.

*** In my last communication, vol. 6. p. 309, col. 2, line 18, you have inserted x for χ, the error is but trifling, yet I think there would be no harm done in correcting it.

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BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *London, Dec.* 11, 1806.

The great number of Benefit Societies, as well in London as in the country, which are supported by monthly subscription, of the members respectively belonging to them, for the assistance of each other in sickness, &c. appear to hold out too extensive allowances in proportion to their rate of subcription, by which means, not to mention any sinister practices of designing members, who may counterfeit illness, with a view of receiving weekly benefit by way of supporting them in an idle life, their funds are in general soon exhausted, and the societies broken up. In order to counteract this principle, pre-supposing that the society is conducted on fair and honest grounds, I beg leave to communicate a plan which would have for its object the means of creating a permanently collateral fund, which might be resorted to in cases where the principal and original fund was on the point of being exhausted. This collateral fund might be raised easily, in the first instance, in this manner; each member on his entering the society should pay a certain small sum towards its formation; this sum having amounted to 5*l.* supposing 100 members to have paid one shilling each, might be placed in a respectable member's hands, he giving a note to pay the same in one year, to the president and stewards of the society, with interest, which should be faithfully paid, principal and interest on the day it became due; and this sum be again replaced out at interest for another year, and so on, continually from year to year, till the money should be wanted. Thus the society would possess all the advantages of receiving compound interest, and a fund would accumulate, or as many collateral funds as might be thought proper, according to the number of members, and the existing circumstances of the society, which would be the means of affording relief to the members when the principal or original fund was no longer in a state to be administered; or according to the language of these societies, when "*the box was shut.*" Thus the principal fund would be regularly and substantially recruited during the time that the collateral fund was affording relief in case of sickness, &c. and through this mutual assistance, societies of this nature might be rendered perpetual, which never can be the case by the ordinary mode of proceeding, it being well understood, that a small number of years, rarely more than forty, allowing even that they are well governed, are enough to destroy the funds of those which were considered only a few years before as having a stock sufficient for all emergencies. If the above principle of forming collateral funds were resorted to, and a society so established, conducted by a few liberal and honourable individuals, it would absolutely be a blessing to a numerous body of industrious mechanics, whose only dependence in sickness is on one of these societies. I am,

Sir, your's, &c. J. SAVAGE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE strongest feature of a great mind, is to bear up against misfortune with firmness and perseverance, for great difficulties require great exertions, and the best cause may be lost by timid submission to injustice and violence: these remarks may be, and ought to be applied to the struggle in which Europe is now engaged, with an insatiable tyrant. If the parties who oppose him act upon these principles, they must finally be victorious, for there is no instance in history of any nation having lost its liberty, but for want of sufficient spirit, or sufficient honesty to defend it. When private jealousies and private interest are suffered to prevail, either in the affairs of a nation, or of nations acting with each other, they are ultimately the ruin of the public cause and of the individuals who are blind, or base enough to be actuated by such unworthy motives; and though it is hard that the innocent should suffer for the guilty, such is the inevitable law of necessity, which knows not how to separate vice from virtue, in the sweeping ruin which frequently overwhelms and lays waste the nations of the earth.

Having thus generally stated the

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necessity of exertion and perseverance, in all great enterprizes, it remains briefly to consider, by what means this nation must support herself against the difficulties with which she is oppressed. The means of her deliverance are few, and they rest in the hands of her rulers; let them set an example of forbearance, of sacrifices and self-denial, and all ranks will quietly bear the greatest burdens which the wisdom of their legislation may devise: let them shew a disposition to be foremost in promoting the public good, and such is the spirit of the British people, that I will venture to say, they will contribute to their last shilling with chearfulness and generosity. Let all sinecure places be abolished; let all pensions held by men of fortune be lopped off, and let all useless expences be retrenched, and the consequences of such œconomy and sacrifice will be incalculable; the people have a right to expect that those who call upon them to give up their comforts should give up their superfluities; and if the member for Westminster, and other members who have told them to prepare for such sacrifices, will first vote for a proportional surrender from the great, the middle ranks will not only be much relieved but cease to murmur at all they have hitherto suffered, or may be called upon to suffer in this great contest. But if the great will not tax themselves in a greater proportion than they do at present, they stand no small chance of losing the whole: these are unpleasant truths to those who swim in luxury, but they must be told, or they will soon be felt, for nothing but a miracle can save this country from internal convulsion, without a patriotic, or rather a self-interested spirit in the great, to part with their luxuries for the short period of a few years, to attempt to restore the lost balance of power, and place the states of Europe in their due equilibrium. Without this, without a strong disposition on the part of ministers to equalize the burthens of the state, they may hug themselves in their security; they may congratulate themselves on their success in humbugging the people from the hustings of Westminster, or in the chapel of St. Stephen, but the time will come, and that shortly, when all their arts and all their eloquence, will no longer avail to stem that stream of popular indignation, which has been long restrained, but can never be dried up while their rapacity, their venality, and their profligacy afford it such constant supply. Reform must come soon, or it will come too late, and revolution will sweep all before it, like the devastation of a hurricane.

I remain, &c. W. B.

Hartford, near Morpeth,
Nov. 27, 1806.

ECCENTRIC BIOGRAPHY.

[*Concluded from page* 424.]

"THE votaries of beauty," observes an esteemed writer,* speaking of the monastic mysteries, "did not scruple to address the Deity, to soften its obstinacy! In the heat of intrigue, they invoked the trinity and the saints for success. Religion was employed to give a poignancy to the disorders of prostitution and lust.——The profaneness of gallantry disturbed and deformed even the meditations of the most pious. The devotee was to seek a mistress in heaven! He was to look up to the virgin with the eyes of a lover, and to contemplate the beauties of her person, and the graces of her carriage."

What monachism was in the middle ages, methodism is in the present age. The fanatical rhapsodies of enthusiasm are essentially the same; they emanate from the same spirit of delusion, and are productive of the same pernicious effects, however differing as to the circumstances in which they are indulged, or the appearances which they assume.

We ought not, then, to be surprised when informed by Mr. Prince, who had now become familiarised with religious love feasts†, and watch

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* Gilbert Stuart's view of the Progress of Society in Europe. Edition of 1778, page 150.

† Lest some reader, uninformed in the tenets of methodists, and unacquainted with their consequences, should suspect that my animadversions are not warranted by facts, I entreat him, in the first place, to peruse the

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nights, that his "hearty reception of *religion, paved the way for as hearty a reception of love.* There is nothing (adds my author) so much like religion as love. Religion is the loving of God, supreme love; earthly love is a superlative esteem for a person of the opposite sex: no wonder then, if I, who was so taken with the former, should also discover a predilection for the latter." Alas for the sons of God, when they wander among the daughters of men!! As for Mr. Prince, no sooner did he become deeply enamoured with an earthly object, than he *gradually* (why not have said *quickly*?) declined in his love to God. "My only business," he says, "*now* was, to obtain the favour of my mistress! Let those who can love less violent, do it; I could not—when the soul is in that situation it cannot help itself; it may as soon leave off to subsist, as to love;

following extract from a letter written to Mr. Prince, by Sarah, (his first sweetheart), and printed in his present volume. He had been endeavouring to detach her from cherishing any affection for the lover, who, after paying court to her, was gone over to her sister.—"O, Lord!" she writes in reply, "thou hast seen fit to remove that idol (she means here her lover) from my heart, and hath not permitted us to meet together in this world. How much reason have I to bewail my manifold sins that I have committed before thee, by *following other lovers*, and *to leave thee, my most indulgent husband*," &c. Poor, artless, unhappy, deluded girl! But such is the moral contamination communicated to the understanding by the frenzy of sectarism.

Again, in another of her letters, "I wish," she adds, still adverting to the misery inflicted on her spirit by the perfidy of her lover, "to give up my whole heart to God————for *I am determined to make Christ the object of all my affections*, for I have left him, *my unchangeable lover*, and followed others; but I will now return to him, *my most indulgent husband*," &c. &c. Who will refuse to commiserate the fate of this simple but interesting young woman?

"Their separation of the sexes," says an able writer, when commenting on the peculiarities observable in the discipline of the methodists, "is even more mischievous than all the impure precautions of popery. 'Touch no woman,' says the conference; 'be as loving as you will, but the custom of the country is nothing to us.' Every preacher is charged to see, that the men and women sit apart in their chapels; they are also to meet men and women, the married and the single apart. In their bands (or classes) sex is separated from sex, husbands from bachelors, and maids from matrons. In the societies, *each is to confess to all*; to confess, in the strict and popish sense of the term!————But the confession of the catholics is modest and innocent, when compared with that which these schismatics have introduced. Of what nature it must chiefly be, is evident from this separation of man from woman, of maid from matron, in the bands, and when they are visited by the helper, the priest, the father-confessor!——Every incipient feeling, every lighter thought that would have past over the maiden's mind and been forgotten, is to be remarked and remembered—that it may be renewed and rivetted, and burnt-in to the heart, by the pain and shame of confession! Of confession, not to one whom, from his age and character, she has ever, from her infancy, been taught to regard with fatherly (or, more than fatherly) reverence, and who, by the holiest oaths, and the severest penalties, is bound to inviolable secrecy, but to companions of her own sex and age, who will make it their tea-table talk, and each of whom is, by a similar confession, to renew and sear her shame! Either, from natural and sacred modesty, the thought will be concealed and made more intense by the imagined sinfulness of that concealment; or it will be confessed, and that action will strengthen the idea, and the idea will recur more frequently, because it is thus strengthened: and thus confession will be again and again required, till a sinful pleasure is at length extracted from confession itself; the atonement will partake of the nature of the sin, and all shame will be utterly destroyed." See the 'Annual Review,' of Myles's History of the Methodists. Volume II. p. 212.

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for, like a vine, it withers and dies if it has nothing to embrace."

Whoever, Sir, has read the description given by Addison, in a paper of the 'Spectator,' of the impression made on his feelings by the sight of a fine woman kneeling at church, will not wonder that Mr. Prince should have been equally interested in contemplating the same object at a meeting. "In the same gallery with me," continues our biographer, "and on the same seat at the chapel where I constantly attended, sat two damsels, they appeared as pious as possible; they were both of them of the same height; their complexion and features were such as pleased me, and that was enough. The moment I saw them, I thought to myself I should be the happiest man living if I could obtain *either* one of them for a wife. I shewed them all the civility it was possible for me to do in a place of worship. I gazed at them more than at the preacher, and the more I looked the more I loved. My eyes were not long communicating this news to them, and I could read in their looks that they were sensible of the conquest they had made. Each, no doubt, thinking herself *exclusively* the object of my love. My next business was to find out who they were, and whether both or either were disengaged. I soon learned that they were the only daughters of a tradesman's widow, who was greatly reduced in circumstances. Instead of being sorry for this, I was glad, because I conceived I should have a greater chance of getting one of them. I then watched to see if any young men spake to them on coming out of the chapel, and observed a young man always speak to Betsey, the youngest, and accompany them both home; which made me conclude that the eldest, whose name was Sarah, was the girl designed for me. I therefore directed all my artillery to that quarter. The lasses soon afterwards invited me to their mother's house."

Sally was not so easily to be obtained as his vanity at first prompted him to imagine! The young man, who accosted Betsey on leaving the chapel, had on the outset paid his addresses to Sally, but had now "left her, and come over to Betsey. Sally was, in consequence of this, almost broken-hearted; *yet the sisters were on tolerable good terms.*" I regret, Sir, that Mr. Prince has not reprobated, as generally it ought to be, this practice of one woman, whether sister or friend to the injured fair, receiving into her arms the man who has violated the peace of her for whom she professed all possible attachment, and with whom she must have been in habits of the most confidential intercourse. If those who are called virtuous women, instead of uniformly discountenancing every thing that is dishonourable, will tolerate, and even reward, the treachery of men, they have no right to complain of the disestimation into which they are falling as a sex, or the baseness of which they are frequently the victims. While men are continually staggered by such alarming instances of fallibility, we can form but a mean opinion either of the delicacy, rectitude, or spirit, of women.

Sarah remained inflexible. I assure you, Sir, that I am half in love myself with the frankness of this excellent girl, who, with becoming dignity, disdained to exercise those arts by which so many of her sex have contrived to allure and to destroy.

Not so Mr. Prince. "This letter, (he observes,) as may be supposed, plunged me into *an abyss of grief*; in short, I was thunderstruck by it. I had made no doubt of succeeding, and therefore was not prepared for such a *repulse*. I had seen my lady home; she was then servant at a furrier's on Ludgate-hill; at parting she gave me the above letter. For the convenience of reading it I walk-to *Blackfriars Bridge*, sat down on one of the seats, and attentively perused her epistle. I need not tell the *compassionate reader* what was the result; suffice it to say, that I was strongly tempted to get through the rails and take a dip in the Thames, in order to quench for ever *that flame of love* which I felt in my bosom. If I had done it, I am persuaded the sissing would have been equal to red hot iron thrown into the water, for I was *piping hot* with *love*. But, without *romancing*, I was *de facto* very much affected with this disappoint-

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ment. When I arose my knees almost bent under me—my heart sunk within me—a cold shivering seized my whole frame, very incompatible indeed with the *flames* of love. But so it was—my appetite went from me—my eyes became dim—I could scarcely hear the carriages roll along the street, or feel the foot passengers as they jostled against me. However, somehow or other I got to my lodging, which was as far off as Bishopsgate Street. I threw myself on the bed in despair, but could not long remain in that position. I then paced about the room, then threw myself on the bed again, then returned to my old employment of walking backwards and forwards. I was engaged the whole night in acting this *farce*, or rather *tragedy*. As to sleep that was out of the question, so a pretty night I had of it. I would not pass such another to obtain the finest woman in christendom. I usually breakfasted with my landlady, but I had such a bellyful of sorrow this night, that I wanted no breakfast the next morning. The upshot of the business was that my fever, both of body and mind, increased to such a degree that I was obliged to take to my bed. I became delirious, and discovered all the *arcana* of my soul, continually talking of *my dear Sally*, &c. &c. I understand that I uttered two words, during my temporary derangement, which frightened my landlady, who was my constant attendant, more than any thing I said all the time." After this tempest of disappointment, his love became comparatively tranquil, and he submitted to his destiny with more complacency; assuring her "if she would but give him a promise, that he would be content to wait for her, were it even seven years." Sometimes, indeed, his fair 'idol' seems to have relented, and, doubtful whether she ought wholly to decline his attentions, to have halted between two opinions. This conduct was not altogether generous, as it tended ultimately to the injury of her suitor.

At length, therefore, "Mr. Prince grew tired of his wild-goose chase." An event of considerable importance to him also took place—the death of the person who had alternately courted the two sisters!! Sarah now grieved more than ever, and even Betsey refused to be comforted. But what are we to think of Mr. Prince, who, in order "to insure the good opinion of *both* these lasses," sat down, and vamped up what he has called an elegy, in praise of the very man who had, according to his own account, ruined the peace of the girl to whom himself was devoted, and whose conduct he had constantly stigmatized in the severest terms?

And now it was that Mr. Prince also addressed *his* offers to Betsey. Sally had refused him; and it proved the fate of Betsey, who seems to have refused no one, to be prevented from accepting his proposals.

In 1796, Mr. Prince formally began his career of authorship. His first production was a sermon, but on what subject he has not informed the reader of his present publication.

About the year 1794, Mr. Prince commenced acquaintance with a woman who really consented to unite herself to him in the bands of matrimony, and who is still his wife. "I was induced to have her (he asserts) from a persuasion, that she loved me, and not from a consciousness that I loved her; being resolved that, if I could not have a person I liked, I would, at least, have one that loved me." This, Sir, seems to me rather a strange motive for marrying a woman, though it might be a rational one for liking and even esteeming a woman. Many connubial contracts, however, are formed upon Mr. Prince's principle of calculation.

Emancipated from the galling shackles of love, our author soon found his understanding elevated, and his circumstances improved. He was married (love, be it remembered, had nothing to do with this affair.) On the 29th of May, 1794, they partook of a good plain dinner; they swilled porter and gin plentifully; they had music—not the rough, till the morning ensuing—it was a violin, played by a master chimney-sweeper! And I have but one child, (adds Mr. P.) a daughter, who is grown nearly out of the way; and no two people are content with less than my wife and I!!!

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He cannot conclude without telling his readers, that, as it relates to his ECCENTRICITY, he is *semper idem!* But, says Mr. P. "I CAN SUBSIST, AND THAT IS ENOUGH."

And now, Sir, as the examiner of Mr. Prince's life, I am about to take my leave of him, of you, and of your readers. I have walked with him many a mile. I have gone with him on many an errand, I have stood with him (I speak figuratively) at many a knife-board, and over many a blacking-pot; I have listened to the cooings of his loves, and the rattling of his eloquence, and the drums that celebrated his nuptials, and I have ascended with him into his garret, but now, at last, I am to take my farewel of him.

Some people will have it, be it here observed, that my author is insane. I remember when one of our periodical critics, in giving account of an admonitory letter, addressed by Mr. Prince to Mr. Proud, the High Priest of the New (London) Jerusalem Temple, I remember it was on this occasion said—"we have long thought Mr. Proud to be mad, and we therefore willingly consign him to Mr. Prince as his keeper." Doubtless these journalists believe they had made a most notable discovery; I think otherwise.

Why, Mr. Editor, is not our world a sort of bedlam? Are not, as Dean Swift once asserted, two thirds of the men and women in it sheer lunatics? And may not even you, Sir, notwithstanding all the discernment displayed in the general conduct of your literary miscellany, be stigmatized as a madman, by some one of your more sagacious readers, for permitting me to occupy so many pages of your work with such an article as the present?

I am, Sir, with much
consideration, your's, &c.
A RATIONAL LUNATIC.*

Moorfields, December 2, 1806.

* We are not certain whether this is not, after all, the best definition of an ECCENTRIC!—*Editor.*

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, Dec. 9, 1806.

TO enumerate the writings of the ancients, which are known to have been destroyed or lost, in the various branches of science and polite literature, would form a catalogue of considerable bulk, for it is nearly certain that more of their works have perished than have come down to us.

The most irreparable and deplorable losses which have been sustained, are in the branch of history, and therefore it may be proper to lay before your readers some particulars concerning the works of ancient historians, many of which are so mutilated, that the fragments which remain, serve only to encrease our regret for what is lost or destroyed.

The history of Phœnicia, by SANCONIATHO, who was contemporary with SOLOMON, would have been entirely lost to us, had it not been for the valuable fragments preserved by EUSEBIUS. MANETHO's history of Egypt, and the history of Chaldea, by BEROSUS, have nearly met with the same fate.

The general history of POLYBIUS, originally contained forty books; but the first five only, with some extracts or fragments, are transmitted to us.

The historical library of DIODORUS SICULUS, consisted likewise of forty books, but only twenty-five are now extant; that is, five between the fifth and the eleventh, and the last twenty, with some fragments collected out of PHOTIUS and others.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS wrote twenty books of Roman Antiquities, extending from the siege of Troy, to the first Punic war, A. U. C. 488; but only eleven of them are now remaining, which reach no further than the year of Rome, 312.

APPIAN is said to have written the Roman History in twenty four books; but the greatest part of the works of that author are lost.

DION CASSIUS wrote eighty books of history, but only twenty-five are remaining, with some fragments, and an epitome of the last twenty by ZIPHILINUS.

Many of the works of the most ancient Latin historians, have either perished, or are come down to us mutilated and imperfect.

SALLUST wrote a Roman History, but there are only some fragments of it preserved.

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Livy's Roman History consisted of one hundred and forty, or as some authors say, one hundred and forty-two books; of this excellent work one hundred and seven books must have perished, as only thirty-five remain. Though we have an epitome of one hundred and forty books, yet this is so short, that it only serves to give us a general idea of the subject, and to impress us with a more lively sense of our loss.

The elegant compendium of the Roman history by Velleius Paterculus, is very imperfectly transmitted to us, great part of that work having perished.

The first and second books of Q. Curtius are entirely lost, and there are several chasms in some of those which are preserved.

The Emperor Tacitus, ordered ten copies of the works of his relation the historian, to be made every year, which he sent into the different provinces of the empire; and yet, notwithstanding his endeavours to perpetuate these inestimable works, they were buried in oblivion for many centuries. Since the restoration of learning an ancient MS. was discovered in a monastery in Westphalia, which contained the most valuable part of his annals; but in this unique manuscript, part of the fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth books are deficient, as are part of the eleventh, and the latter part of the sixteenth. This MS. was procured by that great restorer of learning Pope Leo X. under whose patronage it was printed at Rome, in 1515; he afterwards deposited it in the Vatican Library, where it is still preserved. Thus posterity is probably indebted to the above excellent pontiff, for the most valuable part of the works of this inimitable historian.

The Epitome of Trogus Pompeius, by Justin, may be deemed only a mere shadow of Trogus.

Ammianus Marcellinus wrote thirty-one books, extending from the accession of Nerva to the death of Valens; but the first thirteen are wanting.

Many other losses are recorded in two excellent tracts, "De Historicis Græcis et Latinis," by the celebrated Gerrard Vossius. To these might be added, a great number of works in different branches of science and polite arts.

The Justinian Code had been in a manner unknown from the sixth till the twelfth century, when *Amalfi*, a city of Calabria, being taken by the Pisans, an original MS. was discovered there by accident.

Varro, who is stiled the most learned of all the Romans, and who excelled in grammar, history, and philosophy, is said to have written near five hundred volumes, amongst which were the lives of seven hundred illustrious Romans, enriched with their portraits.

Atticus, the great friend of Cicero, who was one of the most honourable, hospitable, and friendly men of the times, in which he lived, wrote many pieces in Latin and Greek, which last language he cultivated much after his retirement to Athens. The loss of his work on the actions of the great men amongst the Romans, which he ornamented with their portraits, is much to be lamented, as he had a great taste for the polite arts; and we may conceive, that both the portraits in Varro's work, as well as those we are now speaking of, were well executed, because we cannot doubt but those great men would employ the best artists; and that there were artists capable of producing the most excellent workmanship, appears from the Roman coins of that age still extant, which must have been drawn before they were engraven on metals. So much the more, therefore, it is to be lamented, that these last works are irrecoverably lost.

My next letter will relate to a more pleasing subject, a relation of the events and circumstances which have contributed to the revival and restoration of learning.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. S*****

ON THE CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE, AND OF PLANTS, FROM THE MODERN LAND STEWARD.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

YOU having thought my late communication worthy a place in your useful and widely circulating miscellany, I now perform my promise, of sending you a farther extract from

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the Modern Land Steward, which appears to me, and I have no doubt will to the majority of your agricultural readers, to contain hints very needful in the present state of agricultural science: at the same time, I must beg leave to correct an error of the press in my last, arising most probably from the illegibility of my manuscript, or from an obliteration by the seal. P. 414, No. 36, vol. 6, nearly at the bottom of the first column—for systematically, read *systematic ally to.* I am, Sir, &c.

A SUFFOLK FARMER.

Bury St. Edmunds, Dec. 6.

"I have already in this, and in my other work, said a few words, remarking freely on the present rage for the adoption of the chemical terms, and the introduction of chemical theories, into our books of practical agriculture. I hope I have given no offence, more especially to men of real and profound science, and of sedulous research, towards whom, my respect has ever been most humble and most ardent. I owe however at least an equal respect to that which I suppose to be truth, and to the high public duty of its promulgation. I agree that chemistry is a science 'connected with agriculture,' that the latter has, in former times, derived considerable benefit, and may be yet farther benefitted by the researches of the chemist; but I can, at no rate, allow of any possible advantage to be obtained from the chemical studies, or experiments of the farmers, or of mere amateur experimenters; yet I should have the greater opinion of the agricultural doctrines of that chemist, who had a practical knowledge of the culture of the earth. 'A little knowledge is a dangerous thing'—and to understand and practice chemical operations, to any effectual purpose, is the business of a man's life, and besides requires, in the first instance, a different education to that which is generally given to farmers. There may be great disadvantage in a divided attention, and without recommending chemistry to their attention, a most hopeless speculation, we find sufficient difficulty in inducing them even to reflect upon certain of the most important practical points in their profession, although long proved on the sure grounds of experiment and fact. The new system even of the terminology of chemistry, extending as it is, into such various and minute ramifications of connection, affinity, and dependence, its merits, precision, and probability of duration out of question, is a science of itself, the thorough acquisition of which, must take up considerable time and attention. The fashionable affectation of these terms I think, has done mischief in various ways: nothing can be more obvious, than that to common readers, who might be really benefitted by common sense instruction, such abstruse and complicated jargon can convey no instruction, nor even meaning at all. What is still worse, many of the writers unaware to themselves, appear to be in a similar unhappy predicament with their readers. The employment of a profusion of scientific terms is substituted for real science, and a tedious and extensive, and not seldom burlesque circumlocution of this kind is adopted to describe the most common and established opinion, fact, or operation. Sometimes however, nomenclature most conveniently subserves the cause of bevity and decision: thus a certain doctor dispatches in three words, the cause of the late epidemic in Spain—it arose from 'defect of oxygen'!—of which to be sure no one will doubt. We of this country, have also an epidemic malady; not so dangerous, be we thankful, as those of America or Spain: it is the epidemy of the Greek derivatives. Our raree-shew people and quacks in the metropolis, could obtain no custom without the use of those hard and high learned words, nor would the people think the sight worth seeing, or the medicine worth taking, were their names expressed in plain and vulgar English. Too much advantage has been taken, in other and more important respects, of this itch for hard words and scientific phraseology, of which it behoves those who have the interests of real knowledge at heart, and the power of its promotion, to be upon their guard. Let me not be misunderstood. Chemical research and experiment may be indubitably, necessary media to those, whose province it is to investigate the theory and foundation of agricultural practice: on which account, the appointment of a professor of chemistry to the Board of

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Agriculture, was a measure of the utmost propriety, nor could the office be more honourably or more ably filled, than in the person of H. Davy, Esq.: and to touch a relative topic incidentally and briefly, I apprehend, the collections of the Board, of the Bath, and other respectable societies, in conjunction with the various useful tracts furnished by the public press, may be considered fully adequate to the end of public instruction; whilst the EXPERIMENTAL FARMS of our great landholders and improving farmers, will always exhibit sufficiently various specimens in that line. Plain and popular treatises on the useful and practical parts of botany and mineralogy, and on the most obvious and common principles of mechanics, might be composed on a level with the comprehension of all readers, and in such state would form a very appropriate and improving study to the cultivators of the soil."

THE NOTABLE DRAMATIC CRITIC.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for August last, page 108, you favoured me by inserting a short sketch of 'A Notable Dramatic Critic,' which, I have lately heard, has been misunderstood and mis-applied. To prevent, therefore, any farther mistakes on the subject of that communication, by pointing out more clearly, if possible, the object of animadversion, I now transmit you a poetical trifle, which was some time since addressed to the character in question, and by the same hand which formerly transmitted to you the portrait of the Notable Dramatic Critic! This effusion is not unaptly entitled, as will presently be discovered, an

ODE TO A NEW-YEAR'S PENITENT.

'Tis well, on such a day as this,
To take a peep progressive,*
And say, that thou hast done amiss;
Nay, own thy sins excessive:
Yes, very good, on New-year's day,
To frame for Heaven a pious lay;
And ask (no doubt, with heart sincere),
For grace, to jostle through the year.

Thou'lt live, (I think thou say'st as much,)
Old heresies abjuring,
In awe of Satan's iron clutch;
Bent wisely on securing
The honest praise of honest men,
Thou'lt dip no more in blood thy pen:
And thou, at last, even *thou* wilt dread
"Heaven's thunders rolling o'er thy head."*

Not tinctur'd now with sophist lore,
Nor Jacobin-conspiring,
Thou'lt leave to yonder German shore†
What here, no more admiring,
Britons have banish'd from their stage—
The sorrows of a wimpering age,
Th' Adulterous groan, Sedition's sigh,
And haggard-howling Blasphemy!

Henceforth, no *unbought* scribbler writes
The *Mystery of Cornuting;*
To interdicted joys invites
Our youth; our bliss polluting:
For, lo! the things which seers despair—
The Ethiop chang'd at once to fair;
And pure, at length, as mountain-snows,
The wallowing sow the mire forgoes!

And yet forgive, if one, who sees
That vows are not contrition,
That sin may sometimes cease to please,
Nor lure to repetition;
Should question even *thy* earnest sorrows,
And ask for proof a few to-morrows.
Who knows but thou hast stolen a leaf
From contrite SHERRY's Chancery Brief?‡

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* Vide, *Morning Herald*, Jan. 1st, 1802, for what, I believe, is there called, "A Hymn on New-year's Day;" from which I have borrowed the idea of "progressive retrospection." I mention this, because the phrase *peep progressive* might not appear perfectly intelligible without referring to the aforesaid hymn.

* This line, "Heaven's thunders," &c. is literally taken from a quotation, I think, prefixed by our new 'Penitent' to one of his dramatic criticisms, wherein he boldly asks—who shall intimidate the man that "dares heaven's thunders rolling o'er his head?" So much for the Penitent's piety!

† The whole of this stanza will be best understood by reference to page 108 of the Universal Mag. for August, 1806. And so, as to the beginning of the next stanza.

‡ Here the reader will perceive with what a dexterity the bard has contrived to illustrate his opinion of our Penitent's contrition, by adverting to a celebrated oration about that time delivered by a certain distinguished Commoner (now in the ministerial ranks!) before the Court of Chancery! It is not to be supposed, however, that the poet, in this allusion, would insinuate any thing prejudicial to the character of

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But, if these pangs be really pure;
New year, I hail thy dawning—*
Era, of Eras blessed sure!
Millennium's genial morning!*
When each shall bare his candid breast,
And guile no more the earth infest;
Antipathies in concert move,
And all be honour, truth, and love.

January 2, 1802. RETROSPECTOR.

ANECDOTES AND SKETCHES.

MR. FOX. This eminent man was not always above descending to the littlenesses of human nature. "Our conversation," writes Gibbon, describing Fox's visit to him at Lausanne, "never flagged a moment; and *he seemed thoroughly pleased* with the place and *with his company*. We had little of politics——much of books: from *my own* (history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,) *on which he flattered me very pleasantly*," &c.

"Mr. Fox," we are assured by the writer of the very interesting pamphlet entitled Circumstantial Details, &c." *disliked the florid style and verbiage of Gibbon* as much as he approved his historic concentration. He thinks, like Tacitus (said Fox), and writes like Curtius." Of Hume and Gibbon he was accustomed to observe, 'the former so loved a king, and the latter so hated a priest, that they were neither of them to be depended upon where either a priest or a king was concerned!! Pursuing his strictures on Gibbon, and with reference to the very work on which he had flattered him so pleasantly, Mr. Fox once remarked that '*he had quoted many books as authority, of which he had read only the preface!*' He then produced, we are informed, a singular instance of this literary delinquency, where Gibbon quotes a passage as being in the third book of a writer whose work is divided into two books only. The historian had been led into this error by the transcriber of the preface of the book quoted, who, in copying the passage, committed the same fault.

THE RESURRECTION. "All nature seems to point out," observes a modern writer, "the doctrine of the Resurrection! The sun sinks, and rises again; the stars set, and again return: the flowers, the plants, the trees, droop and die, but, when the spring returns, they return to life again; the seeds which are sown in the earth, must first dissolve before they spring up. Thus, our bodies deposited in the grave during the winter of death, wait the spring time of the resurrection."

BONAPARTE. An authorised French writer, who wrote, about the time of the Peace of Amiens, the 'Memorial de la Vie de Bonaparte,' speaking of the early years of his hero, and particularly of his continually estranging himself from his youthful associates observes——"C'est ordinairement dans le calme de l'obscurité que se forment les grandes ames!"

This sentiment appears to be elegantly unfolded, in the following passage of the poem entitled, 'Pleasures of Solitude.'—

Not in the tempest of tumultuous life
Are form'd the minds a wandering world admire.
From crowds remov'd, theirs is the inward strife;
There, by reflection fitted to aspire,
Unnotic'd glows the soul's transcendent fire;
There best is tried the titan's immortal rate
Where soon delusive vanities retire;
Lifted, in thought, o'er time's contracted state,
Awhile where mortals wield the thunder-bolt of fate! p. 65.

A BEAUTIFUL INSCRIPTION IN THE CHURCH OF WALTON, BUCKS.

SIR,

THE following little Inscription to the Memory of Elizabeth Pixe, who died in 1617, particularly struck me, on a visit to Walton church, during a late journey into Buckinghamshire:

"Elizabetha vale, mea Lux, mea vita, quosque
Jungitur in Cœlis, Filia chara vale!"

This simple tribute contains beauties

---

our senatorial pleader, who advocated his own cause, and overwhelmed his accusers.

* "*Dawning*" and "*Morning*."—While we marvel that rhymes so incorrect should disfigure the present ode, we cannot but admire this anticipation of the "Millenium," of which the description appears to us both philosophical and religious.

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beyond the cold censure of the critic. Here are no flowers of rhetoric, no flights of poetry, but that strong language that will be heard by every ear——the language of the heart. Nearly two centuries have now elapsed since the trembling hand of the mourner traced this tender adieu on the tablet that closed over the form of his child. Long since has the source of his tears become dry and cold, as the marble over which he wept: yet is the tone of his distress so simple and so natural, that his sorrows are, even now, all alive in the breast of the sympathising reader.

Your's, &c. VIATOR.

ON DOMESTIC TYRANNY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

Sir William D'Avenant takes occasion to introduce a Frenchman delivering, on his return to Paris, certain critical remarks on the islanders whom he had been visiting. Among sundry observations, suggested by the honest indignation of Sir William, the Parisian notices the painful distance at which English fathers keep their children, and describes this unpleasing trait of character as peculiar to a people but half emerged from a state of absolute barbarism.

Though Sir William wrote nearly two centuries back, and though in the intervening ages we would seem to have made rapid strides towards a general refinement of manners, I am sorry to observe that the reflection of the satirist will still admit of too frequent application.—English fathers seem to imagine there is a species of manly dignity displayed in tyranny over an unoffending offspring. How much they are mistaken it remains for the moralist to inform them; though the fact would appear too obvious for the labour of demonstration, were not the mistake so unfortunately common.

Not to stop to insist on paternal tenderness as a natural duty, I would beg to direct the attention of every father who feels the love of this false dignity creeping on him, to those persons who are most noted for domestic haughtiness. I do this in full confidence that he will, by that means, contemplate the meanest minds that disfigure creation. In the circles of my own knowledge, I am clear such is the case. It is my fortune to name as friend a gallant naval officer, who stood unmoved amidst the horrors of the Nile. This brave man must forgive my penetrating to his happy fire-side for an instance of parental propriety. He is, in truth, the tenderest of fathers. Relaxing his brow from the fearful severity of the warrior, he is to be seen at one hour gambolling with his infant children, at another teaching the early lessons of morality to two elder sons. When I have seen my friend thus employed, I confess he never appeared to me in an insignificant light. It rather struck me that he possessed a real dignity of character, on which he could rest for esteem, without calling in the aid of meretricious arts.

On the other hand, I occasionally visit one of those hereditary landholders known by the appellation of country 'squires. The consideration with which he is regarded in the contracted sphere of his dependent neighbourhood, has absolutely persuaded this person that he is a man of exalted consequence. When he looks within, he has just wit enough to perceive that he is a blockhead. Conscious of his inability to attract admiration by splendid achievements or superiority of talent, he astonishes the rural visitor by a display of domestic importance. His trembling sons sit, during the distressing hours of family refreshment, mute as the religious sect denominated Quietists; and would find equal pardon for a forgery on the county bank, as for a letter addressed to his sovereign father in any other form than that of "Honoured Sir." If temerity, at an ill-starred moment, should prompt the helpless slaves to venture an opinion on any subject under discussion, the father silences them by the amazing loudness of his voice—for it is a cheap way of gaining the credit of superior logic, to argue with those who dare not attempt at refutation. In a word, habit has made this humour inveterate; and the guest is uniformly taught to venerate the astonishing consequence of that man whose own children scarcely dare to speak to him. Some indeed set

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through the tinsel of this gew-gaw self-dignity, and pity the being who is so void of every laudable resource, as to be compelled to seek reverence only from a tyranny over the tender and unassuming.

It may not be amiss to remind those who are weak enough to blush if surprised in the performance of domestic frolics in the nursery, that *Augustus* taught his grand-children to write! and that a more modern, but equally potent monarch, when found, by a foreign ambassador, crawling on the ground as a mimic-horse for a triumphant groupe of his boys and girls, looked up, after the pause of a moment, and asked the ambassador if he were a father? on being answered in the affirmative, this powerful sovereign resumed his occupation with the children!

Indeed, there cannot be a greater error than that of imagining a softness of manners in the hour of domestic relaxation, incompatible with a due and manly strength of mind: Sir Richard Steele, whose solidity of understanding few will dispute, has been frequently known, if I mistake not, to carry small pieces of bread in his pocket, with which he regaled the tame ducks then preserved in the water of Hyde Park. The taste of Sir Richard, in this particular, must not be deemed frivolous: this little custom, trivial as it was, spoke the existence of that fondness for the softer domestic duties, which is the germ of the brightest virtues that dignify human nature.

I am induced to think D'Avenant was incorrect, when he ascribed a repulsive coldness, and undue severity, towards children, to a tincture of natural barbarity of manners. It appears that he was wronging the character of the "savage."—Those who write on the subject of the North American Indians, inform us that they train their children to ability in their rude pursuits, with sedulous anxiety; and never resort to any other mode of corporeal punishment than that of throwing a *portion of cold water* in the face of the perverse pupil. These writers add, that the disgrace of this chastisement is so seriously regarded by the North American children, that it is not unusual for boys thus reprimanded to pine for a considerable time, and they have been known even to deprive themselves of existence. We are told nearly the same of the wild Arabs of the desart. Thus, domestic tyranny appears rather the fruit of a fallacious refinement, distinct from the uncultivated propensities of nature, and is the more dangerous, because it is uniformly flattering to the unfeeling and little-minded.

Example reigns with so potent a sway, that none are secure from its influence. Those who are in the habit of witnessing the mock-dignity of a domestic bashaw, I beseech to recollect that the poor man is guilty of cruel absurdities from which the great, in talent and situation, are almost ever found exempt, and which even the North American "savage" regards as barbarous and unnatural.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. N. L.

CELEBRATION OF MR. ROSCOE'S ELECTION.

AT a meeting of the friends of Mr. Roscoe, at Liverpool, to celebrate his election, as one of the representatives of that great town in the ensuing parliament—

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Booth) addressed the company to the following effect:—"Gentlemen, the period is now arrived when it will be necessary for me to direct your attention, for a few moments, to Mr. Roscoe, whose conduct, during the late arduous conflict, reflected the highest honour upon himself and his supporters. Gentlemen, it has been said that Mr. Roscoe should have given you some pledge of his future conduct, as your representative; but I trust that you will all feel that we want no pledge—we have every pledge that can be required, in his well-known talents and transcendant worth. To use the expression of our friend, Mr. Casey, which I heard him, on one occasion, so emphatically pronounce, "Roscoe is a name known to the poor, loved by the good, and admired by the wise."

On Mr. ROSCOE'S health being drank, he rose, and addressed the company as follows:

"Gentlemen—I cannot express to you, as I ought, nor is it in my power

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fully to express the satisfaction and pleasure which I feel, on finding myself in the midst of so numerous and respectable body of my friends—friends with whom I have long been united in public principles and opinion, and to whom I am now bound by every tie of esteem, of gratitude, and of friendship. I congratulate you on the glorious victory which we have obtained; a victory which, I trust, has vindicated the freedom of election in Liverpool, and has proved, that the burgesses of Liverpool, in all future times, whenever they choose to exercise their rights, are fully competent to that purpose.

"The means by which we have obtained this end, are as honourable as the end itself is important; if we look to those distinguished characters, who came forward to assist the burgesses of Liverpool in vindicating their rights, we shall find an example of generosity, and public spirit, which in this kingdom has perhaps never been equalled, and, certainly, never exceeded.

"If we look at the great exertions which were made, suddenly, and on the spur of the occasion; if we look at the efforts made for conducting the election, whether in the committee-room, in the tally-room, or at the bar, we must certainly consider, as did our opponents themselves, these efforts as extraordinary; and the exertions that were then made, will, I trust, serve as a model on similar occasions, in all future times. Our cause was supported by noblemen of the first rank, and of the greatest integrity of character, who, notwithstanding what has been since said, had a right to interfere in the election of members, being freemen themselves. To these noblemen, we certainly stand greatly indebted, and also to a gentleman high in the naval service of his country, (Sir Isaac Coffin) who animated the electors, and cheered them by his continual vivacity and good humour. To those gentlemen who underwent the fatigues of the canvas, our best acknowledgements are due, and particularly the younger part of our friends, the hopes and honours of the rising age; to them we are particularly indebted for their labour by day and night, and to their efforts, in a great degree is to be attributed the success of our cause.

"Notwithstanding the honours with which my friend (Mr. Booth,) has loaded me, I know very well the situation in which I stand, and I consider myself only as the means, in your hands, of vindicating the rights and independence of election in this great commercial town. At the same time, I cannot help remarking, that I have received, during the whole course of this election, such marks of personal attachment and friendship, as I must remember, with unabated gratitude, to the close of my life. My friend has said, that no pledge has ever been required from me of my public conduct; this declaration, I consider as the greatest honour that could be done to me; no pledge has certainly ever been required, but, as this is probably the last opportunity I shall have of addressing myself to so numerous a body of my friends, before I take my leave to represent them in the house of commons, I will, with your leave, avail myself of this opportunity, to state more particularly than I have hitherto done, my views and sentiments, respecting what may probably be required of me in my future conduct: and if in this I should trespass a little on your time, I shall hope for your indulgence. The situation of this country is new and peculiar; I do not know whether in any time it was more hazardous or more dangerous; a powerful enemy has swept over the continent; we have seen long-established empires shaken to their foundations: the storm which seems to come towards us, and our situation in the estimation of every reasonable man, is alarming and dangerous. In this situation what is to be done? It appears to me it is only by a vigorous and united defence, a decided union in sentiment, a conviction that by union alone we are to defend ourselves against the common enemy, that we are to hope for success. Whatever is required from us, I have no doubt we shall submit to; and I hesitate not to say, that sacrifices must be made, and privations submitted to, for the preservation of every thing that is dear to us. Whether sufficient measures have yet been taken for the defence of the country, is a question which I, and perhaps no one, will pretend to answer; but I will say this, that if these measures, in the experiment are not found *instantly* efficient,

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ther measures must be resorted to, to secure us against so powerful an enemy; but, on the other hand, whilst we shall all agree in the necessity of a united vigorous defence, there is also another point to which I would claim your attention. We have gone on too long in one path, a path which has led to the destruction of our allies, and brought the enemy to our very door. It is now to be considered whether it is not high time to change that track, and whether it would not be better to adopt a system of less virulence, of less exasperation, and, in some degree, to take the firm and decisive attitude of a man conscious of his own strength, resolved to defend himself; but unwilling, by any act of his own, to provoke further resentment. This seems to me to be the present situation of this country. Peace, in the present hour, cannot be expected, and if it were to be obtained, I hesitate not to say, that, in our present situation, peace and war would be convertible terms: peace would be an armed peace—war has no definite and fixed object. There must be a time for the passions and prejudices of nations, like those of individuals, to cool. When we have got into that state, it is possible, that in a little time, when we see what alterations take place on the continent, then we may be able to enter into negociations; and, I trust to heaven, in the end, to accomplish that desirable object——an honourable and lasting peace. Peace is the natural state and condition of this country: for a country which exists by its commerce, and superiority of its manufactures, can wish for nothing but a fair competition with the other nations, to bring these manufactures into the market. Therefore, as this country, of all others upon the face of the earth, possesses the highest superiority in its manufactures, it should, of all others, attend to the preservation of peace. Whilst these important subjects are considered, there is another of no inconsiderable consequence, which is the internal state and condition of these realms. I hesitate not to say, publicly, that hitherto this country has been considered, rather as an object of taxation than improvement; and, I believe, that its ministers have been more ready to crop the fruit from the branches, than to water the root of the tree; but I hope the time is come, when we shall adopt a different plan of conduct; and, I trust, the present administration are aware of the necessity of supplying the country, in every way they can, with those resources, of which, at the present period, it stands so much in need. I do hope that our present administration will attend to the encouragement of the arts, of the agriculture, and the commerce of this country; and I assure you, that if I should, in fulfilling the duties of the station to which you have raised me, be enabled to contribute to it, in the least degree, I shall consider it the happiest circumstance of my life. Before I sit down, and I am sorry to intrude upon your conviviality, there are two objects to which I must intreat your particular attention. The first is a subject on which at one time there might have been great difficulties in the situation in which I now stand, but, upon which I think there are now few, or perhaps none left; the subject I mean is that of the African trade. On that subject my sentiments have long been known, and they are now what they ever were. It is unnecessary for me to bring them forward on the present occasion, and I shall, therefore, only say, that I most heartily concur in the resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons, *that it is expedient that that trade should be brought to a termination.* But, whilst I thus express my decided sentiments, I must at the same time say, that it always has been, and still is, my opinion, that that termination should be accomplished by gradual and proper modes; that the nature of the business itself, the situation of the unfortunate objects, both on the coast of Africa and in the West Indies, require that there should be various methods adopted to prevent those unhappy consequences to which a sudden abolition would give rise. It has been the fashion throughout the kingdom, to look upon the town of Liverpool, in a peculiar light, as interested in the prosecution of this branch of commerce. But I will venture to say, that this idea is founded on ignorance, and I will here assert, as I always shall, that men more independent, of more public virtue, and private worth, than the merchants of Liverpool, do not exist

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in any part of these kingdoms. The African trade is the trade of the nation, not of any particular place; it is a trade, till lately, sanctioned by Parliament, and long continued under the authority of the Government. I do not make this remark in vindication of the character of any gentlemen engaged in the trade, who stand in need of none; but in order to shew, that if any loss should arise to any individuals who are concerned in it, it is incumbent upon government to make a full compensation to such for the losses they may so sustain. I would just point out to your attention, that in case the town of Liverpool should be deprived of this particular branch of commerce, there are other sources to which it can, and ought, to look as an equivalent. It would perhaps be improper for me, at present, to point out what they are; but I do conceive, when the spirit and speculation of the merchants are taken into consideration, it would be very proper, at some future time, (and I hope it will not be long) when the charter of a certain great company will be renewed, some method will be taken of introducing modifications, by which the other great parts of the kingdom shall be permitted a participation in that trade. The other subject, on which I wish to say a few words, is one of considerable moment —it is that which is usually called a reform in parliament. If by a reform in parliament be meant any alteration in the established constitution of this country, as it has long existed, in its three estates of King, Lords, and Commons, then I declare I am totally adverse to such reform in parliament. I consider the King as the key-stone of the arch of the constitution, and that if he was taken away, the whole must inevitably fall into ruins. I consider the nobility as a body of hereditary descent, adding dignity to the crown, and forming a powerful and useful barrier, on many occasions, between the crown and the people. I esteem the House of Commons, properly purified and constructed, as the legitimate organ of the public voice; and, therefore, if any innovation be attempted upon any one of these, to that you will always find me a decided enemy; but if, by a reform in parliament be meant the purifying the House of Commons fromall kinds of bribery and corruption, whether that of electors, or those who sit in that House, then I am a friend to a reform in parliament. If it should be proposed that the elective franchises should be granted to great towns and extensive bodies of men, who do not enjoy them, then I am a friend to a reform in parliament. If it should appear, that insignificant and corrupt boroughs have from time to time tainted the dignity of the House, and it should be thought proper to deprive them of the right of election, then I shall be found an advocate for a reform in parliament. And I must be allowed to say, that I would much rather extend the elective franchises to bodies of men who do not possess it, than deprive others of it. It is by these gradual and temperate measures of improvement, in the House of Commons, that we are to bring about a reform in parliament; and I will venture to add, that it is my opinion, that in this course alone there is safety to the nation. These are the principal subjects to which I have thought it necessary to entreat your attention; I will not enter into any other topics this evening, but just observe, that I trust you will always find me a friend to civil and religious liberty. Gentlemen, I beg leave to return you my most sincere and hearty thanks collectively and individually."

CRITICISM.

RAYMOND'S LIFE OF DERMODY.

[*Concluded from p.* 434.]

"WEALTH, luxury, and refinement," it is observed by a mind eminently philosophical, "multiply crimes, by multiplying artificial wants, and presenting, in large cities, a thousand temptations, as well as a thousand modes, to the profligate and abandoned, of eluding detection and punishment. But it may be thought worthy of investigation by the philosopher, whether there be not something more at the bottom of the moral phenomenon in question, than any of the circumstances just stated? The vices of mankind are more catching than their virtues. We have

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more than one word to express the contagion of vice; not one appropriated to the social or sympathetic influence of virtue. Rural occupations scatter families and individuals into separate villages and hamlets. Solitude is favourable to reflection, and gains an audience to the judge within the breast! In solitude, man is sensible of his natural weakness and wants; and the contemplation of the heavens and the earth, and all the variegated economy of nature, is, even in the rudest minds, favourable to devotion.

"In cities, men are hurried out of themselves by the din and bustle of business and of dissipation. Confident in their numbers, they forget the natural helplessness of man. They fortify each other against the rebukes of conscience. Every thing around them, being artificial, refers them to the power and the wisdom of man; whereas every natural object elevates the mind, to the wisdom and power of God.

"That the circumstances of solitude, or of living in crowds, have an influence in forming good or bad dispositions in themselves, and abstractedly from every other consideration, is farther evident from this matter of fact—that, even in cities, the men whose business leads them to spend most of their time in numerous groupes or societies, are more addicted to all manner of vice than those whose occupations sequester them from the world, and consign them to"—

> Mildly-pleasing solitude,
> Companion of the wise and good;
> But from whose holy piercing eye
> The herd of fools and villains fly!
>
> THOMSON.

Amidst the seductive gaiety of such a metropolis as London, and where "he was permitted to indulge his passions without restraint," we must therefore not be astonished that DERMODY soon caught the contagion of licentiousness, notwithstanding any previous resolutions "to renounce his follies, and begin a new life of glory." Here, indeed, his irregularities soon lost him the patronage of Earl Moira, his steadiest friend, and he was left, for a time at least, to the chances of subsistence.

"In London," adds his biographer, "he had formed few connections that could be rendered useful to him in his difficulties, or profitable in his speculations. His talents were unknown to the public; he had planned no system for his support; and though patronized (or rather supported) by the earl of Moira, he neglected the opportunity which might have led to the advancement both of his reputation and his circumstances. The fairy regions of wild enchantment; the gay, fantastic, and ever-variable scenes of pleasure and felicity; which his strong and youthful fancy had once pictured out, now vanished from his sight: and leaving a melancholy blank, made those hours which he fondly imagined were to be passed among the proud votaries of fame and fortune, hateful, hopeless, and terrific.—This he considered as the most afflicting period of his life. He had neither the virtue nor the resolution to bear up against the loss which he had just sustained; and when he should have struggled to rescue his lost character, he sunk again into his irregular and destructive habits. Those with whom he now associated, were of the lowest order of society; and instead of preserving for the day of want the last liberal donation of his noble patron, he mingled in their ruinous debaucheries. Having thus dissipated his last shilling, he wandered about for some time without either much food or clothing: and at the approach of despair took shelter at last in a miserable garret rented by an Irish cobler in a low and vulgar part of the town,* where the same poignant distresses were felt, which in similar situations had formerly assailed him, but without the same hope or prospect of being relieved from them."

Under these circumstances Dermody looked round to recollect of whom he was most likely to obtain assistance; and, after a separation of four years, at length addressed himself (January, 1800) to Mr. Raymond, who, on receiving from him a letter, without regard for other business, prepared to make the best of his way to the abode of Dermody. Their meeting was singular enough.

"His (Mr. Raymond's) mind being solely occupied on the interview that

* Strutton-ground, Westminster.

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was about to take place, he paid little regard to those who passed him in his way through St. James's-park to the unfortunate poet's habitation. But he was left only a very short time to reflect on this circumstance, before his attention was called to a very extraordinary object that appeared to watch and follow him with particular caution and attention, and seemingly in the utmost distress and misery. Whenever he slackened or mended his pace, the stranger did the same. The wretched and emaciated appearance of the person, with the wildness of his manner, and the powerful agitation under which he laboured, at length gave the author much uneasiness; and as he turned suddenly round, in order to demand the cause of such extraordinary conduct, the unhappy youth accosted him in the following manner: 'Sir, do you not know me? Has misfortune so altered me that I am not remembered by you? Do you not recollect the name and person of Dermody?' A pause ensued. It is needless to repeat what passed: the feeling of the moment, he hopes, was a just one; Dermody was not forgotten.

"It is scarcely possible that a stronger excitement to compassion could present itself, and unfeeling indeed must the heart be that would not sympathize with and relieve a human being labouring under such apparent and accumulated misery. Those youthful features which only a few years before were pleasing, attractive, and intelligent; in which were to be traced the sparks of intellectual greatness; were now totally changed. A settled melancholy had taken possession of his mind: and his care-worn, pallid countenance, disfigured by a wound which he had received in action; added to the meanness of his garments, for he was almost naked, exhibited him, as in reality, a picture of despair. He readily accepted an invitation to dinner, and the afternoon was spent in disrobeing him of his weather-beaten habiliments."

Shortly after, Dermody produced a volume of poems, for which Messrs. Vernor and Hood, on the recommendation of Mr. Allingham, gave him such remuneration as "relieved him from immediate embarrassment, and enabled him for some time to live comparatively at ease." These poems he gratefully dedicated to the Countess (Dowager) Moira.

"The zeal of the few friends," resumes Mr. Raymond, "who were now acquainted with his distresses, soon procured him a number of advocates. His story became extensively known; and among the arbiters of wit, and the admirers of poetical compositions, his talents and situation were frequent subjects of discourse. The force of his genius was generally acknowledged; and from many who interested themselves in his behalf, he reaped more solid advantages than praise and admiration. But neither poverty, experience, nor the contempt of the world, had yet taught him prudence: he had no sooner excited their compassion, and profited by their generosity, than he neglected their advice; and without reflecting that those who now administered to his necessities, were only prompted to do so by a humane consideration of his genius and misfortunes, and that they were at liberty to withdraw their protection the moment he ceased to deserve it, he again plunged into his former dissipation, and unhappily defeated the liberal intentions of many who possessed the power to render the effects of them beneficial and permanent.

"While with habits so eccentric, with principles so wild, and passions so perverted, he gained the esteem and admiration of many of the greatest men of the age, it is not less characteristic of his singular disposition, that at the very time when he was receiving daily benefits from them, he should fix his abode in a wretched garret (as has been before mentioned); where frequently were to be seen ascending the unlighted staircase, the messengers of learned societies, of leading patriots and statesmen."

Dermody, in truth, found too many friends. Among these, even at this period of his career, he still numbered Earl Moira, Viscount Sidmouth, Hiley Addington, Mr. Bragge, and Sir James Bland Burges. And from Strutton-ground, one of the most obscure situations in the filthiest portion of the dilapidated city of Westminster, he continued, generally with success, to solicit their attention and experience their liberality! But, with "his landlord and companion,

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cobler, who was likewise *an eccentric* character, his distresses became as great as before. Through a piece of low chicanery, he had been deprived of his half-pay; and he had, by his thoughtlessness and prodigality, lost the esteem of most of the gentlemen who had been accustomed to relieve his wants.

"Those who gained most by his weakness," continues his biographer, 'were the persons with whom at various necessitous periods he lodged; and such was the power of habit, or such his fatal propensity for this kind of society, that he was continually involved with them in their poverty and low excesses. The little food he required was generally purchased and prepared by them: and no regular agreement having been made, a running account was always kept against Dermody; according to which the sum he owed them might, for any knowledge he had of the justice of the claim, have been at any time one pound or one hundred.

"They found this plan too profitable to adopt any other; and by keeping him always in debt, they kept him always in dread. Whenever he received a sum of money, he honestly brought it to his landlord, who always (as he termed it) 'carried it to the account;' and when money was wanted and Dermody had none to give, the request was in general followed by an arrest, which frequently turned out a very profitable speculation. The fear of a prison made him importune his friends, who never suffered him to languish in confinement: and as those who had occasioned his embarrassments were his messengers during such periods, they consequently obtained a knowledge of his patrons; and turned the kind benevolence intended to relieve him, into a source of emolument to themselves.

"At one time he might be seen in his garret in company with his hosts, the cobler and his wife, and some attic lodger of equal consequence, regaleing on a goose which his industry had roasted by a string in his own apartment: while the pallet-bed, which stood in a corner, was strewed with various vegetables; the fire-side decorated with numerous foaming pots of porter; and the cobler's work-stool, boot-leg, lap-stone, &c. were commodiously placed as seats. On another occasion, in some neighbouring alehouse, entertaining the same personages with the various rarities which resorts of this description generally afford: where as the astonished guests, enveloped in clouds of smoke, sat listening with rapture to the eloquence of Dermody, the host was to be discovered in the back ground applauding with one hand, while his other dexterously scored an additional item to the bill."

Just, however, when he felt himself on the brink of the grave, he began to think of reforming his mode of living!

His malady, a decline, rapidly augmented. He therefore prevailed with Mr. Raymond, who still personally adhered to him, to intercede, on his behalf, for relief from those to whom he had formerly resorted in his distresses. The application was not made in vain. Sir James Bland Burges contributed 10*l.*; Earl Moira 10*l.*; and Mr. Smith (now the Hon. Baron Smith, of Ireland) 10*l.* 10*s.*

Early in the month of June, 1802, he fled from his lodging, at a low public-house in Portpool-lane, near Gray's Inn, and took shelter in a miserable cottage near the village of Sydenham, in Kent.

"On the 15th of July Mr. Raymond and Mr. Allingham, visited Dermody. They found him in a wretched hovel, leaning over a few embers, which hardly gave warmth to his shivering and emaciated body, in a state of the deepest misery and dejection. He had scarce power enough left to express the grateful sentiments which their visit inspired: the words faltered on his parched lips; his eyes became filled with tears; and being unable to give expression to the strong feelings which laboured in his breast, he sunk again into the melancholy position in which they had discovered him, and continued silent for a considerable time. These emotions having subsided, he endeavoured to relate the particulars of his unhappy situation; but was often obliged to pause, in order to gather sufficient strength to encounter the violent and oppressive cough which momentarily returned. The deserted appearance of the house, better calculated indeed for the retreat

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of a horde of robbers than the abode of a dying person, and the wretched poverty displayed in the few articles of furniture which it contained—(a few shapeless stools; some faggots of wood scattered on the floor; and a crazy bedstead without curtains, placed opposite a door which admitted through its crevices both the wind and rain)—added to the gloom which was observable on entering it, and the reflection that a human being was there struggling with a fatal disorder without either medical assistance, the comforts which sickness requires, or the necessaries requisite for the mere support of nature, occasioned the most painful emotions in his two friends. When he had recovered a little from the agitation which their appearance had occasioned, he raised himself from the drooping posture in which for some time he had placed himself over the fire; and fixing on the author his sunk eyes, said, 'Thank God for this friendly visit! I thought I had given the whole world, and you in particular, cause to forget me. I have deserved the severest censure; but do not now remember I have done so.' The caution was needless; his past errors were buried in the recollection of his present sufferings, and he had little to dread from the chidings of those who had now to perform only the few last offices of friendship. When his disorder allowed him to enter for a moment into conversation, he assumed a spirit which, though faint, was yet mingled with the eccentricity that had on almost every occasion marked his character, and which was equally observable on trivial and on important matters. While the author was stating to him some particulars which he imagined might be conducive to his comfort and recovery, Dermody broke suddenly from the conversation, and observing that Mr. Allingham had taken up a volume of Hudibras which lay on the table, said with a ghastly smile, 'You see I am merry to the last.' A violent fit of coughing succeeded this effort; when, with a presentiment of his approaching dissolution, he said: 'That hollow cough rings out my knell.'

These friends removed him to a commodious apartment, in the same neighbourhood, and relieved his other wants.

"His visitors took their leave; not without a hope that their solicitude for his happiness, and the anxiety which they had expressed for his recovery, would have soothed his apprehensions, and secured him comfort during the tedious night. Their hopes however were vain, and their labours ineffectual. Dermody expired the same evening, at the age of twenty-seven years and six months.

"Attended by Mr. A. and Mr. R. with a few of their friends, the body of the poet was conveyed to the church of Lewisham, where, previously to its being consigned to its native earth, the funeral service, that last solemn awe-inspiring ceremony, was read with much dignity and fervour by the honourable and reverend Mr. Legge, (the present Dean of Windsor); who afterwards attended the body to a grave formed on a spot the most solitary and romantic that fancy could describe.—Over his tomb, at the expense of his generous friends, the author has been enabled to erect a monument to his memory.

"He was," says Mr. R. "of a middle stature, well formed, and of a spare habit of body; he had a comprehensive forehead, full dark eyes, strongly marked eye-brows, and a countenance expressive of genius, but tinged with reflection and melancholy. He was ungraceful in his deportment, slovenly in his person, diffident in his address, and reserved in his conversation; he had a simplicity and a modesty in his manner that created esteem and even respect: when irritated, he was rather sullen than passionate; yet quick and inconsiderate in his resentment, sacrificing his interest to the impulse of imagined wrongs, and the attachment of his best friends on the slightest grounds of ideal offence."

The pecuniary liberality extended to Dermody, seems truly uncommon. Besides the various and repeated favours of this kind, bestowed on him by friends and admirers, he received from the Literary Fund, as a public donation, from the June of 1800, to the July of 1802, the sum of fifty-six pounds and ten shillings. He was so accustomed to apply to charitable munificence, and so successful in such solicitations, that he appears to have considered it unnecessary to seek

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any other means of support. He may be said, indeed, sometimes to have levied his contributions. What few men could have supplicated as a matter of grace, he rather demanded as a matter of right. He, however, who can reconcile himself to this species of human degradation, will soon forget the common dignity of our nature; and, as in the instance of this unhappy poet, will become irksome to himself and inestimable to society.

Vanity and love of ease, the desire of individual ascendancy and unlimited familiarity, addicted him to low associations, which ultimately involved him in poverty and disgrace. His friends, it must be confessed, did not properly exert their endeavours to rouse in him a spirit of generous emulation, and attach him to the habits of polished circles. His genius was admired, but his person was little respected. Dependence is in itself sufficiently galling; and his situation was often aggravated by the fetters which were unnecessarily imposed upon him.

He owed many of his sufferings to the shabbiness of his exterior. When a mere lad, he must frequently have been contemplated by his juvenile companions, rather as an indigent scarecrow than as a reputable playmate. He probably felt this humiliation so deeply, as afterwards to become indifferent concerning his appearance among men.

His genius, though eminently respectable, was not of the highest order. If it astonished, it was by prematurity rather than by superiority. He thought, but it was not for himself. He is flowing, yet he is not inventive. He is voluble, rather than eloquent.

Dermody's most serious deficiency was his want of that religious feeling which constitutes the best safeguard of moral principle. This lamentable defect, which is observable in his writings, and was exemplified in his conduct, deprived him of dignity through life, and of consolation in death.

The history of this poet, however, is full of instruction. He has not lived in vain—if others, while contemplating his fate, are taught by his errors, rectified by his misconceptions, moderated by his presumption, corrected by his illusions, warned by his calamities, and saved by his example.

If he resembled any of his poetical predecessors, it was Savage in his thoughtlessness and extravagancies, and Boyse in his personal depravities and degradations. Notwithstanding Mr. Fitzgerald, in a poem recited at a meeting of the members of the Literary Fund, alluding to Dermody, has said of him, that—

> Like Chatterton, a gifted youth arose,
> Heir to his genius, and to all his woes!

Dermody, notwithstanding, sinks into insignificance when compared, either morally or mentally, with such a character as Chatterton. Chatterton! whose genius was truly original and sublime.—Chatterton! who scorned to eat the bitter bread of supplication and dependence.—Chatterton! who, without friends or advisers, strenuously laboured to attain the summit of reputation.—Chatterton! who, when nature refused any longer to support the glorious, but unequal struggle, indignantly withdrew from a world that seemed unconscious to his merits, and indifferent to his sufferings!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To ———

NOT unharm'd by that song, as at moonlight we rove,
While its harmony floats on the mild-swelling breeze;
Oh say—would you snare the sweet Queen of the grove,
And constrain her at will your emotions to please?
'Tis from freedom alone that those melodies flow,
And freedom alone can such music inspire;
Compell'd the fair pleasures of life to forego,
Soon her notes would grow faint, and the songstress expire!

So the Bard to whose carols, amusingly wild,
Beloved! you sometimes delighted attend,
If cag'd—for indeed he is Nature's warm child—
His moments in silence and sadness must end.

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A Parody of the Eleventh Epode of Horace, in answer to a Friend, who requested the Author to resume his court to the Muses, which he had laid aside for more necessary, yet less pleasing pursuits.

AND do you truly wish, my friend,
The muse again my soul to fire;
Again to love's dominion bend;
For nought but love can raise my lyre.

Three winters' snows have now come down
Since Laura first inspir'd my soul;
Since first, unmov'd, throughout the town
I saw the streams of scandal roll.

How often did I then in vain
Sigh all the lover from my heart;
And oft, as Bacchus warm'd my brain,
To you, my friend, that love impart!

Nor any power then could quell
The rising transports of my breast;
Too soon the noisy wine would tell
What secret daggers tore my rest.

Thus would I drink my soul away
In ev'ry glass, in ev'ry toast,
Till you and night forbad my stay,
And check'd awhile my am'rous boast.

And would you, that again the flame
Of languid poetry should rise,
While law and study blend the theme,
And bind me here by stronger ties.

No, Claudio,—ere my muse again
Invite me to attempt the lyre,
Another fair must charm my strain,
Or former loves my bosom fire.

DEC. 13, 1806. PRYAR.

TO MARY.

MARY! with thee, a dreary waste would prove
A choice retreat, and sweeter far to me
Than Paradise, if there depriv'd of love,
If there debarr'd from happiness—with thee!

Adam in Eden knew no calm delight,
Though nature smil'd, with all her sweets around:
Day follow'd day, and night succeeded night
Without enjoyment or contentment found.

When Eve appear'd, the beauteous and the fair!
Forgot the pangs which did before molest;
For love with Eve had found admittance there,
And sooth'd the troubles of his anxious breast.

Possess'd I thee, how blest my lot—to share
A state more envious, with an Eve as fair!

T. G.

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Mr. WILLIAM COOKE'S, *of Chute-House, Wilts, for certain Improvements in the Construction of Waggons, and other Carriages which have more than two Wheels. Dated October* 2, 1806.——THIS invention, and the manner in which it is performed, is as follows: Instead of connecting the wheels with the carriage, in the usual manner, which confines the lower or bearing parts of all the wheels nearly in one and the same plane, one or more pairs of the wheels are allowed to have considerable play or liberty in the axletree of each pair; so that the axletree, when one of the wheels shall be either raised or depressed by any obstacle or irregularity, or other cause, may and shall assume various positions out of the level, without requiring or causing the bed of the carriage, or any appendage belonging to the same, to deviate from the ordinary position of the said bed or appendage, unless such elevation or depression of the said wheel shall exceed the allowed limit of the said quantity of play or liberty; and the manner in which, and whereby, the last-mentioned pair or pairs of wheels are connected with the carriage itself, in order to allow the considerable play or liberty as here described, doth consist in the forming or adaptation, or addition of a part or parts of the apparatus out or about the place where the axis of such pair or pairs of wheels shall be connected with the carriage, so that the said part or parts may produce or admit of the effect of a hinge or joint, by which the same axis may be allowed to have either of its ends raised or depressed without affecting the carriage within the limits before mentioned; and so that this effect may take place in all the practicable and convenient angles of obliquity formed between the pole and perch and the said axletree in turning or backing, or in any other part of the working of the same.

The mechanical methods or construction of the said parts are easily deducible from the before-mentioned effects and purposes of this invention, by men of competent skill and experience in works

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of the nature here described; but that in some cases the upper part or termination of the main pin is made in the form of a knob or piece of a circular figure. With respect to the central line or axis of the said main pin, (that is to say), all the sections of the knob that can be made at right angles to the axis will be circular, but of a conical or spherical, or other bilging figure, in its longitudinal section, in order that when the said knob shall be placed or inserted within a hollow cylinder of the same diameter as that of its greatest circular section, the said main pin may be at liberty to move sideways out of the direction of the axis of the said cylinder. Accordingly, the said knob or upper extremity of the main pin is placed in a cylindrical hole in the bed of the carriage or flying pillow, or other fit part, taking care, by a nut or other suitable means, to prevent the same from coming out. And the said knob does in this construction constitute that part of the connecting apparatus between the carriage itself and the axletree of the pair of wheels to which the main pin belongs, which was before described as producing or admitting of the effect of an hinge or joint. And the pole or perch, or other part which may be used to support or steady the lower end of the main pin, is permitted to have a little play to the right and left; and the said main pin to have a limited space for motion up and down in the holes through which it passes. And the bearing part, which is usually circular, and called the sweeps or hanging pillar or spring bed, is to be made somewhat prominent, circular in its upright section, so as to be lowest in the middle, and to admit the face of the lower pillow or axle-bed to shift its place of bearing according as the tilt or inclination of the axletree is greater or less; and by all the said contrivances the before-described effect is produced. Or otherwise the knob is made cylindrical, and the hole widening one or both ways from the smallest perforation; or both the knob of the main pin and the hole receiving it are made bilging or conical in contrary directions. Or otherwise the main pin, or a piece or pieces answering the same purpose of a main pin, is secured in such a manner as not to allow of any side motion or angular change of position in the same with relation to the bed or carriage, and the pole or perch is connected with the same; and upon or to the said pin or piece or pieces, as an axis, or operating as such, fix or apply another piece, which shall be capable of moving round against the sweeps, or in the same manner, by well-known contrivances equivalent to the sweeps. This last-mentioned piece is provided with two pivots or gudgeons, fixed in a line at right angle to the main pin, or through the line or axis about which the said piece may be moved by other geer equivalent to the main pin; which gudgeons are received in sockets attached or fixed to and in a line at right angles to the axis of that pair of wheels which shall or may be intended to have the considerable play or liberty of motion before-mentioned. By this means the axletree is allowed to tilt or move on the said pivots or gudgeons in the manner aforesaid, at the same time that the said axletree is at liberty to be put into any position with regard to the direction of the pole or perch, or carriage itself, will not be tilted or inclined to one side in consequence of the inclination of the said axletree, or of any obstacle or impediment which might have caused it so to incline.

The kind of joint or timbal last described is capable of great variation in its structure by several obvious changes in its dimensions and parts, and their relative situations and action upon each other. Or otherwise, instead of the said pivots or gudgeons, an actual hinge or joint, or socket and bearing pieces are made, which produce the same effect when interposed and properly secured between the axletree as aforesaid, and the piece which was before described as having the same gudgeons or pivots.

And, lastly, that this invention may be more clearly understood and apprehended, the advantages to be gained by these improvements are, not only that the carriage itself is affected in its position by any rise or depression of one of the wheels of any of the pair or pairs herein before alluded to, but also that all the wheels are constantly kept in a state of bearing upon the ground notwithstanding any irregularities of the same; and that the extreme strain of the machinery, and actual danger to which common carriages are exposed, are hereby obviated and avoided.

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Mr. ISAIAH BIRT's, *of Plymouth Dock, for a Black Paint, composed chiefly of earthy and mineral Substances, being particularly calculated to preserve Wood, and prevent Rust in Iron, and may be applied to all the Purposes for which Paint in general is used. Dated September* 18, 1805.

THIS invention consists in uniting in proper quantities, calcareous or argillaceous earth with lamp-black or ivory-black; and, after the various experiments made to bring it to perfection, is performed as follows. Take of the blueish marly stone found in copper, tin, and lead mines, (principally in the copper mines,) and of iron stone, and of fine blue marle or slate, and of under-earth, equal quantities, and reduce them, by grinding or pounding, to a very fine powder. To any given quantity of the above-mentioned materials when put together, add one-eighth of their weight of lamp-black, so that there will then be seven-eighths of the earthy or mineral substances, and one-eighth of the lamp-black. This produces a superior black paint for wood, iron, canvas, or any other thing for which paint is used; but, for the purpose of using such paint, it must be ground (in the usual manner of grinding colours) with oil, as commonly done by colourmen or painters (their boiled oil is to be preferred), and the same when mixed with oil, and made up as other paint in general is, may be used with the brush as in common practice. This invention is also performed by mixing, in equal quantities, any three or any two of the above-mentioned articles of blueish marly stone, iron stone, fine blue marle or slate, and under-earth together, when ground or pounded to powder as aforesaid, and adding thereto one-eighth of their weight of lamp-black as before described. And it is also performed by mixing either one of such articles, when ground or pounded to powder as aforesaid, with one-eighth of its weight of lamp black as before described. This invention may be also performed, by using ivory-black instead of lamp-black; but for general purposes the lamp-black is to be preferred. Under-earth may be procured from the coal-works in the Forest of Dean, by which name it is well known amongst the colliers there. It is probable that other collieries produce it also. The blueish marly stone is produced in abundance in the mining parts of Devon and Cornwall.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE.

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

THE fifth volume of the Poetical Register will, we are informed, be published at the commencement of January.

Dr. Herdman has in the press, his second Discourse on the interesting subject of the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases—written in a plain familiar style, to render it intelligible and useful to all mothers, and those who have the management of infants.

The Literature of Portugal is about to receive a valuable accession, in a Translation of Voltaire's Henriade, from the elegant pen of the Marquez de Bellas, formerly ambassador extraordinary at the court of London, and now at the head of the judicial department in his own country. This work is inscribed to his accomplished and amiable daughter; and it is reported to do no small honour to the poetical talents of the illustrious translator.

Mr. Cobbet has published the first volume of his Parliamentary History of England, in royal octavo, comprising the period from the conquest in 1066, to the death of king James I. in the year 1625.

Kotzebue has lately published at Berlin, some Volumes of Tales, Episodes, and Nouvellettes, a translation of which has been undertaken, and will speedily appear in three volumes, corresponding with his various Travels.

Mr. Wm. Lambert has accurately determined the longitude of the capitol in the city of Washington to be 76°, 53' 15" west from the meridian of Greenwich.

The Holy Crown of Thorns which was given to St. Louis, in 1238, by Baudouin, emperor of Constantinople,

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and which has been preserved amidst the religious profanations which have marked the French Revolution, has been transferred with all possible solemnity into the Metropolitan Church of Paris, on Sunday the 10th inst.

A bust of Lord Thurlow was modelled by Rossi, to whom the venerable nobleman sat several times, and the prince has a marble copy of it in Carleton House. The artist has since made other copies for Thomas Tyrwhytt, Esq. and Thomas Johnes, Esq. M. P.

Mr. Northcote has finished his fine equestrian Portrait of his Majesty, which is to be placed in Lancaster Castle. It is mentioned as being among the best works of this artist, and is an excellent composition.

Mr. Head, the chemist, has obtained a patent for certain means of obtaining inflammable gas from pit coal, in such a state that it may be burned without producing any offensive smell.

Messrs. Bourne, Chambers, and Gould, of Birmingham, have obtained a patent for a machine, or engine, for roasting meat by the power of steam, and for other purposes where small powers are necessary.

A new work has been recently commenced at Perth, entitled the Picture of Scotland; it is a digested account of that kingdom, in which the country is divided into Tours, and the reader or traveller has a distinct view of his road, without being obliged to turn from one county to another. It is to be accompained by a Map and Views.

The late Mr. Pirie, of Newburgh, left in readiness for the press, a Dissertation on the Hebrew Roots, pointing out their general influence on all known Languages. This work is expected to make its appearance shortly, as is also Brief Heads of Sermons, by the same author.

The first number of a new Dictionary of the English Language, upon a very extensive scale, is in the press. The author is John Pytches, esq. M. P. for Sudbury, who has been many years employed on this work.

Dr. Cogan is preparing for the press an Ethical Treatise on the Passions, founded on the principles advanced in his Philosophical Treatise. The first part, which may be expected to appear in the course of the winter, will consist of three disquisitions; on the agency of the passions in the pursuit of well-being; on the intellectual powers as directories in the pursuit, and on the nature and sources of that well-being, of which the human species is susceptible.

The friends of Mrs. Chapone are preparing a volume of Letters and other Writings of that Lady, hitherto unpublished: with a plain and accurate Account of her Life and Character, in contradiction to some injurious statements lately printed.

Mrs. H. Tighe proposes to print a few copies for the gratification of her friends of her elegant poem on the subject of Psyche.

The Rev. Mark Noble will shortly publish, in three volumes octavo, a Continuation of the Rev. J. Granger's Biographical History of England, drawn up from his own manuscripts, with numerous additions, &c.

The Prize Subject for the year 1807, for a premium of 10l. given by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, is on the Diseases of the Eye and its Appendages, with the treatment of them. The Prize Subjects for the year 1806, Dissertations on which must be delivered before Christmas Day, are Diseases of the Joints, particularly of the Hip and Knee, and the best mode of treatment; and Herniæ, and the best mode of treatment.

There is now in the press a History of Jamaica, written by a Gentleman sometime resident in that island. In order to give a complete view of the present state of this valuable colony, the author has written separate dissertations on the climate and soil, topography, laws, trade, natural and commercial productions, state of the negroes, and proposals for the amelioration of their condition; diseases of Europeans and negroes, and the customs, manners, and dispositions of the inhabitants of Jamaica: forming an accurate estimate of the condition and valuable nature of this flourishing colony.

The prospectus of a new periodical work has just circulated, entitled, Records of Literature; it is intended to present a general statement of the progress of knowledge in all its departments: and by giving a brief account of all works announced or published, to form an index to the literature of the world.

The second volume of Oriental Customs, by the Rev. S. Burder, of St.

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Albans, is finished at the press, and will be published immediately. A new edition of the former volume will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. The work is now printed in royal and demy octavo.

Mr. Frend's Evening Amusements for the year 1807, will make their appearance early this month. They are formed on the same plan, as the volumes for the preceding years, containing an account of the appearances in the heavens for each night, with introductory observations to carry forward the reader by easy practical methods, to a complete knowledge of astronomy. The volume for the present year advances the reader to a knowledge of the motions of the inferior planets round the sun, with some ingenious methods to make the nature of eclipses familiar to every capacity.

The collection of manuscripts on paper and vellum, which belonged to the late Marquis of Lansdown, are intended to be sold by auction early in the spring of 1807. This is one of the noblest and most valuable private collections in the kingdom, and was principally accumulated by the industry of Mr. James West, and Mr. P. Carteret Webb. As the history of these two collections is curious, we will present our readers with some account of them. Mr. James West's collection consists of 115 volumes in folio, of original Cecil papers, with materials sufficient to make up the number 120. These papers were bought in 1682, by Mr. R. Chiswell, a stationer in London, of Sir Wm. Hicks, the great grandson of Sir Michael Hicks, who was secretary both to Lord Burleigh and to his son the Earl of Salisbury. They were afterwards sold to Mr. John Strype, vicar of Low Leighton, of whose executor they were bought by Mr West. In this collection there are also Bishop Kennet's historical papers, which are very voluminous and valuable, likewise surveys, and other materials for the histories of the different counties of England, particularly Sussex and Yorkshire, which were collected by Warburton, Anstis, and other antiquaries; also considerable treasures in the department of family history, and pedigree; with heraldical collections of Le Neve, and most of the heralds and kings at arms, back to the time of Glover and Camden; many original abbey registers; and finally every paper and volume that could be procured, relative to the office of Secretary to the Treasury, which Mr. West enjoyed for many years. Mr. P. Carteret Webb's collection, consists chiefly of Parliamentary and Revenue History, and of numberless curious articles relative to the Chancery, Exchequer, and Treasury, the spiritual and the admiralty courts, wards and livery, star chamber, &c. There are above thirty volumes of the papers of Sir Julius Cæsar, judge of the Admiralty in Queen Elizabeth's time, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and master of the Rolls in the time of James I. and Charles I. Mr. Webb, being solicitor to the Treasury was likewise attentive to collect all memorials of the business of that office down to his own time. Several volumes of his manuscripts belonged to Lord Somers; and many, not the least curious, relative to law business, were the property of Mr. Umfreville, who, having incurred an extraordinary expense in carrying his election as coroner for Middlesex, was under the necessity of selling his collection. In addition to these two collections, there are many volumes of copies, done at a great expense, from the Tower and Cottonian records. Many of them are of singular value, as they preserve the contents of some originals, which are obliterated, burnt, or lost. There is likewise a very considerable collection of original letters to and from the kings and queens of England and Scotland, from the time of Henry VIII. to that of George II.

The late Mrs. Charlotte Smith having drawn up memoirs of part of her literary life, the same accompanied by a collection of her letters, will shortly be published.

Sir John Sinclair has nearly ready for publication, in four volumes octavo, his long promised Code of Health and Longevity.

Mr. Bolingbroke of Norwich, who has recently returned from Demarara, after a residence of five years in that and the adjoining colonies, intends to publish an account of his voyage, including new and interesting particulars of the various European Settlements on that coast of South America.

An account of a tour through the Orkney and Shetland islands, by Mr. Neill, secretary to the Natural History

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Society of Edinburgh, will shortly make its appearance. The tour is to be followed by a mineralogical survey of Shetland, from the pen of Dr. Traill of Liverpool, who lately visited those northern islands.

Mr. Burnet will shortly publish in one volume foolscap octavo, the Sweets of Solitude, and other poems. It will be embellished with a handsome frontispiece.

Mr. Henry Smithers of the Adelphi, proposes to publish by subscription in one volume royal octavo, a didactic poem, in blank verse, entitled Affection, to which will be added some other poems.

The Prussian Jews about six years ago, published a Journal in Hebrew, in which they attacked the reveries of the Talmud, both with argument and ridicule; this paper is intended to be revived at Dessau, in a new form, and to be called "the Shulamite," or a Journal for the Diffusion of Knowledge among the Jews. The press in the hands of Bonaparte, is become an engine to propagate opinions destructive of all order in society, so that the principles on which the French revolution was originally founded, have never been half so dangerous at any period of that political volcano, as under the present disorganizing system of the tyrant of Europe.

The number of Jews in the French dominions is estimated at one hundred thousand, who have been for some years in possession of every civil right; several are officers in the army, others fill the place of judges, administrators, and municipal officers. In the department of Mont Tonnerre, one of them is mayor of the commune, and has proved himself a good Financier and a good Farmer.

Mr. John Gifford and Mr. Redhead Yorke, propose to publish early in the spring, in four volumes, octavo, the history of the Administration of the late Right Hon. William Pitt.

Mr. S. Woodburne, of St. Martin's-lane, is about to publish a hundred views of churches in the neighbourhood of London, accompanied by descriptions drawn from the best authorities, both manuscript and printed. They will appear fifty in a volume, and the first volume is expected to be published in March, 1807.

The French Journals state that Portalis, the minister for Public Worship, is sending Missionaries to China; they are to be accompanied by a skilful astronomer. There can be no doubt but M. Portalis' Missionaries are well versed in the mode of propagating those principles which have nearly undone Europe. Bonaparte neglects no means of bringing all the people of the earth into one faith, and if he lives a few years longer, and continues to be successful, he will be imitating Alexander, and cry because he has not another world to conquer.

Dr. Hager, the author of Elements of the Chinese Language, has been recently appointed Professor of the Oriental Languages, in the University of Pavia, the first school of learning in Italy.

Mr. Charles Bell's course of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, commence on the 16th of January, at the rooms in Leicester-street, Leicester-square.

Dr. Clough will commence his course of Lectures on the theory and practice of Midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, at his house in Berner's-street, on the 5th of January.

The Rev. Rogers Ruding, vicar of Maldon in Surry, proposes to publish by subscription, in two volumes quarto, an historical account of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies, from the earliest period of authentic history to the present time. This work will contain, besides every article in any manner relating to the coinage of this country, a history of the several Mints and Exchanges, which have existed in this kingdom at different periods, and all the facts relating to the subject which the author has been able to collect from the era of Cæsar's discovery of Britain to this time, in chronological order.

A Set of Hindoos known by the name of Kubeerpunthee, from Kuber the Poet, are extending with uncommon rapidity in Hindoostan. They are considered as the quakers of India, from the simplicity of their manners, and the plainness of their dress. They were persecuted by Tippoo Saib, and by the late Madajee Scindia, to which probably their present popularity is ascribable. They have now established periodical assemblies in all parts of India. They profess religious tolerance, the purest morality and benevolence.

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APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*Tekeli*," or the Siege of Montgatz, a grand Melo Drama, as performed with the most unbounded applause, at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane. The music composed by Mr. Hook. 5*s*.

THIS is the 114th work of that voluminous composer Mr. Hook. We are happy to see that this gentleman makes so much use of the *gamut*, both diatonic and chromatic; we wish he had used the *enharmonic* also, as he would then have convinced us that he understood these different moods. The overture to this piece, though not very melodious, is well enough as an introduction *to a siege*; and upon perusing it, we promised ourselves some *dashing* music, and perhaps some novelty, but, alas! we were disappointed. As for the other music of this *grand* piece, it is very evident that MEMORY has been of infinitely more service to the author, than GENIUS; in the former faculty we really find him which we thought impossible) superior even to Messrs. Reeve and Kelly.

The famous Giardini, once attending the performance of Mr. Hook's Oratorio, the "Resurrection," and hearing every musician around him exclaiming, "O! the Thief," answered, "fye gentlemen fye, this is the greatest composer in the world, for he brings me among all my old acquaintances." So in "Tekeli" *we* recognize all our *old acquaintances*.

After the overture, comes "Tekeli's" Andante Prayer; a subject which would serve as a slow 3d part to God save the King. The subject of the next air, "Soldiers spreading their Provisions," is that of the well-known Ballad "fal lal la." After the fight of Tekeli with Maurice, we have a "Rustic Chorus," with an accompaniment of Pandeans, in which *memory* again comes to help the composer, with another "fal de ral," well known both in France and England. *One* air excepted, this act is all in the brilliant key of C!!

The 2d act produces us little more novelty. The song of Mrs. Bland's is a copy of an Irish tune, well known as a duet in a favourite pantomime brought out by Garrick, at Drury-lane, sung by Mrs. Scott and Mr. Dorman; and afterwards introduced as a Rondo by Giardini in one of his favourite Concertos. The song of Miss Duncan's (though not new) has a good effect with the harp; the words, however, in our opinion, required a more *martial* air, and would have much better suited a singer like *Incledon*; as to the "*fall divine*," executed by running the finger on the harp from the highest note to the lowest, it seems to us more expressive of the fall of *Phaeton* from the *highest heaven* to the *deepest abyss* of the sea, than of the "*Death of a Hero*." In the two marches that follow, (as well as that before in C) Mr. Hook shews that he is well acquainted with the *common chord*, and and knows how to place it well in all keys: true, there is not much variety in it, but it does well enough with the French horns and trumpets; poh! what signifies variety?

Jomelli comes to help Mr. Hook out in his last movement by his *crescendo*; and the author being afraid we should forget the *octave* that began his overture, gives us now the *octave* in D fighting by contrary motion, *up and down; up and down;* and thus closes HOOK, Opera 114!!!

Alas! Music, Music; whither art thou flown? *Censor.*

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY; a grand legendary Melo Drama, performed at Drury-lane Theatre, by Lumley St. George Skeffington, Esq. Composed, selected, and dedicated to her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, by John Addison. 8*s*.

IN this Piece Mr. Addison discovers some genius as a Composer, and taste as a Selector, but to become a master, he must study the science of music, still more than he has yet done. Upon the whole, however, the music suits the style of the Piece. *Phraseology*, in this science, should be well understood; and it is a pity that many composers neglect it so much in their melodies and symphonies. A false *verse* in poetry offends the ear; and to a musical ear, a false *phrase* is equally offensive; as is also false *prosody*. This author, however, is less guilty of these faults, than some of our

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present theatrical composers. Variety, also, in music, as well as in poetry, is a desideratum. There are eight songs in this piece, in six of which the motivo in the 2d bar is the *greater sixth*, on the 2d note of the key; and in many of the melodies in the airs of the action, the 2d bar is on the *fifth* of the key; this monotony should always be carefully avoided.

Purcel, Boyce, and the charming and elegant Dr. Arne, are good models for English composers to follow, for their melodies speak the *sense*, as well as the *rhythm* of the words. In Artaxerxes, Comus, Caractacus, Eliza, and even Thomas and Sally, the variety of melody and harmony are so conspicuous, that they are admirable patterns for young students to follow.

Amongst the foreigners let the sublime Handell, the ever pleasing Haydn, Mozart, Kozeluct Pleyell, and Barthelemon, be consulted, and monotony, as well in the melody as harmony, will be avoided. Attwood, and Jouve, (both scholars of the last mentioned author) appear to us to study these excellent models more attentively than most of our modern composers.

Of the *poetry* of this piece, the less we say of it the better.

Censor.

"The favorite ballet "LA BELLE LAITIERE," or Blanche Reine de Castille, as performed at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket. The music composed and arranged for the piano forte with an accompaniment for the harp ad libitum. By D. Steibelt." 10*s.* 6*d.*

WE have not seen this ballet performed; if it is *heroic* the music is pleasing enough, and adapted to its style; but if the story be *pastoral* (which from its title we should suspect) we think it much too elevated for the subject. The modulation of the first march toward the end, being so terrific, that it reminds us either of some General about to be guillotined, or some poor Deserter marching to be shot.

Though modulation and science, are very desirable, still a good composer should imitate a good statuary, who would blush at the very idea of arraying a *milk-maid* in the helmet and Ægis of *Minerva*, or presenting us with a *Mars* with the pipe and crook of a *Shepherd*.

Censor.

J. Woelfl's celebrated Concerto, as performed by him at the King's Theatre, in which is introduced the favorite movement of the Calm. 10*s.* 6*d.*

THE *Calm* is a masterly performance, and does infinite honour to its scientific composer; but it is too long; authors even of the transcendent merit of Mr. Woelfl *may tire*; but this is the least evil; such *precedents* will bring upon us a *deluge* of *grand pieces* by wretched jackadandy *authorlings*, such as "Mr. W—— late one of the *young gentlemen* of his Majesty's Chapel Royal," or Mr. X—"*Teacher of Music.*" N. B. The violin and jew's harp taught at 24 lessons for half-a-guinea, or Master Y— pupil of Mr. Z—, *a young gentleman* only 9 years old, who has just published a *Grand Concerto*, in which is introduced Handell's Hallelujah Chorus, as a *Rondo*. From such evils fire and faggot deliver us.

L. S. N.

"The new grand romantic spectacle of the *Mysterious Freebooter*, or the Days of Queen Bess, now performing with universal applause at the Royal Circus. The music by Mr. Corri, jun." 4*s.*

WE are really surprised that Mr. Corri could submit to throw away such excellent music upon the execrable rabble that frequent the above place of amusement. We are confident that if he had brought this music forward at one of our winter theatres, it would have become extremely popular. The overture is the most pleasing of any that we have seen since that of Lodoiska; and it appears to us to be most admirably adapted for a duet for two performers, and we would recommend Mr. Corri so to arrange it. Besides the overture are two very good songs, and a lively drinking duet, all of which do Mr. Corri very great credit.

L. S. N.

"Petite Fantaisie, et la Contriante, pour le Piano Forte. Dediées à lady Emily Percy, par Louis Von Esch." 2*s.*

THE compositions of this elegant, fascinating, and correct master, are so well known, that we feel it will be

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recommendation sufficient of this little work, to say that its merit is equal to any of the former works of Mr. Von Esch; this, however, we can, and do say, and strongly recommend it as a most pleasing, improving, and brilliant lesson. L. S. N.

THE THIRSTY FAMILY, a favorite comic Song, dedicated to all the Odd Fellows in the United Kingdom. Written by S. Furley, Esq. and composed by J. Birch. 1*s*.

BY all true lovers of *Fun* this song will be hailed as a delectable treat. We will give them a *taste*.

" My gran'nam, God rest her old soul, often said,
That Sorrow was ever a dry,
So was frequently lifting the glass to her head,
And a chip of the old block am I.
My father, an anchorsmith, swallow'd a spark,
And to quench it through life he would try,
But in twice twenty years he could ne'er hit the mark,
And as thirsty a soaker am I."

The humour in the two other stanzas is equally *broad*, and we must do Mr. Birch the justice to say, that he has composed an air uncommonly well adapted to his subject. L. S. N.

The Damask Rose, a favorite Ballad, written by J. B. Orme, Esq.; composed and respectfully dedicated to Mr. Braham, by T. Purday, 1*s*.

WE find much to commend in this little canzonette.—There is a peculiar sweetness, with much originality, throughout the whole. The music is continued to the end of the ballad, consisting of three verses, and is agreeably varied in each verse—And to do it complete justice, we must say, that it is worthy of the exertion of those brilliant vocal powers possessed by that gentleman to whom it is dedicated. The words do credit to Mr. Orme's poetical genius. Z.

Dr. Watts's Divine and Moral Songs for Children, set to Music; in twenty-four familiar airs, adapted to the practice of Juvenile Performers, with easy accompaniments for the German Flute, and Piano Forte, by T. Purday. Price 4*s*.

THESE songs for children by the celebrated Dr. Watts, are so universally known and approved, that any encomium upon them from us would be wholly superfluous. The music, as the title expresses, and the nature of the words requires, is simple—the airs are pleasing and original—the accompaniments suitable and familiar—and the harmony well constructed.—We strongly recommend this publication to all musical families, as an agreeable and rational Sunday amusement. The whole is so arranged as to be used for two or three voices, where instruments are wanting. Z.

To our Correspondents.

We understand T. W. who has sent us his *own work* accompanied by his *own criticism* upon it for our insertion, is *very young*; if he had not been so, we should have exposed him to the ridicule of the public, by publishing his *name*. If any other volunteers of the same description should obtrude themselves upon us, we shall most assuredly adopt that plan of reproof. L. S. N.

We have received a long letter from an anonymous correspondent respecting the notice of the new instrument (and which he informs us is called the (*laviole*) which appeared in our last number; desiring us to *contradict* the statement of Mr. Barthelemon being the original projector of it. That information came to us through a channel so respectable, that we do not feel disposed to contradict it upon *anonymous* authority. If Philo-veritas will favour us with his real name, we will insert his communication with pleasure, leaving it for Mr. Barthelemon to reply, or not, as he may think proper. As both parties are entire strangers to the Editors of this Magazine, TRUTH only can be their object. L. S. N.

To our ANGRY *Correspondents.*

We have been assailed this month from several quarters on account of the *severity* of our criticisms in our number for October, but as only *one* of the complainants (whom we shall notice presently) has accused us of *injustice*, we shall dismiss them with a quotation from our introductory address (page 53 of this vol.).

" They (the Musical Reviewers) pledge themselves that the portion of judgment and talent of which they hope they are in possession, shall never be influenced by *Partiality* nor warped by *Prejudice*; and while it will afford them the highest pleasure to bestow

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upon *Merit* its due tribute of applause, NO CONSIDERATION shall deter them from applying the scorpion lash of *Censure*, where they think it is deserved."

One correspondent, however, (J. H.) in the beginning of his letter, attacks us in a style so irascible (not to say abusive), upon what he terms our "presumption, cruelty, and injustice, in so severely censuring it genious and *laborious* authors," that when we first read it, we more than *half* suspected that he was in *jest*; but the conclusion of it, wherein he tells us, that our "*insolence* in *cutting up* those GREAT MASTERS of the science, Messrs. Hook, Kelly, and Reeve, is beyond any thing he ever saw or expected to see," has quite convinced us, that J. H. is a *wicked wag*, has all along been *satirizing* these gentlemen, and has taken this whimsical method of testifying his unqualified approbation of our labours.

L. S. N.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Further Account of Mr. James Robson, whose Death was announced page 277.—He was born in the year 1733, at Sebergham in Cumberland, and was educated at a neighbouring grammar school. At the age of sixteen he came to London, under the protection of his relation, Mr. Brindley, then an eminent bookseller in New Bond-street, and the publisher of a beautiful edition of the Latin Classics, which still bears his name. Mr. Robson succeeded him in business in 1759, which he carried on for more than forty years with integrity, fame, and profit. He entered the career of active life with all the advantages of a solid and pious education, habits of frugality without meanness, a persevering industry, and manners peculiarly liberal and obliging, free alike from the pernicious and offensive vanity of assuming the habits of the high ranks, or the insolent affectation of contemning them. He soon obtained the friendship and patronage of the principal Literati, and many of the most elevated characters of his time, particularly the Clergy, favoured him with their countenance and kindness. Soon after he settled in business, he made a considerable addition to his domestic comforts and his property by marrying the only daughter of Mr. Perrott, an eminent builder, in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square, by whom he had a numerous family. His eldest son, James, unhappily lost his life, at the age of 20 years, by a fall from his horse, while on a visit to his uncle, at Sebergham; an affliction to the father, which time, the balm of sorrow, had never healed. His second son, George, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, the leading members at that time being his father's particular friends. Here he took the regular degrees, and entering into holy orders, became Domestic Chaplain to Dr. Horsley, a prelate whose warm benevolence was only exceeded by his undaunted integrity and profound extent of learning. By his lordship, when bishop of Rochester, Mr. George Robson was presented to the Rectory of Snodland, in Kent, in 1799, and afterwards, when bishop of St. Asaph, to a prebend of that cathedral, and the vicarage of Chirke. Mr. Robson had also five daughters. He was the re-builder and sole proprietor of Trinity Chapel, in Conduit-street, now inherited by his son, which, though locally situated in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, is a chapel of ease to St. Martin's. After the death of his eldest son, whom he had intended to succeed him, Mr. R. gradually withdrew himself from business; and was appointed about the year 1797, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, High Bailiff of that city and liberty, but he resigned it some time before his death. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which he had considerable property. In 1776, Mr. R. re-published the works of George Edwards, the celebrated mithologist, which he had purchased from the author in his lifetime. Mr. Robson prefixed to this publication, an elegant life of the author, collected from his own conversations; and a Linnæan index, communicated by Linnæus himself, in a letter addressed to Mr. Robson. In 1788, accompanied by his friend Mr. Edwards, of Pall-Mall, Mr. R. undertook a journey to Venice, on purpose to examine the far-famed Pinelli Library, the catalogue of which, made six octavo volumes. This library, by a bold and successful speculation, he secured, by offering

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a price for it which the executors and trustees found it their interest to accept; and during the severe winter which followed, the books were, not without much hazard from the sea, brought safely to London, and sold by auction, in the following year, at the great room in Conduit-street. Mr. Robson's principal amusement, when relaxing from the tumults of the world, was angling, and the records of Hampton and Sunbury proclaim his skill and his patience in that diversion. His conversation was mild, cheerful, intelligent, communicative, but never obtrusive, and as he had imbibed in his early education a familiar acquaintance with the Latin poets, was frequently illustrated by apt quotations. Though far removed from the character of a *bon vivant*, he was a member of a monthly dining club at the Shakespeare Tavern. Of this friendly band, after an association of about 35 years, Mr. Robson was nearly the last survivor. The late alderman Cadell, Mr. Dodsley, Mr. Longman, Lockyer Davies, Mr. Thos. Payne of the Mews Gate, and Mr. Thomas Evans of the Strand, were members of this society, from which originated the germ of many a valuable publication. Under their auspices Mr. Thomas Davies, who was himself a pleasant member of the club, produced his "Dramatic Miscellanies," and his "Life of Garrick;" and here were first suggested the ideas which led to the publication of Dr. Johnson's invaluable "lives of the most eminent English Poets."

Further Account of the Rev. John Brand, whose Death was announced, page 277.—He was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Oct. 6, 1774, being then B.A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, he was presented by Matthew Ridley, esq. of Heaton, to the curacy of Cramlington, a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas at Newcastle, from which it is distant about eight miles. While a bachelor of arts at the University, he published in octavo, 1775, a very pretty poem "on Illicit Love," supposed to be written among the ruins of Godson Nunnery. He was admitted F.S.A. in 1777, and published in that year, his "Observations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with addenda to every chapter of that work; as also an appendix containing such articles on the subject as have been omitted by that author." For an enlarged edition of this book he had long been collecting materials. After he took orders he was admitted into the family of the late Duke of Northumberland, at Northumberland house, by whom he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, (the duke having the alternate presentation to the living) on the death of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, 1784; in which year he was also elected secretary to the society of Antiquaries, on the death of Dr. Morell. In 1789, he published "the History and Antiquities of the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," in two volumes, quarto, embellished with views of the public buildings, engraved by Fittler, at an expense of 500*l*. This is a splendid work, and Mr. Brand spared no pains in amassing his materials, and has preserved the historical detail with uninterrupted exactness. The low price at which this work has been since sold, is supposed to be owing to the great number of copies which were printed, and to the death of the bookseller, at whose expense it was published; the whole impression was sold on the latter occasion, at a very low price, which has probably caused a valuable book to be slightly regarded. There have been ascribed to Mr. Brand some political pamphlets, but they were not his, but the work of a clergyman in the University of Cambridge. Mr. B. was twice troubled for non-residence, having let his excellent parsonage house, but performed all the parochial duties with the most exemplary punctuality, being regular in his attendance on duty weekly, as well as on Sundays, walking from Somerset-place for that purpose. Since the late regulations, however, respecting residence, Mr. Brand who, before that period, lived entirely in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset-place, had been in the constant habit of sleeping at the rectory. He always took much exercise; and on the day before his death, had a long ramble with two much valued friends, with whom he parted in the evening apparently in perfect health. He rose next morning about seven o'clock, his usual hour, and went into his study,

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where his female servant took him an egg, which he usually ate before he went to Somerset-place. She afterwards went into an adjoining room as she had been accustomed, and to which he generally came, after having eaten his egg, to have his coat brushed or his shoes tied. She waited a considerable time, and at last went into his study, where she discovered him lying on the floor lifeless, with a wound in his head, which he had received in falling. A surgeon was immediately sent for, but all his attempts to restore animation proved ineffectual. He died unmarried, leaving no relation, except an aunt, who is between 80 and 90 years of age. He was buried in the chancel of his church. In him the Society of Antiquaries have sustained a very great loss; able, attentive, indefatigable; he was always alive to their business, of which he was a perfect master, and which he executed not merely as a duty, but a pleasure. He was also an occasional contributor to their "Archæologia." His explanation of a Roman altar and tablet found at Tinmouth Castle, 1783, appeared in their volume VIII. page 326; and in vol. XV. (just published) he communicated "an inventory and appraisement of the plate in the lower jewel house in the tower, anno. 1649," from the original MS. in his possession. His personal friends have lost a cheerful pleasant companion, ever willing to communicate information, and to assist their researches after scarce and valuable books and prints, of which he had a thorough knowledge. His collection of both is of great value. In it are some copies of rare portraits drawn by himself, in a manner that, perhaps, renders them little less valuable than the originals; and never was he happier than when he had an opportunity of making a present, either of a scarce pamphlet or print to any intimate friend to whom he knew it would be particularly acceptable. A small silhouette likeness of himself is in the frontispiece to his history of Newcastle.

Farther particulars of Mr. Patrick Cotter, the Irish giant, whose death was announced at page 281.—This extraordinary giant, whose height was nearly nine feet, was born at Kinsale, in the kingdom of Ireland, and had long been the wonder of the age; he died in his 40th year, at the Hotwells, Bristol. His real name was Patrick Cotter; he was born of obscure parentage, in Kinsale, and was originally a bricklayer; but his uncommon size rendered him a mark for the avarice of a shewman, who, for the payment of 50*l.* per annum, obtained the liberty of exhibiting him for three years in England. Not contented with his bargain, the chapman attempted to underlet the liberty of shewing him, to another speculator, and poor Cotter, resisting this nefarious transaction, was saddled with a fictitious debt, and thrown into a sponging house in Bristol. In this situation he was, happily for him, visited in prison by a gentleman of the city, who, in compassion to his distress, and having reason to think that he was unjustly detained, very generously became his bail, and ultimately so far investigated the affair, that he not only obtained him his liberty, but freed him from all kind of obligation to serve his task-master any longer. He was at this time eighteen, and retained to his last breath, a most lively sense of the obligation conferred upon him when a stranger, and in need: an obligation which he manifested also by very honourable mention in his will. It happened to be September when he was liberated, and, by the further assistance of his benefactor, he was enabled to set up for himself, in the fair held in St. James's. Success crowned his undertaking, and in three days, instead of being in penury, he saw himself possessed of thirty pounds, English money. Let those who know the peasantry of Ireland, judge of his riches! He now commenced, and continued, a regular exhibition of his person, until the last two years, when, having realized an independence sufficient to keep a carriage, and secure to him the conveniences of his life, he declined what was always exceedingly irksome to his feelings. He was unoffending and amiable in his manners, to his friends and acquaintance, of whom he had latterly rather a large circle, and he was neither averse to a cheerful glass, nor pleasant company. He had naturally good sense, and his mind was not uncultivated.—Mr. Cotter had at one time in

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his possession, a regular journal of his life, written from day to day, for amusement, but which a whim of the moment induced him to commit to the flames, though he afterwards much regretted the circumstance. In his last moments he was attended by Mr. Plowden, and departed without the smallest apparent pain or agony.

He was buried, on Saturday morning, the 13th of August, in the Romish chapel, Trenchard-street, at the early hour of six, to prevent, as much as possible, a crowd; notwithstanding which, the street was immensely thronged, so much so, that the assistance of the constables was highly necessary and proper to keep the door, and resist the importunity of the public, to behold the interment. It is supposed 2000 persons at least were present. The ceremony of high mass was performed at ten o'clock.

The coffin of lead measured 9 feet 3 inches in the clear, and the wooden case 4 inches more. It was 3 feet across the shoulders. No hearse could be procured, sufficiently long, on which account, that end of the coffin which could not be shut in was covered with black cloth. Fourteen men bore him from the hearse to the grave, into which he was let down with pulleys. To prevent any attempt to disturb his remains, of which he had the greatest horror, the grave was made 12 feet in the solid rock, and every precaution was taken to render abortive either force or stratagem; hence the anatomists are deprived of his body.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE, November 21, a new Comedy, called *The Vindictive Man*, was performed at this theatre for the first time.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Hanson, a Merchant,	Mr. ELLISTON.
Colonel Hanson, his Brother,	Mr. BARRYMORE.
Frederick Hanson,	Mr. H. SIDDONS.
Maitland,	Mr. RAYMOND.
Charles Maitland, his Son,	Mr. BARTLEY.
Lambert, an Attorney,	Mr. POWELL.
Farmer Russet,	Mr. DOWTON.
Goldfinch, a Town Dash,	Mr. DE CAMP.
Mark Blunt, Clerk to Maitland,	Mr. MATHEWS.
Isaacs, a Jew Broker,	Mr. WEWITZER.
Emily, Daughter of Maitland,	Mrs. H. SIDDONS.
Rosa, Daughter of Farmer Russet,	Miss DUNCAN.
Maid,	Miss SANDERS.

FABLE.

Hanson, a merchant of London, and the *Vindictive Man*, is the younger brother of a respectable family, and, in consequence of a violent quarrel with his elder brother while both were youths, he conceives an implacable resentment against him. His elder brother, Colonel Hanson, having run out his fortune, embraces the military profession, and is for thirty years of his life in foreign service, during which period they never see or communicate with each other. The Colonel becomes finally a prisoner of war, under circumstances that render him liable to the forfeiture of his life, which nothing can save but a ransom of 10,000l. Maitland, the friend and companion of his youth, has been bred to mercantile life, and has dealings with Hanson, the merchant, from whom, hearing of the peril in which his friend, the colonel, is involved in a foreign land, he borrows 10,000l. which he appropriates to Colonel Hanson's ransom and liberation. Maitland shortly afterwards becomes a bankrupt; and in consequence of his refusing to account explicitly for the appropriation of the 10,000l. he borrowed from the younger Hanson, he is thrown into prison, and menaced with a capital prosecution, of which the merchant is the chief and inexorable instigator; but Maitland himself having had also the misfortune of an early quarrel with his elder brother, who possessed a considerable fortune, the latter, shortly before his death, marries Eleonora, his kept-woman, and bequeaths to her the whole of his fortune; and Eleonora, who dies shortly afterwards, bequeaths the whole of the fortune, 100,000l. to her niece Rosa, daughter of Farmer Russet; who, however, by the precaution of her aunt, has received an accomplished and virtuous education, and

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displays an amiable, virtuous, and generous character. Frederick Hanson, a young officer, son of the Colonel, urged by the perilous situation of his father's life, comes to England in hopes of conciliating his uncle, and obtaining from him the means of his parent's ransom, but finds him inexorable. He meets his young friend Charles Maitland, who informs him that his own father is imprisoned, and in danger of a criminal prosecution from his inexorable uncle, on account of the 10,000*l.* he had borrowed to liberate Colonel Hanson. In vain does young Hanson solicit from his uncle the means of his father's ransom, and equally in vain do Mark Blunt, the faithful clerk of Hanson, and Emily, his beloved daughter, endeavour to soften his rigour towards the elder Maitland, whom he determines to prosecute with rigour, even to death. But Rosa, informed of the fortune and splendid mansion bequeathed to her by her aunt Eleonora, comes, with her father, to take possession of the property, and is in perplexity to know how her aunt attained it, never having heard of her marriage, or suspected the nature of her connection.—She is, however, at last informed by Lambert, the lawyer, how her aunt came by the property; and that the bequest actually exposed to ruin Maitland's younger brother, who is in a prison, at the risk of his life, for the want of 10,000*l.*; which sum Rosa immediately advances as a loan to Young Maitland, who immediately liberates his parent. And Rosa, scorning to inherit a fortune which is the reward of vice and disgrace in her family, insists upon transferring her entire right to Maitland, and retiring to a virtuous obscurity. In the mean time Goldfinch, the city ape of a Bond-street lounger, who is admitted to visit in the family of Hanson, who forms the project of forcibly carrying off his beloved daughter to Gretna-Green: and just in the moment of effecting his purpose while Emily is on a visit at Twickenham, Young Hanson accidentally interferes, without knowing who she is, rescues her from danger, and she is restored to the bosom of her anxious and alarmed father. The denouement winds up with the return of Colonel Hanson from his perilous captivity, and his reconciliation to his long separated and implacable brother; the marriage of Frederick with Emily, who were both enamoured of each other at first sight; and of Young Maitland with Rosa.

The plot of the piece is plausible enough, except in the character of Hanson, the merchant, which is extravagant and incongruous: for it represents a man whose mind and feelings are, in general, alive to the tenderest touches of a generous and benevolent sensibility, and yet is continually fraught with the most implacable enmities and inexorable resentments against a brother whom he has not seen for thirty years, and against whom he had no other cause of complaint than a blow he received from him in the heat of juvenile anger. The sudden transition of the character to affection and forgiveness, in the denouement, was equally unnatural. Though the curtain dropped amidst the general hisses of a very crowded audience, the Vindictive Man was attempted to be performed a second time, but received its final condemnation.

COVENT-GARDEN, Nov. 21.—A new grand operatical spectacle, called *The Deserts of Arabia*, was produced for the first time.—The characters were thus represented:

Don Utopia - -	Mr. Liston
Don Dubio - -	Mr. Davenport
Carlos - - - -	Mr. Incledon
Montevelli - -	Mr. Cresswell
Hassan Artaz - -	Mr. Emery
Tristram Doleful -	Mr. Fawcett
Abdallah - - -	Mr. Chapman
Hilla - - - -	Mr. Bellamy.
Widow Loristan -	Miss Brunton
Zamyrta - - -	Mrs. C. Kemble
Zelia - - - -	Miss Waddy.

Scene, Aleppo—*the* Desart, *and* Bassora.

Don Utopia, a merchant of Aleppo, having received a letter from the rich widow Loristan, of Bassora, offering her hand and fortune to his son Carlos, orders him to set out on his journey across the Desart, in order to accept the widow's proposals. Carlos departs for Bassora, disguised as the servant, and under the care of Hassan Artaz, a Tartar guide, and messenger from the Sultan—he is accompanied by Tristram Doleful (who is likewise disguised as the servant of Hassan Artaz, and who is on his way to India in search of his

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runaway wife). As they cross the Desart, they quit Hassan, being disgusted with his haughty behaviour, and as they proceed on their journey they are attacked by predatory Arabs, and fly for protection to the sanctuary of the tomb of Ali—here Carlos meets with Zamyta, an Arabian girl, to whom he is violently attached, and who was then assisting her father Abdallah, in watching the lights which burn perpetually in that hallowed dome. The joy of this meeting makes Zamyrta forget her duty, the lamps go out, and Montevelli, with guards, rush in, and seize them all. Hassan Artaz enters, and demands Tristram and Carlos as his servants; and upon shewing the Sultan's seal, they are delivered up to him. On their arrival at Bassora, Tristram Dolcful, by mistake is introduced to the widow Loristan, as Carlos, and Tristram finds in the person of the widow, his runaway wife, Laura Maria; a mutual reconciliation takes place, and Don Utopia (who has arrived at Bassora about the same time) finding himself disappointed in his prospects with regard to the widow, is prevailed upon by Carlos to use his influence at Bassora to procure a pardon for Abdallah and Zamyrta; which being obtained, they set off with a Persian caravan, to retrace their way to Aleppo, and on their return rescue Abdallah and Zamyrta from the fury of the Arabs, which, having accomplished, the piece concludes with a grand procession and chorus.

This piece is from the prolific pen of Mr. Reynold's, and has little of originality to recommend it. The music, by Mr. Lanza, jun. is simple, and in some parts light, airy, and harmonious. The spectacle itself is exceedingly grand; the dresses and decorations are very superb; and the scenery in general is beautiful. Notwithstanding these attractions, the poorness of the dialogue, and the absence of all interest, excited some marks of disapprobation throughout; and, towards the latter end of the piece they increased; but the novelty and singularity of the last scene nearly restored tranquillity.

DRURY-LANE, November 24.—A new melo-drama, in three acts, by Mr. Theodore Hook, called *Tekeli;* or, *the Siege of Montgatz,* was produced at this theatre for the first time. The characters were thus represented:—

Count Tekeli - -	Mr. ELLISTON
Count Caraffa -	Mr. CARLES
Wolf - - - -	Mr. DOWTON
Edmund - - -	Mr. BARTLEY
Bras-de-fer - -	Mr. MATTHEWS
Maurice - - -	Mr. DE CAMP
Isidore - - - -	Mr. RUSSELL
Alexina - - -	Miss DUNCAN
Christine - - -	Mrs. BLAND

Scene—Hungary.

Count Tekeli having been oppressed by the Emperor, is driven into the castle of Montgatz, whence he escapes to Turkey, in hopes of assistance from the Grand Signior; he leaves the fortress to the care of Alexina his wife, who withstands for some months all the attacks of the Imperialists; but at length, her stores being nearly consumed, she is on the point of surrendering, when the piece opens, and Tekeli, attended by his friend Wolf, reach the forest near Montgatz. Here they are found, fatigued and nearly worn out, by Isidore and some peasants, who convey them to the mill of Keber, being disguised as peasants themselves. Conrad, the honest miller, receives them warmly, and promises them every comfort: a detachment of guards arriving, Tekeli discovers himself to the miller, at the moment a great reward is offered for his head, when Conrad, retaining his promise, conceals the prince. The whole second act consists in stratagems contrived by him and Wolf to get Tekeli into the castle, which at length they succeed in, and he is carried over the Torza in a sack; Count Caraffa, the Austrian general, arriving at the mill soon after, Conrad discloses the whole to him, is arrested and carried off. The third act discloses Alexina on the point of surrendering; her council assembled: an Austrian officer informs her that Tekeli is their prisoner—she remains undismayed, and a few moments assure her she was right. Tekeli's name resounds through the castle—he clasps her to his heart, and gives orders to make sallies on the enemy; his appearance re-animates the troops, and the piece ends with a grand engagement of the armies, and defeat of Caraffa and the Imperialists. This, and the simple loves of Isidore and Christine—the villainy of a peasant, who wishes to give up the prince—and some incidents during his confinement in the mill, form the plot of the piece.

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The scenery is very splendid, and got up with that superior taste and propriety which distinguish the exhibitions of this theatre.—The allusions to the state of modern politics were rather too striking. Tekeli, in haranguing his soldiers, calls them "Citizens—Loyal Volunteers;" and Miss Duncan, marching at the head of them, gave somewhat of an air of ridicule to the sortie from Montgatz. The piece, however, went off with great *eclat*, and was announced for a second representation without any opposition.

WINDSOR THEATRE.——This Theatre opened on the 16th of Dec. under the Management of Mr. Hill, whose performances of the Stranger, and the Duke in the Honey-moon, fully justified the high opinion of this gentleman expressed in our last number.

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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF SIR SIDNEY SMITH, &c. &c.

(Concluded from Page 242.)

Sir Sidney repaired to Constantinople, where he was received with the most heartfelt satisfaction by the Turks, to whom, he was already known. In the month of March 1799, having received intelligence from Ghezzar Pasha, Governor of Syria, of the incursion made by Bonaparte's army into that province, and its approach to Acra, its capital, Sir Sidney hastened with a part of the naval force under his orders to its relief, and had the satisfaction of arriving there two days before the French. In the defence of this ancient place of strength, the Commodore was enabled, with the assistance of Captain Miller of the Theseus, to give the most effectual assistance.

In the siege of Acra, the walls, abandoned by their natural defenders, were left to the care of the English, while the Turks acted in the rear of the enemy, and presented themselves, at the same moment with the besiegers, to the guns of the allies. Perplexed by the impossibility of sparing their friends while they poured destruction on their foes, the English refrained for some time from discharging their artillery. Distressing as the situation was, it very soon became necessary to fire indiscriminately. The French commenced an assault, advanced to the mouths of the cannon, and threw their ladders against the walls, while their companions fell in heaps beneath the stones hurled down upon them by the defenders. The daring intrepidity of the enemy made a sensible impression upon the garrison. In this extremity recourse was had to stink-pots, combustible machines filled with sulphur and mealed powder, great numbers of which being thrown among the French, they were compelled to retire. Bonaparte led his men several times, over piles of dead, to a repetition of the fruitless attack.

From the termination of this siege, Sir Sidney continued on the same station, amid an unintermitting succession of interesting service.

The events of latter years have crouded themselves upon each other in rapid and numerous succession; and of these events, thus numerous and extraordinary, the union between the arms of Christians and Mahometans, is not the least remarkable. We hear with an interest almost bordering on amazement, that the sons of the crusaders of Europe, in amity with the followers of the Prophet, the descendants of the Saracens, defended for their new allies the walls of the city of Palestine, while, to complete the prodigy, an infidel chief was heard to exclaim with rapture, "Brave, brave Christians!"

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Wearied with the hopeless contest, Kleber, who after the departure of Bonaparte, had assumed the command of the French forces, agreed to evacuate Egypt on certain conditions, which were assented to by Sir Sidney, but the whole of the treaty was afterwards declared null and void by Lord Keith, the Naval Commander in Chief on the Mediterranean station, and hostilities of course recommenced.

By accident, a packet of letters, directed from the army to the Government of France, was about this juncture intercepted. The contents of these letters, which purported to represent the actual state of the French in Egypt and Syria, were of such a nature as to induce a persuasion that the enemy could by no means maintain his post, and must immediately submit upon the most unfavourable terms. The consequence of this discovery was a positive direction immediately issued to the officers on the station, to make no conditions with the French, and to cease hostility only when they should acknowledge themselves prisoners. It has been loudly insisted by some, but it certainly cannot be credited, that ministers were already acquainted with Sir Sidney's convention; they refused, however, to ratify it; they denied the authority of Sir Sidney to enter into the engagement; and in consequence of their instructions, Lord Keith peremptorily informed the French, that a passage to France would not be allowed. Rendered desperate by necessity, and forced into action against their inclination, Kleber and his followers immediately sought security and relief in the destruction of their enemies; a carnage ensued, in which thousands of the partisans of the Porte were killed, and considerable wealth fell into the hands of the invaders.

The convention of El-Arish, however, was not known in England in time to receive the sanction of government. This event, indeed, was no sooner ascertained, than counter-orders, for its fulfilment, were dispatched to Lord Keith. These, unhappily arrived too late to be acted upon. The termination of the war in Egypt, after all these perplexities, was sufficiently glorious for England! Sir Sidney Smith returned home.

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Feroans arbitrio, præcipitem trahit
Illam de solio, plebis ab infimæ
Hunc face ad solium avigit.
Nam cratera meis purpurei Deus
Jam dextrâ tenet, et vindice pharmaco
Undantem pateram temperat, et malis
Justum supplicium parat.
Illine impretas undique ab ultimis
Terrarum spaliis hauriat, et mero
Consumpto, cupido gutture turbida
De face exitium bibet.

The above lines apply to the circumstances of the times. It is not necessary that they should be rendered into English, for the doctrine is not palatable to the nation, and it is sufficient to use expressions which are [illegible] and [illegible]. The king of Prussia seems to be entirely cast down from his throne, and has suffered more than his brother of Austria. These two nations were the first to insult the French territory, and to interfere in its domestic disputes. Their forces were headed by the late unfortunate duke of Brunswick, whose manifesto upon that occasion is well known, and created disgust in every mind, except those who are lovers of tyranny and arbitrary power, and who conceive every thing to be just, which the prince ordains, and every thing criminal, which an oppressed people are goaded to commit in opposition to unjust commands. The duke of Brunswick is no more, and Buonaparte is the object of vehement censures, for not permitting his remains to be deposited in the territory which gave him birth, and which is no longer to be governed by any one of his family.

The unhappy duke foresaw, long ago, the catastrophe coming upon nations. He saw that a plain cause was adequate to the production of the effect, and the nations, which leave merit to languish, and employ men for every cause, except that of merit, must fall a prey to the nation, which looks out for merit, and will not exhaust its finance on those wretches who think that they honour the nation, by living in idleness on its spoils. Brunswick and Hesse Cassel are not yet disposed of: but the one is to make a principallity for a French general; and the ridiculous pretensions of German blood will be corrected, by seeing a man, as they would call him, of no origin, at their head. However that may be, the Germans, in the inferior walks of life, will stand a chance for those distinctions which have so long been enjoyed by a set of men so unworthy of them.

Where the king of Prussia is, we can-

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not even now speak with certainty. Buonaparte is arranging his conquests with great calmness; but Dantzick has not as yet fallen a prey to his arms. By way of keeping his army employed, he has marched them into Poland, and before our next report we shall hear of his triumphant entry into Warsaw. His steps will not be traced in blood, like those of the barbarian Suwarrow; and he, whom we call an usurper, and the despot of Europe, will be hailed as a deliverer by the oppressed inhabitants of Poland. Kosciusko is not there to witness the transports of his countrymen on the prospects of the deliverance of their country from the three royal jacobin powers, who had enslaved it, nor to receive the rewards due to his prowess, for resisting those usurpers. Whilst we are writing, the papers inform us, that the French have entered Warsaw; that the Russians have retreated upon a large body behind them; that, reinforced, they have attacked the French, and defeated them with great slaughter. The latter part of this intelligence we do not believe: that the French have entered Warsaw is certain, because we have in the French bulletin an account of the progress of their army, its march to Warsaw, and its entrance into that capital on the 28th of November.

How wonderful are the dispensations of Providence! In one and the same year, the emperor of the French has made himself master of three great capitals, Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw: and this is done by means of a nation, which in the insolence of talk, an Irish declaimer declared to be blotted out of the map of Europe, and whose book was held in such esteem a few years ago in this country, this land of liberty, that no one scarcely dared to controvert his impudent positions, without being branded with the opprobrious names of Democrat, Jacobin, Leveller. The partition of Poland, by real Jacobins, was scarcely noticed throughout Europe: but every appearance of a similar principle in men untitled, was an abomination, worthy of the severest correction. Our readers will upon this subject reconsider our motto. Infidels may deride it. We do not mean merely the infidels in the common acceptation of the word, but those infidels in every country, who resisted every species of reform, and have entailed upon their descendants infinite calamity.

There is one more battle to be fought before the French are secure in their possessions. The Russians are in great force in Poland. Whether he, who says to the waves, hitherto shall your force prevail, and here is an insurmountable barrier to your violence, whether the Almighty arm is not satisfied with the punishment inflicted upon the nations, but will give still greater power to the instrument of his vengeance, a short space of time must determine. The crisis is awful beyond measure; and the rulers of countries are warned by the events of the times, to take the true measures for their security. Buonaparte, in the midst of his triumphs, declares an eternal war against us; unless we restore the possessions we have taken from them and the Spaniards, and our former allies the Dutch. That expression, which vain and idle men used so wantonly in England a few years ago, is now retorted against us. We have full confidence in the strength of this nation, if well directed, to resist this mighty power: but that resistance must be directed with the skill and energy that is evidently predominant at present on the side of our opponents. It will not be unworthy of us to take some lessons from them; to make merit the scale of pre-eminence: Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

Some years ago we issued decrees for the blockading of vast coasts of France. The emperor of the French issues an edict of a similar nature; to put, we might say, our whole kingdom into a state of blockade. In its apparent sense the edict cannot be executed: but the effects of this edict will be found detrimental, both to ourselves and to Europe. Wherever the French arms or the French influence extend, there is no longer any security for the persons or the property of an Englishman. Wherever in the vast extent of country, now bent under the yoke of Buonaparte, an Englishman is found, he is liable to be seized, and sent to Verdun: wherever, in this range of country, the property of an Englishman is found, it is liable to be confiscated. The French justify their conduct by that of the English. They say, that we, being lords of the sea, seize their person and property, wherever found upon the seas: being lords of the land, they will seize the persons and property of their enemies, found upon the land. Their threats have been executed in part at Hamburgh; but fortunately for us, our merchants were sufficiently aware

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of their designs, to leave, comparatively speaking, very little property in the place.

The attention of all Europe is now fixed on the plains of Poland. Hither a new army of eighty thousand conscripts is already on their march. This number has been decreed by the senate at Paris, and our readers, who have reflected on what we said on conscription in our last, will find no difficulty in believing, that the order is already executed, and the conscripts are prepared for their respective places. Eighty thousand men are raised by the stroke of a pen, and are brought to the field of action, sooner than in England a tenth part of that number could be procured. This circumstance, it is to be hoped, will not escape the notice of parliament: but in fact the whole of our military system, as far as it relates to the regular army, requires a revisal: and the exigencies of the times imperiously call for that disposition of our force, as may make our troops by land as formidable to an enemy, as our brave heroes at sea.

In Italy there is every reason to believe, that the French are in full possession of the peninsula. The brigands in Calabria seem to have exhausted their strength, and the king of Sicily has not force sufficient to land, with any effect, on his former dominions. To do such a thing, it was requisite that he should have possessed the hearts of his subjects; and, that they should previously have been organized in such a manner, as to be prepared to defend their sovereign and property. But what can be expected from a people under an arbitrary government, left to all the despondency, that is naturally created by ignorance, bigotry, and superstition.

Denmark is still secure. Its fate, as well as that of Sweden, will be determined by the events in Poland. The councils of the cabinet of Russia we do not know, nor can we anticipate them. A mission has been sent into the Baltick, by our cabinet, consisting of Lord Hutchinson, Sir Robert Wilson, and some other officers. Braver and better men could not have been sent upon such an expedition: unfortunately they were not sent till too late. Had they been sent into Austria, before Mr. Pitt, by his madness, hurried that power into action, they might have convinced him of the futility of that coalition. Where they are now, we do not know. The only places for them to land in with effect are Sweden and Russia, unless they are now at Dantzick, and by their efforts and skill preparing that town for a siege, which may create the French much trouble, and be the rallying point for the Prussian monarchy.

Rumours are on float of some ill success at Buenos Ayres, but to them we do not give much credit. The government of Domingo is said to be unsettled, and Dessalines dethroned, has given place to the next in command to him. Such changes are not unlikely. Miranda's expedition is still left in uncertainty. Numbers of his men have perished; but where he is, and with what success we are not authorised to determine. In the north eastern part of Spanish America, the Spaniards and subjects of the United States have come to blows; and it is said, that the latter have been beaten. It is probable, that only a few skirmishes have taken place on the frontiers of that widely extended country, and it is not likely that they will be attended with any serious effects.

At home nothing of great importance has occurred. The little intemperance, arising from elections, has been gradually subsiding; but Westminster and Middlesex continued for a longer time to excite public attention. In both there is much room for reprehension; for the state of parties in this country is of a different nature from what we have hitherto witnessed. The extraordinary, though very proper part, which Sir F. Burdett took, of omitting the usual modes to secure an election, and to let it depend on the free choice of the freeholders, cannot be too much commended: it is to be lamented, that, with this laudable design, any thing should be connected to throw the least blemish on the proceeding. It was natural, that in an election little asperities should arise; and they are not to be treated in the same manner as at ordinary times Sir F. was with great reason displeased at the conduct of Mr. Whitbread, in printing, or permitting to be printed, a letter, at the beginning of the election, which seemed to have been written with a private intention, and under the semblance of friendship. As this letter was circulated through the country, and had a manifest tendency to injure the baronet, he had an undoubted right to make his comments upon it, and to refute every thing that appeared like sophistry or bad argument.

In this contest, Sir F. Burdett had very

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greatly the advantage over his opponent, and upon a doctrine, which is of great consequence to the nation. Mr. W. treated the idea of excluding all placemen and pensioners from the House of Commons, as a thing very novel in its nature, and very pernicious in its consequences. Sir F. Burdett, in reply, quoted the act of parliament, made by our ancestors in the reign of William the Third, whose notions of liberty will certainly not suffer, when compared with the fantastic opinions on this subject of this degenerate age. Our ancestors, at the Revolution, were decidedly of opinion, that no placemen or pensioners should have a seat in the House of Commons, and they placed their resolution in an act of parliament: it is to the disgrace of the Whigs of a future day, that they repealed this act, and by this measure, and their other infamous measure of making parliaments septennial, they have destroyed that wise check, which arises from representation.

We agree thoroughly with Sir F. Burdett, in applauding the act of our ancestors, at that revolution, which was the means of driving out a wretched prince, who wished to introduce popery and arbitrary power, and of raising to the throne a family from which better measures were to be expected. But, in treating this subject, there was no necessity of any allusion to the personal character of Mr. Whitbread, or to any thing which Mr. Whitbread might consider as a personal allusion. If such an allusion naturally drew off the attention of the reader from the main point in discussion; and, as it has happened, the public entered warmly into the question of feelings, between the two writers, instead of the grand and important question, whether every means ought not to be taken to make the House of Commons a representative of the people of this kingdom.

Mr. Whitbread demanded an explanation of Sir Francis. Mr. Brand, a very worthy character, and a friend of both parties, condescended, we were sorry to see it, to be the go-between upon this occasion. Sir F. did not retract his opinions, but stated, that he had no personal quarrel with Mr. Whitbread, and that he did not mean any thing personal in his allusions: thus the matter ended, and the public made its comments on the conduct of the two parties, according to the sentiments entertained on their appeals to the law of honour. Mr. Tierney and Mr. Pitt once exposed themselves, by taking the field on a similar occasion: and high political characters must surely have a very mean opinion of themselves, and the services the nation may require from them, if they are unable to maintain their dignity, but by appeals, which are fit only for waspish Irishmen, and men who have not a sense of good breeding. Sir F. continued his advertisements, in which the obnoxious sentiments were contained, and thus the matter ended.

At Westminster the triumphant party insulted the public with their contumely on the vanquished candidate. Mr. Paull was made the butt of their jokes: to have been born in one sphere of life was, it should seem, a sufficient reason for him to be devoid of every quality of a man, and the Whigs of the present day seemed to have shut their eyes entirely on what is going on upon the continent, as well as to a favourite maxim, used by them when it suits their purposes, that in this happy country the road to the highest offices in the state is open to every man. To have been the son of a butcher was no reflection upon the late Archbishop of Canterbury; and the seat of the Chancellor has been frequently occupied by the sons of men in the lowest walks of life: but to have been the son of a tailor destroys all pretensions to represent a place, where a vast number of the electors are tailors, and where a great majority are employed in trade: and yet the son of an actor, and a man, who has aided his father in representations, may stand up, and insult honest industry, and claim to be returned as a member of industrious men. The part Mr. Whitbread, the son of a brewer, who stood deservedly high in this country for talents and integrity, points of more consequence to us than the chance circumstance of birth, took in this election as well as the Middlesex, did by no means add to his rising reputation.

The fact was, that Mr. Paull and the admiral were the favourite and popular candidates, and that the election of Mr. Sheridan was with the utmost difficulty and the utmost exertions secured to him. Huic illæ lacrymæ. Hence all the attempts at wit to depress Mr. Paull, and in this the Whigs overshot the

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mark: for, if Mr. Paull had been, what they attempted to represent him, so much the lower was Mr. Sheridan's disgrace, that he could not stand his ground against such an opponent. But in point of birth Mr. Paull is the equal of Mr. Sheridan: in point of talents as to dramatic writing and amusing speaking, his inferior: but as a member of parliament he has proved himself to be his superior. Mr. Paull has resisted some claims, made by the returning officer; whether they are right or not the law must determine; but this has brought before the public another controversy, in which Mr. Paull himself seems not to have been free from the faults which we have censured so freely in his antagonists. He thinks that he lowers himself too in corresponding with an attorney, who is the deputy high bailiff. How long will these idle distinctions prevail in men's minds, making them look at casual circumstances, instead of that respect, which is due from every man to his neighbour, who conducts himself with decency and propriety? Mr. Paull seems to be perfectly right in resisting the demand, and we hope it will lead the city of Westminster to take better care of its elections, and not to suffer either the inconvenience attending its temporary stage, or the disgrace of making the candidates contribute to the payment of their officers.

For a time, the contest between the Middlesex and Westminster parties assisted the newspapers in finding food for daily curiosity: the French came in to their assistance, and by publishing the correspondence between our ministry and the ministers of France, during the late negociation, anticipated the information which we were likely to have gained only through the medium of parliament. The correspondence is tedious and uninteresting. A few letters of Mr. Fox give it some interest; but the mind rests entirely unsatisfied with the progress, and there is nothing in it to excite attention. In fact, it was necessary to know what the two nations were fighting about, before they could come to terms of peace; but this is a subject enveloped in great obscurity, and the progress of peace was through an unknown abyss. At first we were to negociate with our tried and faithful ally, the emperor of Russia; but that gallant knight of the north, the king of Sweden, seems scarcely to have been thought of. When that tried and faithful ally was found, or supposed to be found, to have been negociating for a separate peace, and the articles to be signed between him and the French by his plenipotentiary, we were beaten all off our ground, and were compelled to negociate for ourselves. Before things could be got into train for this negociation, it was found that the Russians would not ratify the treaty, and we came back to our principles of negociating with them, and the basis of the treaty was to be settled. Two Latin words were introduced, because the two languages, the French and English, could not afford words for the ideas of the statesmen of the two nations.—Uti possidetis, as ye possess; this was to be the motto: but the difficulty was to ascertain the possessions, and probable possessions, until the negociation was concluded. The negociators of Paris were however very well pleased with the words; and whilst our metaphysicians were drawing up letters, the emperor of the French was arranging his forces, and taking care that his part of the uti possidetis should be considerably increased, before the gens dital could finish their discussions. Lord Lauderdale was amused for a certain time, and thus ended the negotiation, which is to be the subject of sundry evenings' debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The meeting of parliament was to unravel these mysteries. The houses met on the 15th of December, and the Commons chose for their speaker Mr. Abbot, the speaker of the last parliament. Their choice gave almost universal satisfaction: the friends of Lord Melville, if indeed he has any friends in this kingdom, were the only persons that could be displeased on this occasion. Mr. Abbot, by his vote in the business of Lord Melville, shewed himself to be a man of honour and integrity; and to all the ordinary business of the House of Commons, which is of very great importance, he shewed unremitting attention. In his general conduct, as president of the house, he had conducted himself with that dignity and propriety, which became the first gentleman in England. After the speaker was elected, the swearing in of

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the new members took up a few days, and on the nineteenth the king's speech to the two houses was read by commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The speech states the satisfaction of the king in recurring to the wisdom of his parliament: the ordering of the papers relative to the negotiation to be laid before the houses: his efforts to restore the tranquillity of Europe: the unbounded ambition of his enemy, by which they were frustrated: and the most calamitous events which followed: the good faith of his allies, the kings of Sweden and Russia; and his anxiety to confirm an alliance with the latter power, which affords the best remaining hope for the safety of Europe.

The speech states to the Commons, the confidence of the king in their exertions: his concern at the necessity of adding to the public burdens: and the necessity of all practicable œconomy: to both Lords and Commons, it testifies his satisfaction at the energy and firmness of his people: the unconquerable valour and discipline of his fleets and armies: a humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence: and a certainty of support from the wisdom of parliament, and the public spirit of the people.

In the Lords, an address was voted in the usual manner, the chief opposition made to it, being by Lord Hawkesbury, who produced an arithmetical argument on the dissolution of the late parliament, contending, that the ministers had not reasons for dissolving it, before its usual time of six years. The argument is too absurd to be farther noticed. He contended that the military defence of the country was not near so considerable as it was twelve months ago; that ministers could not be justified for the detention of the expedition in the Downs, nor for passing over such officers as General Spencer, and Sir A. Wellesley. Lord Grenville replied, and the replication way easy, for never was less ability or argument employed by an opposition.

In the Commons the address was moved in a similar manner. Mr. Canning performed the part of Lord Hawkesbury, and received his reply from Lord Howick. Lord Castlereagh put in a few words. The debates in both houses were very uninteresting; and as yet we have no opportunity of knowing, whether there has been made any addition to the wisdom of parliament, by the new members that have been sent to it. The leaders from the debate of the first day, seem to be of the old school. Their parliamentary tactics are of an old date. It remains to be proved, whether any new member has any thing novel to introduce upon this subject. At any rate we hope, that their speeches may be shorter than those of their predecessors.

Extracts from the Official Accounts of the present War.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Second Bulletin.—Auma, Oct. 12. The Duke of Berg advanced with the light cavalry from Cronach to Saalburgh, having also with him the 25th regiment of Light Infantry. A Prussian regiment defended the passage of the Saal, but after a cannonade of half an hour, it abandoned its position. On the 9th, the Duke of Berg advanced upon Schleitz, where was a Prussian General with 10,000 men. Marshal Bernadotte attacked and carried the village; and on the 10th transferred his head quarters to Auma. On the 11th, the Duke of Berg arrived at Gera. The left has had equal success; Marshal Lannes entered Cobourgh the 8th, and advanced on the 9th to Grassanthal. On the 10th he attacked at Saalfeld the advanced guard of the Prince of Hohenlohe, which was commanded by Prince Louis of Prussia. The cannonade only lasted two hours, and the half of General Suchet's division was all that charged. The Prussian cavalry have been broken by the 9th and 10th regiments of Hussars. The Prussian infantry have not been able to preserve any order in their retreat. The French made 1000 prisoners, 600 were left on the field of battle, and 30 pieces of cannon were taken. Seeing his people routed in this manner, Prince Louis of Prussia, like a brave and loyal soldier, engaged hand to hand with a Mareschal de Logis, of the 10th Hussars. "Yield, Colonel," said the Hussar, "or you are dead." The Prince answered by a stroke of his sabre; the Mareschal de Logis returned it, and the Prince fell dead.

Third Bulletin.—Gera, Oct. 13.—On the evening of the 12th, the scouts of the French army were at Leipzig; the head quarters of the Duke of Berg are between Zeist and Leipzig; those of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo, Bernadotte, at Zeist; the imperial head

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quarters at Gera; with the Imperial Guards, and the corps of the army under Marshal Soult are at Gera. Marshal Ney's corps is at Newstadt. In the first line is the corps of the army under Marshal Davoust at Naumberg; that of Marshal Lannes is at Jena Marshal Augereau at Kala. Prince Jerome, to whom the Emperor has confided the command of the allies, and a corps of Bavarians, has arrived at Schleitz, after having blockaded the fort of Culenbach with one of his regiments. The enemy cut off from Dresden, was still at Erfurt on the 11th, and endeavouring to collect his columns that he had sent towards Cassel and Wurtzburgh to act upon the offensive, wishing to open the campaign by an invasion of Germany. The Weser, upon which the enemy had raised batteries; the Saal, which he made a shew of defending, and the other rivers, are all turned much in the same manner, as was practised on the Iller last year; so that the French army line the banks of the Saal, with their rear towards the Elbe, at the same time they are marching against the Prussian army, which has its rear towards the Rhine; a position so whimsical cannot fail in producing events of great importance. The king of Prussia wished that the French army should evacuate the territory of the confederation on the 8th of October; and they have evacuated it, but instead of repassing the Rhine, they have passed the Saal.

Fourth Bulletin.—Gera, Oct. 13. Ten in the morning.—Events succeed each other with rapidity. The Prussian army is taken by surprise, its magazines carried off, and it is turned. Marshal Davoust arrived at Naumberg on the 12th, where he seized the magazines of the enemy, made some prisoners, and got possession of a superb train of eighteen copper pontoons, with their appendages. It appears that the Prussian army is marching to gain Magdeburg, but the French army has gained three marches upon them. The anniversary of the affair of Ulm will be celebrated in the history of France.

Fifth Bulletin, Jena, Oct. 15.

The battle of Jena has wiped away the disgrace of the battle of Rosbech, and in seven days concluded a campaign which has wholly quieted all the dreadful preparations for War with which Prussia was so much possessed.

The position of the army on the 13th, was as in the third Bulletin.

The position of the enemy was the following:

The King of Prussia wished to commence hostilities on the 9th of October, by bearing down his right wing on Frankfort, with his centre on Wurtzburgh, and his left wing on Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were disposed for the accomplishment of this plan; but the French army turning him upon the extremity of his left wing, was found in a few days at Saalburg, at Lobenstein, at Schleitz, at Gera, and at Naumburgh. The Prussian army seeing itself turned, occupied the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, in calling in their detachments, and on the 13th formed itself into order of battle between Capeldorf, being about 150,000 men strong.

On the 13th, in the afternoon, the Emperor came to Jena, and on a small elevated flat, beset by our advanced-guard, reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, in order to manœuvre in such a way as next day to force the different passes on the Saal, and to fall on. The enemy made a vigorous opposition, and seemed by their dispositions, on an inaccessible position on the highway between Jena and Weimar to think that the French could not stretch out upon the plain without previously forcing that passage. It did not appear possible, in fact, to bring the artillery to play upon the flat, which was so small that four battalions could scarcely open out their ranks upon it.

The men were set at work the whole night to make a way over the ruts, and at length succeeded in bringing the artillery upon the height. Marshal Davoust received orders to defend the passes near Naumburg and the defiles of Koefen, as the enemy wanted to march upon Naumburg, in order to reach Apolda, and fall upon his rear in case he remained in the situation he then was. The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte Corvo was destined to stretch out by Naumburg, in order to fall upon the rear guard of the enemy, in case he bent strongly toward Naumburg or Jena. The heavy cavalry, which had not yet come up with the army, could not be entirely brought on by mid-day. The cavalry of the Imperial guard was at the distance of 36 hours march, notwithstanding the heavy journey which it had performed since it left Paris; but it was come to that moment of the War, when no consideration should outweigh to deprive them of the advantage of being the first to meet and fall upon the enemy. The Emperor placed the whole corps of Marshal Lannes in order of battle upon the level height, which the enemy seemed to overlook—they occupied a position over against it. This corps was placed under the care of General Victor; each division formed a wing. Marshal Lefevre ordered the Imperial guard into a square battalion upon the highest point. The Emperor kept watch in the midst of his brave men. The night presented

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a remarkable spectacle: two armies, the one of which extended its front upon a line of six hours march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which seemed to be brought into one small point; and in the one, as well as in the other, all watchfulness and motion. The lights of the two armies were within half-cannon shot distance respectively, the sentinels were almost touching, and there was not a single motion on either side which could not be heard from the other.

The divisions of Marshals Ney and Soult took up the whole night in marching. At break of day the whole army was under arms. Gazan's division was disposed in three ranks; the left on the level height—Suchet's division formed the right—the Imperial Guards occupied the summit of a height. Each of these corps had their artillery in the little spaces between. From the town and the neighbouring valleys the passes had been discovered by which the troops which could not be placed on the level height might extend themselves in the easiest manner, and this is surely the first occasion when an army had to defile through so small a pass.

A thick fog obscured the day. The Emperor passed before the different lines; he commanded his soldiers to take care of the Prussian cavalry, which had been described as so extraordinary; he bade them remember that a year was not elapsed since Ulm was taken; that the Prussian army, like the Austrian then was surrounded, had been driven from their line of operations, and lost their magazines: that they at the present moment no longer fought for honour but for a retreat; that they alone fought to make themselves an opening upon different points, and that the corps of the army which should let them pass would lose its honour and its glory. To these inspiring words the soldiers answered with a loud cry of "Let us onward!" The light troops began the action. They opened a very brisk fire. Good as was the position of the enemy he was nevertheless driven out; and the French army marched out in the plain and began to arrange itself in battle.

The enemy's army, which, on their side, had not any other view than to fall whenever the fog should have cleared up, took up their arms. An army of 50,000 men from the left wing posted itself to cover the defiles of Naumburg, and to get possession of the passes of Koefen. But this was already forestalled by Marshal Davoust. The two other armies, one amounting to 80,000 French men placed themselves before the army, which was opening out from the level height of Jena. The mist hung over both armies, lasting two hours; but at length was dissipated by the brightness of the sun.—The two armies mutually beheld each other at the distance of less than cannon shot. The left wing of the French army supporting itself against a village and the woods, was commanded by Marshal Augereau. The Imperial Guard shewed their fire upon the centre, which was maintained by Marshal Lasnes; the right wing was drawn together out of the corps of Marshal Soult he had nothing but a small corps of 3000 men, purely composed of troops which had arrived of his light corps.

The enemy's army was numerous, and displayed a fine cavalry; their manœuvres were exactly and rapidly executed. The Emperor was desirous to delay coming to an engagement for two hours, in order to watch the positions which the enemy should take after the action of the morning, and to give the necessary orders to the troops, especially the cavalry, which required the greatest care. But the impetuosity of the French was too ardent for him. Several battalions had begun to engage in the village of Hollstedt. He saw that the enemy was getting into motion to drive them out; he gave immediate orders to Marshal Lasnes to march with expedition to the support of the village. Marshal Soult had attacked a wood on the right. The enemy having made a movement with his right wing upon our left, Marshal Augereau was commanded to repulse them, and in less than an hour the action was general. Two hundred and fifty, or three hundred thousand men, with seven or eight hundred pieces of artillery, scattered death in every direction, and exhibited one of the most awful events ever witnessed on the theatre of history. On one side, as well as on the other, every manœuvre was performed as if it were on a parade.—Among our troops there was not for a moment the least disorder: the victory became ours in this moment. The Emperor had all along by him, besides his Imperial Guard, a large body of troops as a reserve to act in unforeseen events

Marshal Soult having got possession of the wood which occupied him two hours, made a move forward. At that instant, the Emperor gave orders that the French cavalry in reserve should begin to take post, and that the two new divisions from the army of Marshal Ney should take station upon the field of battle by the rear. All the troops of reserve were advanced to the foremost line, which being thus strengthened, threw the enemy into disorder, and they retired. They retrieved themselves for about an hour: but were cast into dreadful confusion, at the moment when our division of dragoons and cuirassiers, having the Grand Duke of Berg at their head, were able to take part in the engagement. These brave cavaliers, aware that the fate of the battle, especially at the conclusion of the day, depended upon them, bore the Prussians down

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before them in great confusion wherever they met them. The Prussian cavalry and infantry could not withstand the shock. In vain did they form themselves into a square; five of their battalions were put to the rout,—artillery, cavalry, and infantry all were surprised and taken. The French came at the same instant to Weimar as the enemy, who found themselves pursued for six hours.

On our right wing, Marshal Davoust did wonder. Not merely did he maintain his ground, but he followed fighting for the space of three hours against the great body of the enemy's troops from the defiles of Koefen.

The result of the battle is from 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners of war, 300 pieces of cannon, immense magazines and quantities of provisions. Among the prisoners are more than 20 Generals; among others several Lieutenant-Generals; one is Lieut. Gen. Schmettau. The amount of the loss of the Prussian army is enormous; it is estimated at above 20,000 killed and wounded. Marshal Mollendorff is wounded: the Duke of Brunswick and Gen. Ruchel are killed, and Prince Henry of Prussia is wounded desperately. According to the accounts of deserters, prisoners of war, and flags of truce, the disorder and confusion in the remainder of the enemy's army is immense.

The Prussian army has, in this campaign, lost every point of retreat in its line of operations. Its left wing, followed by Marshal Davoust, begins its retreat to Weimar, at the same time that its right wing and centre take their retreat from Weimar towards Naumberg. The confusion was therefore extraordinary. The king was forced to retreat across the field at the head of his regiment of cavalry.

Our loss is 1000 to 1100 men killed, and 3000 wounded. The Grand Duke of Berg is at this moment close up to Erfurt, where is a corps of the enemy commanded by Marshal Mollendorff and the Prince of Orange.

In the heaviest of the fire, when the enemy had lost almost all his Generals, it might be seen what Providence had done for us, which had spared our army. Not a man of distinction on the side of the French is injured or wounded. Marshal Lannes was grazed by a musquet bullet on the breast, but escaped unhurt. Marshal Davoust had his hat and clothes slit through in several places with small bullets. The Emperor was continually surrounded, wherever he appeared, by the Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal Beffieres; the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duroc; the Grand Master of the Horse, Caulincourt; his Aide-de-Camp and Equerry in waiting. A part of the army did not fire a single shot.

Erfurt is taken; the Prince of Orange, Fulda, Marshal Mollendorff, several other Generals, and a considerable number of the troops are prisoners of war.

The following letter from Hamburgh gives an affecting account of the French entering that city on the 19th of November, which they propose to occupy till a peace with England shall be concluded. The confiscation of all English property, of whatever sort it might be, was one of the first steps taken by Marshal Mortier, the Commander in Chief of the detachment which entered the city.

Hamburgh, Nov. 22.—This city, which has so long preserved its independence, is reduced to a state of vassalage. After the most solemn farce practised by the French Minister, to produce the conviction that the neutrality of Hamburgh would be respected, 2000 infantry, and 250 Dutch cavalry, suddenly entered the place on the 19th instant, with General Mortier at their head, and formally took possession of the city in the name of Napoleon. The next day French soldiers mounted guard at all the public offices and gates, and free quarters were provided for the troops, who were distributed at the houses of the citizen. A few hours only had expired, when the names of the Generals, Colonels, and Commissaries of the French army, were inscribed on the doors of the principal mansions, so that it might have been supposed to have been a garrisoned town for six months. The Commissary of war occupies the house of the British Minister, which he entered half an hour after the latter had quitted it. The head quarters are at a Senator's in the Blichen. One of the first measures has been a demand by the Commander in Chief, of all the English property, in whatever form it may appear. To this application the Senate replied, that to enforce such a requisition would be the total ruin of the city. General Mortier signified, on receiving this communication, that it was his determination not to relax a shilling of his demand. Means are already taken to carry this scheme of pillage into immediate execution; and for this purpose the merchants are required to give an estimate of all the English property in their hands; domiciliary visits are appointed to ascertain the validity of such accounts; and yesterday afternoon many of the most respectable persons were put under arrest, to operate on the public mind by intimidation. Among these are Mr. Burrows, Mr. John Thornton, Mr. G. Smith, and Mr. Parish. At first these gentlemen were confined in a house near the Exchange, after seals had been put upon their effects; but they have since been permitted to occupy their respective houses. A guard, however, always attends them. In this situation of things, apprehensions

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are entertained, that more of the English will be put under arrest, until the avarice of these public plunderers is satiated. Since Wednesday, about 5000 more French infantry have arrived here, and it may naturally be expected, that from the total stagnation of trade, and the increased price of subsistence, the lower orders will not be able to maintain themselves; and that the greatest disorder will prevail in a city, the population of which extends to 120,000 souls. The famine threatened at Berlin is to be alleviated by supplies from the granaries of Hamburgh, which is another cause of anxiety, under the immediate necessities and difficulties with which this unfortunate city has to contend.

The Senate has published the following:—"Since the present situation of political affairs has been occasioned by the approach of the Imperial French troops, every citizen may remain without apprehension, as there is nothing to fear for the public tranquillity. The Senate, therefore, exhort all Citizens and Burghers, in consequence of the pressing motives that arise on every point of consideration, and the care of the Senate in alleviating every inconvenience to deport themselves with order and quietness, and to be cautious in their behaviour to the foreign soldiers, as by these means they will lessen the general inconveniences attending this event, and which would only be increased by an improper and ill-advised resistance. Each individual is admonished to remain quietly at home, as the military patroles have orders to prevent or disperse any assemblage in the streets.

"Given at the Senate House, November 19, 1806."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, &c. IN ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

N. B. Those printed in *Italics*, were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus (*), are new *for the respective places*. All the rest are re-elected. The figure after the name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served. Those marked thus (¶), are returned for more than one place.

ENGLAND AND WALES,

Abingdon, Sir T. Metcalfe (2)
Agmondesham, T. D. T. Drake (3), T. T. Drake (1)
Alban's, St. W. S. Poyntz (2) J. W. Grimston (1)
Aldborough, Suffolk, Sir J. Aubrey (3) J. M'Mahon (1)
Aldborough, Yorkshire, *G. Jones*, *H. Fynes*
Andover, T. A. Smith (1) Hon. N. Fellowes (1)
Anglesea, Right Hon. Sir A. Paget (3)
Appleby, J. Courtney (6) P. Francis (4)
Arundel, Sir A. Pigot (1) *Col. Weldon*
Ashburton, W. Palk (2) *Hon. G. Elliott*
Aylesbury, W. Cavendish (1) *G. Nugent*
Banbury, *W. Praed (6)
Barnstaple, Viscount Ebrington (1) *W. Fayler*
Bath, Lord J. Thynne (2) John Palmer (2)
Beaumaris, Lord Newborough (2)
Bedfordshire, J. Osborne (3) F. Pym
Bedford Town, S. Whitbread (3) W. Lee Antonie (1)
Bedwin, *Lord Viscount Stopford (1) *H. Leigh (1)
Beeralston, Lord Louvaine¶ (2) *Hon. J. Percy*
Berkshire, G. Vansittart (5) C. Dundas (3)
Berwick, *Sir J. Callender*
Beverley, J. Wharton (2) *Lieut.-Gen. Vyse*
Bewdley, M. P. Andrews (2)
Bishop's Castle, W. Clive (7) *J. Robinson (2)
Blechingley, *W. Kenrick*, *J. Dupre Porcher (1)
Bodmin, *W. Wingfield*, *D. Giddy (1)
Boroughbridge, *H. Dawkins*, *W. C. Clinton*
Bossiney, J. A. S. Wortley (1) *H. Baring*
Boston, W. A. Madocks (1) T. Fydell (1)¶
Brackley, R. H. Bradshaw (1) A. Henderson (1)
Brambier, H. Joddrell (1) *J. Irvin*
Breconshire, *T. Wood*
Brecon Town, Sir R. Salisbury (2)
Bridgenorth, J. H. Browne (7) J. Whitmore (3)
Bridgewater, *Hon. E. Poulett*, *J. Langston*
Bridport, Sir E. Nepean (2) G. Barclay (3)
Bristol, Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst (3) E. Baillie (1)
Buckinghamshire, Lord Temple (1) Marquis Titchfield (3)
Buckingham Town, Right Hon. T. Grenville (4) Sir W. Young (5)
Callington, *Right Hon. W. Wickham (2) W. Garrow (1)
Calne, O. Markham (1) J. Jekyll (5)
Cambridgeshire, Right Hon. C. Yorke (2) Lord C. S. Manners (3)
Cambridge University, Lord H. Petty (1) Lord Euston (6)
Cambridge Town, Gen. Finch (5) Gen. Manners (5)
Camelford, R. Adair (2) *Lord Maitland (2)
Canterbury, John Baker (2) *James Simmons*
Cardiff, Lord W. Stuart (1)
Cardiganshire, T. Johnes (3)
Cardigan Town, Hon. J. Vaughan (2)
Carlisle, J. C. Curwen (3) W. S. Stanhope (2)
Carmarthenshire, *Sir W. Paxton (1)
Carmarthen Town, *Admiral G. Campbell.*
Carnarvonshire, Sir R. Williams (2)
Carnarvon Town, *Hon. C. Paget (2)
Castle Rising, C. Chester (3) *R. Sharpe*
Cheshire, T. Cholmondeley (2) *D. Davenport*
Chester, T. Grosvenor (3) R. E. D. Grosvenor (1)
Chichester, Right Hon. T. Steel (6) G. W. Thomas (5)
Chippenham, J. Maitland (1) *C. Brooke (1)
Christchurch, Right Hon. G. Rose (4) *W. S. Browne (2)
Cirencester, M. H. Beach (3) *J. Cripps*
Clitheroe, Hon. R. Curzon (2) Hon. J. Cust (1)
Cockermouth, *J. Lowther (2) Jas. Graham (1)
Colchester, R. Thornton (6) *W. Tuffnell*
Corfe Castle, Hon. N. Bond (2) H. Banks (6)

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Cornwall, Sir W. Lemon (8) *J. H. Tremayne*
Coventry, P. Moore (1) *W. Mills*
Cricklade, Lord Porchester (3) *T. Goddard*
Cumberland, *Lord Morpeth (3) J. Lowther (2)
Dartmouth, E. Bastard (6) A. H. Holdsworth (1)
Denbyshire, Sir W. W. Wynne (3)
Denby Town, *R. M. Biddulph*
Derbyshire, Lord G. Cavendish (7) E. M. Mundy (5)
Derby Town, E. Coke (6) W. Cavendish (1)
Devizes, J. Smith (5) T. G. Estcourt (1)
Devonshire, Sir L. Palk (5) J. P. Bastard (6)
Dorsetshire, W. M. Pitt (6) *E. B. Portman (1)
Dorchester, H. C. Ashley (3) F. Fane (3)
Dover, *C. Jenkinson, J. Jackson*
Downton, *Hon. H. Bouverie, Hon. D. Bouverie*
Droitwich, Hon. A. Foley (7) *Col. Foley*
Dunwitch, Lord Huntingfield (4) S. Burns, (2)
Durham County, Sir R. Milbanke (3) *Sir T. H. Liddell*
Durham City, R. J. Lambton (2) *R. Wharton*
East Looe, J. Buller (1) E. Buller (1)
Edmondsbury, Lord C. Fitzroy (1) Lord Templetown (1)
Essex, Col. J. Bullock (7) Admiral E. Harvey (1)
Evesham, *William Manning (3) *H. Haworth*
Exeter, Sir C. Bamfylde (2) J. Buller (2)
Eye, *Hon. H. W. Cornwallis, Marquis of Huntley*
Flintshire, Sir T. Moyston (2)
Flint Town, *Sir E. P. Lloyd*
Fowey, R. P. Carew (1) R. Wigram (1)
Gatton, M. Wood (1) *J. A. Wood*
Germain's, St. *Sir J. S. Yorke (3) *M. Montague*
Glamorganshire, T. Wyndham (2)
Gloucestershire, Lord R. H. Somerset (1) G. Berkely (6)
Gloucester City, H. Howard (3) R. Morris (1)
Grampound, *H. Fawcett*, *Sir C Hawkins¶¶ (2)
Grantham, T. Thornton (1) *R. Manners*
Grimsby, Hon. C. Pelham (8) *Hon. G. Pelham*
Grimstead East, Sir H. Tracey (7) D. Giles (1)
Guildford, *C. Onslow, G. H. Sumner*
Hampshire, *T. Thistlethwaite, Hon. W. Herbert*
Harwich, J. H. Addington (3) *W. H. Freemantle*
Haslemere, *Rt Hon C. Long (5) *Ld. Garlies
Hastings, *Sir W. Middleton (1) ‡Sir J. Nicholl (1)
Haverford West, Lord Kensington (2)
Helston, *N. Vansittart¶ (2) *J. De Ponthieu*
Herefordshire, Sir G. Cornwall (2) *Sir J. Cotterell*
Hereford City, T. P. Symonds (1) R. P. Scudamore (1)
Hertfordshire, W. Plumer (8) W. Baker (1)
Hertford Town, Hon. E. S. Cowper (1) N. Calvert (1)
Heydon, G. Johnstone (2) *A. Brown*
Heytesbury, *C. Abbot¶ (3) *Sir W. P. Acourt*
High Ferrers, F. F. Folgambe (2)
Hinden, *B. Hobhouse (2) *W. Beckford*
Honiton, *Lord Cochrane*. Hon A. C. Bradshaw (1)
Horsham, ‡ { Lord Fitzharris (1) *Lord Palmerston* / *F. G. Wilder, L. P. Jones*
Huntingdonshire, Ld. Hinchingbroke (3) *Ld. Proby (1)
Huntingdon Town, W. H. Fellowes (5) —— Calvert (1)
Hythe, *Lord Marsham (1) T. Godfrey (1)
Ilchester, *Sir W. Manners, N. Saxon*
Ipswich, *R. Wilson, Hon. Capt. Stopford*
Ives, St. *S. Stephens, F. Horner*
Kent, W. Honeywood (3) *Sir E. Knatchbull*
King's Lynn, *Ld Walpole (3) Sir M. B. Folkes (3)
Kingston-upon-Hull, J. Staniforth (1) *J. Denison (2)
Knaresborough, Lord Townshend (5) *Lord Ossulston (1)
Lancashire, T. Stanley (7) J. Blackburne (5)
Lancaster Town, J. Dent (2) *J. F. Cawthorne*
Launceston, *Lord Percy*, J. Brogden (2)
Leicestershire, *Lord R. Manners (1) G.L. Keck (3)
Leicester Town, S. Smith (5) T. Babington (3)
Leominster, Sir J. Lubbock (2) *H. Bosanquet*
Leskeard, Hon. W. Elliott (3) W. Huskisson (1)
Lestwithiel, *Ld. Lismore*, W. Dickinson (2)
Lewes, *T. Kemp*, Henry Shelley (1)
Lincolnshire, Sir G. Heathcote (2) C. Chaplin (1)
Lincoln City, R. Ellison (2) *Col. Monson*
Litchfield, G. Anson (1) *G. Vernon*
Liverpool, Gen. Gascoyne (2) *W. Roscoe*
London, H. C. Combe (2) Sir W. Curtis (3) Sir C. Price (1) *J. Sham*
Ludlow, Hon. R. Clive (3) *Lord Clive*
Ludgershall, T. Everett (2) M. D. Magens (1)
Lyme Regis, Hon. H. Fane (1) *Lord Burghurst*
Lymington, J. Kingston (1) *Sir H. Neale*
Maidstone, G. *Simpson, G. Longman*
Malden, J. H. Strutt (3) —— *Gaskell*
Malmsbury, *R. Ladbroke (1) *N. Colbourn*
Malton, B. Coke (2) *Lord Milton*
Marlborough, Lord Bruce (2) *Earl of Dalkeith*
Marlow, O. Williams (2) P. Grenfell (1)
Mawes, St. *Sir J. Newport¶ (1) *S. Barnard*
Michael, St. *Sir C. Hawkins¶¶ (2) *F. T. French*
Merionethshire, Sir R. W. Vaughan (3)
Midhurst, *W. Wickham¶ (2) J. Smith (1)
Middlesex, *W. Mellish (1) G. Byng (3)
Milbourne Port, *Lord Paget*, Hugh Leycester (1)
Minehead, *Sir J. Lethbridge, Lord Rancliffe*
Monmouthshire, *Lord A. Somerset*, C. Morgan (2)
Monmouth Town, Lord C. H. Somerset (2)
Montgomeryshire, C. W. W. Wynne (2)
Montgomery Town, W. Keene (11)
Morpeth, W. Ord (1) *Hon. W. H. Grosvenor*
Newark, H. Willoughby (1) *Gen. S. Cotton*
Newcastle-under-Lyne, E. W. Bootle (3) *J. Macdonald*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, M. W. Ridley (8) C. J. Brandling (2)
Newport, Cornwall, W. Northey (2) *R. Morris (1)
Newport, Hants, *Sir J. Doyle*, *Right Hon J. Corry (1)

‡ Double return; sitting members to be determined by a Committee of the House of Commons.

* Lord Garlies has, since his election for Haslemere, become Earl of Galloway, by the death of his father, and, being a Peer of Great Britain, takes his seat in the House of Lords.

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ewton, Lancashire, T. Prooke (5) *Gen. Heron*
ewton, Hants, Sir R. Barclay (1) *G. Canning (3)
orfolk, T. W. Coke (5) *W. Windham¶ (5)
orthallerton, H. Peirse (7) Hon. E. Lascelles (3)
orthamptonshire, *Lord Althorp (1) W. R. Cartwright (2)
orthampton Town, S. Percival (3) F. Bouverie (3)
orthumberland, Lord Howick (5) T. R. Beaumont (3)
orwich, R. Fellowes (1) —— *Patterson*
ottinghamshire, *Lord Newark*, A. H. Eyre (1)
ottingham Town, D. P. Coke (7) *J. Smith*
akhampton, *R B. Robson (1) J. F. Barham (1)
xford, Lord R. Seymour (3) *Lord H. Moore*
xfordshire, Lord F. Spencer (2) J. Fane (2)
xford City, F. Burton (6) J. A. Wright, (1)
xford University, Sir W. Scott (3) *Rt. Hon. C. Abbott¶ (3)
embrokeshire, Lord Milford (5)
embroke Town, H. Barlow (7)
enryn, *Sir C. Hawkins¶¶ (2) *H. Swann*
eterborough, Dr. Laurence (2) Right Hon. W. Elliott (2)
'etersfield, H. Jolliffe (2) *Hon. J. W. Ward (1)
'lymouth, T. Tyrwhitt (3) *Sir C. Pole (1)
'lympton, *Lord Castlereagh (2) *Sir S. Lushington (6)
'ontefract, Rt. Hon. J. Smith (6) *R. P. Mitnes*
'oole, G. Garland (2) John Jeffrey (2)
'ortsmouth, J. Markham (2) *Sir T. Miller*
'reston, Lord Stanley (2) S. Horrocks (1)
ueenborough, Sir S. Romilly (1) *W. Frankland*
adnorshire, W. Wilkins (2)
adnor Town, R. Price (2)
eading, C S. Lefevre (2) *John Simson*
etford East, Col. Crauford (1) *T. Hughan*
ichmond, A. Shakespeare (2) G. H. L. Dundas (1)
ipon, Sir J. Graham (3) *Lord Headley*
ochester *John Calcraft (2) *J. Barnett*
omney New, *Rt. Hon. W. Windham¶ (5) *Ald. Perring*
utlandshire, *Lord Henniker*, G. N. Noel (5)
ye, *P. C. Bruce (1) *M. A. Taylor*
yegate, *Hon. E. C. Cocks*, *Lord Royston (1)
alisbury, W. Hussey (9) Lord Folkstone (2)
altash, M. Russel (1) *A. Champernowne*
andwich, Sir H. Mann (3) *Capt. Freemantle*
arum, Old, Right Hon. N. Vansittart¶ (2) *Lord Blaney*
carborough, Maj. Gen. Phipps (3) *C. M. Sutton*
eaford, *J. Leach, G. Hibbert*
haftesbury, *Sir H. Popham (1) L. Loveden (1)
horeham, T. Shelley (1) *Sir C. M. Burrell*
hrewsbury, Hon. W. Hill (2) *Hon. H. G. Bennett*
hropshire, J. R. Powell (5) *J. Cotes*
omersetshire, *W. Dickinson (2) *T. B. Lethbridge*
outhampton, G. H. Rose (3) *A. Atherley*
outhwark, H. Thornton (6) *Sir T. Turton*
taffordshire, Sir E. Littleton (5) Lord G. L. Gower (3)
Stafford Town, Hon. E. Monckton (6) *R. M. Phillips*
Stamford, J Leland (2) A. Bertie (2)
Steyning, J. M. Lloyd (2) *R. Hurst (1)
Stockbridge, G. Porter (2) J. F. Barham (1)
Sudbury, Sir J. C. Hippesley (3) J. Pytches (1)
Suffolk, Sir C. Bunbury (8) *T. S. Gooch*
Surrey, Ld. W. Russel (5) Sir J. Frederick (3)
Sussex, Lieut.-Gen. Lenox (3) J. Fuller (2)
Tamworth, Sir R Peele (3) Lieut. Gen. Loftus (2)
Tavistock, Gen. Fitzpatrick (8) Lord R. Spencer (2)
Taunton, J. Hammett (2) *A. Baring*
Tewkesbury, Jas. Martin (7) C. Codrington (2)
Thetford, *Lord W. Fitzroy*, *J. Mingay*
Thirske, *J. Topham*, *R Greenhill*
Tiverton, Hon. R. Ryder (3) W. Fitzhugh (1)
Totness, W. Adams (1) *B. Hall*
Tregony, *Col. O'Callaghan*, *G. Wentworth*
Truro, J Lemon (2) E. L. Gower (1)
Wallingford, W. L. Hughes (1) *R. Benyon (1)
Wareham, A. Strahan (2) *J. Kaine (1)
Warwickshire, D. S. Dugdale (1) C. Mordaunt (1)
Warwick Town, Lord Brooke (1) C. Mills (1)
Wells, C. Tudway (3) C. W. Taylor (2)
Wendover, *Lord Viscount Mahon*, *G. Smith*
Wenlock, C. Forester (3) Hon. J. Simpson (3)
Weobly, Lord G. Thynne (2) R. Steele (1)
Westbury, *W. Jacob*, *J. Westmore*
West Looe, J. Buller (2) *R. A. Daniell*
Westminster *R. B. Sheridan (6) *Sir S. Hood*
Westmoreland, *Lord Mancaster*, Col. J. Lowther (7)
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis { Sir J. Pulteney (5) G. T. Steward (3) / R. Steward (1) C. Adams (2)
Whitchurch, W. Broderick (2) W. Townshend (2)
Wigan, J. Hodgson (1) R. H. Leigh (1)
Wilton, R. Sheldon (1) Hon. C. Herbert (1)
Wiltshire, H P. Wyndham (3) *R. Long*
Winchelsea, *Sir F. Fletcher Vane*, *C. Bewicke*
Winchester, Sir R. Gammon (5) Sir H. Mildmay (2)
Windsor, *Colonel Desborough*, *R. Ramsbottom*
Woodstock, Sir H. W. Dashwood (5) *W. E. Eden*
Worcestershire, W. B. Lygon (7) *W. H. Littleton*
Worcester City, A. Roharts (2) *B. Bromley*
Wootton Basset, R. Williams (1) *R. Knight*
Wycombe, Sir J. D. King (2) *T. Baring*
Yarmouth, Norfolk, —— *Hon. E. Harbord*, *S. Lushington*
Yarmouth, Hants, J. C. Jervoise (7) *J. Plummer*
Yorkshire, W. Wilberforce (6) *W. Fawkes*
York City, Sir W. Milner (3) Hon. L. Dundas (3)

IRISH MEMBERS.

Armagh, Patrick Duigenan
Armagh, County, Lord Visc. Acheson, Hon. H. Caulfield
Antrim, County, Capt. J. R. B. O'Neil, E. A. M'Naghton
Bandon, Hon. Courtney Boyle
Belfast, E. May.
Cavan, County, Col. J. Barry, N. Sneyd

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Cork, City, Col. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Hutchinson
Cork, County, Ld. V. Boyle, Hon. G. Ponsonby
Clonmell, Wm. Bagwell
Clare, County, Sir E. O'Brien, Hon. F. N. Burton
Cashell, Lord Primrose
Dublin, City, Rt. Hon. H. Grattan R. Shaw
Dublin, County, Hans Hamilton, Col. F. J. Faulkner
Downshire, Hon. Lieut.-Col J. M. adle, F. Savage
Downpatrick, E. S. Ruthven
Donegal, County, Sir J. Stewart, H. V. Brooke
Derby, Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill
Drogheda, Henry Meade Ogle
Dungarvon, Hon. G. Walpole
Ennis, Hon. J. Fitzgerald
Fermanagh, County, Gen. Cole, Gen. Archdale
Galway, James Daly
Kerby, County, Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald, H. A. Herbert
Kinsale, Henry Martin
King's County, Sir L. Parsons, T. Bernard
Kildare, County, Ld. R. Fitzgerald, R. Latouche
Kilkenny, County, Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Butler, Hon. Capt. F. Ponsonby
Limerick, Col. Vereker
Limerick, County, Hon. Windham Quin, Lieut.-Col. O'Dell
Leitrim, County, Hon. H. J. Clement, Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Gore
Louth, County, Rt. Hon. J. Foster, Ld. Visc. Jocelyn
Longford, County, Sir T. Featherstone, Lord Viscount Forbes
Londonderry, County, Ld. G. Beresford, General Stewart
Meath, County, Sir M. Somerville, T. Bligh
Mallow, Denham Jephson
Newry, Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Francis Needham
Queen's County, H. Parnell, Hon. W. W. Pole
Roscommon, County, Hon. Col. S. Mahon, A. French
Sligo, County, C. O'Hara, E. S. Cooper
Tipperary, County, Hon. F. A. Prittie, Hon. Col. Montague Matthew
Tyrone, County, Hon. T. Knox, J. Stuart
Waterford, Sir J. Newport
Waterford, County, J. C. Beresford, R. Powers
Wexford, Sir Robert Wigram
Wexford, County, J. Colclough, R. Shapland Carew

N.B. Galway County not yet returned.

Westmeath, County, G. H. Rochfort, W. Smith
Wicklow, County, W. H. Hume, W. Tighe
Youghall, Lord Viscount Barnard

SCOTCH MEMBERS.

Aberdeenshire, James Fergusson
Ayrshire, Sir H. Hamilton
Argyleshire, Lord John Campbell
Banffshire, Sir William Grant
Berwickshire, G. Baillie
Bute and Caithness, Hon. Jas. S. W. Maclean
Clackmanan, Hon. G. Abercrombie
Dumbartonshire, *Charles Edmonstone
Dumfriesshire, W. Johnstone Hope
Edinburghshire, Hon. R. Dundas
Fifeshire, *Robert Ferguson, jun.
Forfarshire, Hon. W. Maule
Haddingtonshire, Hon. C. Hope
Inverness-shire, C. Grant
Kincardineshire, *W. Adam
Kirkcudbright, Hon. Montgomery Stewart
Lanarkshire, Lord Archibald Hamilton
Linlithgowshire, Hon. Alex. Hope
Moray shire, J. Brodie
Nairn, *Lieut.-Col. T. H. Campbell
Orkney shire, R. Honeyman
Peeble shire, Sir J. Montgomery
Perthshire, T. Graham
Renfrewshire, W. Macdowall
Ross-shire, Major-General A. M'Fraser
Roxburghshire, J. Rutherford
Selkirkshire, *W. Elliott Lockhart
Sterlingshire, Hon. C. Fleming
Sutherlandshire, Right Hon. W. Dundas
Wigtonshire, Lieut.-Col. W. Maxwell
Edinburgh, *Sir Patrick Murray
Aberdeen, &c. *Hon. J. Ramsey
Ayr, &c. J. Campbell
Anstruther, &c. *Sir J. Anstruther
Dumfries, &c. Hon. H. Erskine
Elgin, &c. *G. Skene
Glasgow, &c. *A. Campbell
Inverness, &c. Colonel Francis W. Grant
Jedburgh, &c. *Hon. W. Lamb
Kinghorn, &c. *Brig.-Gen. R. C. Ferguson
Linlithgow, &c. Sir C. Ross
Perth, &c. Sir D. Wedderburn
Stirling, &c. *Sir J. Henderson
Tain, &c. *Brigadier-Gen. J. R. Mackenzie
Wigton, &c. *Hon. E. Stuart.

Those marked * are new Members.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The New Parliament met on the 15th of December; and after the Members taking the accustomed oaths, it was formally opened for the dispatch of public business on the 19th. The Commissioners for delivering his Majesty's Speech, having taken their seats on the Woolsack, and the Commons, with their Speaker, appearing at the bar, the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that in the difficult and arduous circumstances under which you are now assembled, it is a great satisfaction to him, to recur to the firmness and wisdom of his Par-

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liament, after so recent an opportunity of collecting the sense of his people.

"His Majesty has ordered the Papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late Negotiation with France to be laid before you.

"His Majesty has employed every effort for the restoration of general tranquillity, on terms consistent with the interests and honour of his people, and with that inviolable good faith towards his Allies, by which the conduct of this Country has always been distinguished.

"The ambition and injustice of the enemy disappointed these endeavours, and in the same moment kindled a fresh war in Europe, the progress of which has been attended with the most calamitous events.

"After witnessing the subversion of the ancient Constitution of Germany, and the subjugation of a large proportion of its most considerable States, Prussia found herself still more nearly threatened by that danger which she had vainly hoped to avert by so many sacrifices. She was therefore at length compelled to adopt the resolution of openly resisting this unremitted system of aggrandizement and conquest. But neither this determination, nor the succeeding measures, were previously concerted with his Majesty. Nor had any disposition been shewn to offer any adequate satisfaction for those aggressions which had placed the two countries in a state of mutual hostility.

"Yet in this situation, his Majesty did not hesitate to adopt, without delay, such measures as were best calculated to unite their councils and interests against the common enemy

"The rapid course of the calamities which ensued, opposed insurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpose.

"In the midst of these disastrous events, and under the most trying circumstances, the good faith of his Majesty's Allies has remained unshaken. The conduct of the King of Sweden has been distinguished by the most honourable firmness. Between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, the happiest union subsists; it has been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence; and his Majesty doubts not that you will participate in his anxiety to cultivate and confirm an Alliance, which affords the only remaining hope of safety for the Continent of Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty looks with confidence to your assistance in those exertions which the honour and independence of your Country demand. The necessity of adding to the public burthens will be painful to your feelings, and is deeply distressing to his Majesty. In considering the estimates for the various branches of the public service, you will best consult his Majesty's wishes by combining all practicable economy with those efforts which it is necessary to make against the formidable and increasing power of the enemy.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The long series of misfortunes which has afflicted the Continent of Europe, could not fail to affect, in some degree, many important interests of this Country.

"But under every successive difficulty, his Majesty has had the satisfaction of witnessing an increasing energy and firmness on the part of his people, whose uniform and determined resistance has been no less advantageous than honourable to themselves, and has exhibited the most striking example to the surrounding nations. The unconquerable valour and discipline of his Majesty's fleets and armies continue to be displayed with undiminished lustre. The great sources of our prosperity and strength are unimpaired. Nor has the British nation been at any time more united in sentiment and action, or more determined to maintain inviolate the independence of the Empire and the dignity of the national character. With these advantages, and with an humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, his Majesty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great crisis; assured of receiving the fullest support from the wisdom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty, and public spirit of his brave People."

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

SMITHFIELD CLUB; OR, CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHEW.

THE Exhibition of Prize Cattle was this year removed from Dickson's to Sadler's Repository in Goswell-street, where also Lord Somerville's Spring Shew will be held on the 2d and 3d of March. On Thursday, Dec. 11, the judges appointed—Lord Somerville, Geo. Byng, Esq. Richard Astley, Esq. with Mr. Ayres and Mr. Lambert, two respectable butchers, to decide on the merits of the cattle, and to adjudge the prizes. On the following day the Exhibition was opened to the Public as usual, one shilling each

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person being taken at the door. The age, breed, feeding, and qualifications of the cattle, with the names of the proprietors, were ticketed over each lot. The cattle, sheep, and hogs, were divided into the following classes:

Class 1.—OXEN. For beasts of 100 stone (of 8lb.) which have been worked two years in a team, and since fattened on any food, corn excepted. In this class, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Westcar, for a Herefordshire ox, fed on oil-cake. Mr Westcar shewed another Hereford ox for the second prize, for which, by a rule of the club, he was disqualified, as the winner of the first. Mr. Bell's Yorkshire, and Lord Bagot's Staffordshire ox, were likewise both disqualified—the one for not having worked the stated time, the other from defect of certificates.

Class 2.—For beasts of 140 stone; grass-fed; without corn or cake.

First Prize—Mr. Westcar, for a Hereford ox.

Second Prize—Mr. Edmunds, a Hereford ox—Mr. Westcar, a Hereford ox—Mr. Perrot, a Hereford ox—Mr. Carter, two Hereford oxen—Mr. Pickford, a polled ox—Mr. Edmunds, a Hereford ox.

Class 3.—For beasts of 100 to 140 stone; grass-fed; without corn or cake.

First Prize—Mr. Westcar, for a Hereford ox.—

Second Prize—Mr Chandler, for a Devon ox—Mr. Westcar, a Hereford ox—Mr. Wolters, two Devon oxen—Mr. Terret, a Hereford ox.

Class 4.—For Steers under four years old.

Prizes to—Mr. Chandler, for a Devon steer, cake-fed—Mr. Westcar, two Hereford three years old steers, ditto—Mr. King, Jun. an Irish steer, grass-fed, and a Devon steer, ditto—Mr. Terret, one Hereford ditto—Mr. Pickford, two Herefords ditto.

Class 5.—For Fat Cows; fed without corn; having born three or more calves

Prizes to—Mr. Lucas, for a Holderness cow, cake fed—Mr. Westcar, a dun cow ditto—Lord William Russell, a Devon cow ditto—Mr. Harvey, a long-horned cow, grass-fed——Mr. Humphries, ditto.

Class 6.——For one year old long-woolled Wedder Sheep; three of one man's breed; fed without corn or cake

Prizes to—Mr. Leechmere, for three sheep—Rev. Mr. Plasket, three sheep.

Class 7.—For two years old long-woolled Wedder Sheep; three of one man's breed; fed without cake or corn.

Prizes to—Mr. Edmonds, for three sheep—Mr. Westcar, ditto—Mr. Taskwell, ditto—Mr. Robinson, ditto—Mr. Humphreys, ditto—Mr. Hirons, ditto, Mr. Inskip, ditto—Mr. Masters, ditto.

Class 8.—For one year old short-woolled Wedder sheep; three of one man's breed; fed without cake or corn.

None shewn.

Class 9.—For two-years old short-woolled Wedder Sheep; three of one man's breed; fed without corn or cake.

Prize to Mr. King, Jun. for three South Downs.—No competition.

Class 10.—For Fat Pigs not exceeding two years old.

Prizes to—Mr. Dodd, for a Suffolk pig 23 months old—His R. H. the D. of York, a pig under 20 months old—Mr. Betser, a pig 18 months old—Mr. Humphreys, a pig under 24 months old.

Class 11.—For Fat Pigs, not exceeding a year old.

Prize to—His R. H. the Duke of York, for a Spanish pig, under 10 months old.

Mr. Read, a China and Sussex pig, arrived too late.

No implements, or other articles, were exhibited, except two baskets of Rutabaga, grown by the Earl of Mansfield, at Caen Wood, & by Mr. Pickford, in Herts, both of real excellence; and a specimen of the Kohl Rabi, or Hungarian turnip, by Mr. Gibbs, the seedsman. This turnip has been tried by Mr. Northey, and stands the utmost severity of winter, producing good green food in April, for bullocks and sheep.

After the first day's shew, about thirty members of the Smithfield club, dined at the Freemason's Tavern, when several new members were admitted.

The grand dinner was had on the Monday, at the same place.—Tickets 12s. 6d. each.—Lord William Russell in the chair: The wonderful success of the Hereford cattle, operating as a discouragement to all other breeds, it was proposed and carried by the Noble President, to restrict the competition to separate breeds, and so pit Hereford against Hereford only, saving that a 10l. 10s. sweepstakes was allotted to the best of all, which indeed should

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be styled *the best in Christendom*. In consequence, separate prizes are allotted for next Christmas Shew, of 20l. for Herefords, Devons, Sussexes, Kents, Longhorns, Shorthorns, or any mixed breeds, nor less than 120 stone, to have worked two years; and 10l. 10s. for cattle under 120 stone, of any mixed breed; no condition of labour; but not to be fed on corn or oil cake.

Vice-Presidents were appointed during the absence of the Duke of Bedford; and Mr. Arthur Young having quitted, the Secretaryship of the Club was conferred on Mr. Farey, formerly in the service of the Duke of Bedford.—Lord Somerville gave a printed notice of his intention to limit the prize for fat short woolled Wedders, at the ensuing Spring Shew, to such as do not weigh above 25lb. per quarter, allowing the grazier as well as the breeder to be a candidate for the prizes.—The subscription set on foot by Lord Somerville, at his last Shew, for a piece of plate to be presented to the Duke of Bedford, being full, the Plate will be ready for exhibition at Lord Somerville's dinner in March.

There is little to remark of this year's Shew, except that it teemed with dissatisfactions. In the first place, the Club being dissatisfied with Dickson, removed the Shew to Sadler's. In the next: the candidates were generally, although we think not justly, dissatisfied with the award of the judges. In the horse and cattle way, as well as most others, every man takes it for granted, his own must be the best; a fact that demonstrates umpires not to be an unnecessary set of people. We repeat, to the best of our judgment, a very fair award was made. Last of all, the public did not seem so well satisfied as formerly, nor indeed was the exhibition very numerously attended. They, however, who chose to blame the Club, might, with equal reason, have blamed the oxen. There were certainly some good cattle shewn, and some even of the highest merit, for example, Westcar's Hereford ox, which won the first prize, a better than which perhaps never entered Smithfield—the Holderness cow, the finest bred, ripest, and completest of her kind—Bell's broad horned ox, (half short, half long horns)—the Lincoln ox, and long-horned cow—Lord Bagot's Stafford ox was good of a coarse breed. The sheep afforded nothing remarkable, but whimsical crossing, at which, could Bakewell's ghost have taken a peep, it would have smiled, supposing ghosts to have that habit. Indeed, our crossing of late, seems not to be over-burthened with meaning. The pigs were of the fashionable sort, and if not the most useful, were at least very pretty. The prize pig of the Duke of York, was of the black Spanish, silken haired breed, as it should seem, of that description which Columella supposed were best adapted to a warm climate.

MR. LUDLAM.

The circumstances attending the conduct of this unfortunate maniac having excited much public attention, the following particulars, as far as they relate to his public conduct, will not be unacceptable. He first appeared, in the course of last winter, before a numerous meeting which he had called together, at the London Tavern, on some specious plan of his own for an insurance company. The plan was not communicated at the two first meetings; and they broke up with the appointment of a committee to examine his plan, and any other that might be brought before them; or to draw up a plan for an insurance company, to be presented to the next meeting. In consequence of this resolution, the committee met, and the first resolution past, was to call in the assistance of an able mathematician, and to desire his advice on a printed plan which Mr. Ludlam had laid upon their table. In consequence of this resolution, the plan, with a copy of it, was sent to a gentleman well-known in the mathematical world, and he was requested to attend the meeting on the next day. This he did, and it was not difficult to point out some prominent features in the proposed plan, designed evidently by a person who had very crude notions only of a science founded on the durement of life, and the progressive increase of money by compound interest. The committee saw at once the futility of the scheme, and a resolution was very early made, that the main point of Mr. Ludlam's scheme was totally incompatible with the nature of the institution he had in view, and that they must form one on very different principles.

From this time the committee was

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employed in arranging its own plan; and, after a number of sittings, they proposed the plan which is described in a former number of this work, and which, in its main feature, agrees with the Equitable Assurance Office, at the same time that it embraces the advantages resulting from a body of proprietors. By this plan the mangement of the concerns of the company was vested in a body of directors; and two honorary offices were appointed,—that of president and vice-president;—and Mr. Ludlam was appointed to the office of vice-president, as being the originator of the institution. The term originator strictly applied to him; for he was the origin of the meetings; but in no other circumstance had he any concern with the institution. No part of his plan was adopted; and the whole system was formed on views of the subject which he was never likely to conceive or to comprehend.

The directors, soon after this appointment, elected an actuary, and then the other officers, and received proposals for assurances under the name of the Rock Life Assurance Company, the progress of which will, in due time, be laid before its proprietors. It was conceived that Mr. Ludlam would be sensible of the great services done him in preventing his crude notions from going before the public, and laying him open to general ridicule. But this experience was not attended with those beneficial consequences: he was insensible to the lenity with which he had been treated, and his unfortunate mind engendered another idea, which he threw out just as rashly and unadvisedly as he had done the preceding one. As a step to this act, he wrote to the directors for the resignation of his office of vice-president; a step just as rash as that he was about to take. The court readily accepted the resignation, and Mr. Ludlam threw out his advertisements for an annuity plan, combining business with some strange philanthropical views, by which the most incautious could not be deceived.

As his name had been before the public, connected with the Rock Life Assurance Company, the directors thought it right to send a deputation of their body to the first meeting which Mr. Ludlam had called on his annuity scheme: they there declared to the meeting that the directors of the Rock Life Assurance Company had nothing to do, and would have nothing to do, with this new plan; and gave such intimation of their opinion of Mr. Ludlam and his schemes as could consistently be done, and was sufficient to warn every hearer to take care how he trusted his money to the care of such a visionary. This measure was by no means pleasing to Mr. Ludlam, and in his unhappy state of mind he looked upon the members of the Rock Company as his decided enemies. At future meetings little progress was made by him; for the poor man was totally incapable of developing his ideas. As the time drew near for his being more explicit to his subscribers, his ideas grew more confused, and he was driven to the last acts of insanity. At the last meeting of the subscribers the derangement was apparent to every one, from his voice, manners, and gestures. He poured out torrents of abuse on all present, and retired in a rage from the meeting to a room in the tavern.

The scenes which afterwards took place were what might be expected from a maniac, and the misfortune was, that any person who knew him should not have prevented him from such an exposure of himself. He had a brace of pistols, one of which he pointed at a waiter, but it missed fire, with the other he threatened the life of the master of the tavern, to whom he offered every indignity which madness could suggest, and at last he fired a pistol, loaded with three slugs, at the master, which happily lodged, without effect, in the door by which he had escaped. The maniac then jumped out of the window, got into his chariot, and was driven off with the utmost expedition.

Mr. Ludlam's father was a tradesman in Aldermanbury, who left him a handsome fortune. He received what is called the benefits of a university education, having been a fellow-commoner of Trinity College; but he did not distinguish himself in that distinguished seminary by any display of talents, in any line whatsoever. His name led many persons, on his appearance in public, to suppose him related to Johnny Ludlam, formerly of St. John's College, and an eminent mathematician; but there was no affinity by blood, and still less by talents. On quitting Cambridge, Mr. Ludlam travelled abroad; and it is pre-

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sumed, acquired some crude notions of the nature of assurances and annuities, from societies formed on the continent; but his ignorance upon these subjects is inconceivable to all who have had only the documents that he has laid before the public. His example will be a warning, it is hoped, to all meetings who attend the call of a projector. If the last meetings had followed the plan of those first called by the unhappy maniac, and had appointed a committee to examine his plans, their futility would have been seen, and he would have been prevented from endangering the safety of the public.

The Canary Bird Fanciers lately held their anniversary at a tavern in Holborn; the meeting was numerously attended, and premiums as high as thirty guineas were adjudged, even for single birds.—In ascertaining the value of the bird, its vocal talents are not taken much into consideration. Its shape, its plumage, its carriage, are the points in which its merits are considered to consist. In order, therefore, to form an exact estimate water is procured; and when any suspicion is entertained of any artificial means having been used to improve the colour or shape of the plumage, the feather is washed in a peculiar way that does not injure it, and at the same time detects the imposture, where any is practised. To such a degree of nicety have these bird-fanciers carried their taste and skill, that they can ascertain in a moment whether the one wing corresponds exactly with the other in the colour, number, and exact appearance and place of the feathers. Even in the case of a feather lost, and an artificial one substituted in its place, no art or ingenuity can deceive them.

Married.] At St. George's Hanover-square, Lieut. Col. Berkely, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Julia Maria Newte, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Newte, esq of Brompton.—Mr. Kerby, bookseller, Stafford-street, to Miss Billing, only daughter of James B. esq. of Battersea.—Capt. George Marshall of the Royal Marines, to Miss Mary Kepp, of the New Road.—At Edmonton, the Rev. J. Morgan, secretary to Vice-admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to Miss Freeman, of Southgate.—At Hammersmith, Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart. of Crofton, Cumberland, to Miss Lester.

Died.] At Hammersmith, John Hatchett, esq. coachmaker to their Majesties, and one of the magistrates for Westminster and Middlesex.——At Hampstead, the Rev. Erasmus Warren, rector of Great Bromley, Essex.—The Rev. Mr. Gunn, curate of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—In Dover-street, Lieut. Edward Berry.—John Samuel, esq. aged 69, late of his Majesty's ship rainbow.—Mr. Tentum, music-seller, in the Strand.—In Bryanstone-street, aged 78, John Mallet, esq. late director-general of the hospitals in America and the West Indies, under Lord Grey.—In Devonshire-place, Sir Richard King, Bart. Admiral of the Red, a most distinguished and gallant officer, whose services have richly adorned the naval history of this country.—He was twice returned to Parliament for Rochester, and is succeeded in his title by his only son, Capt. King, of L'Achille, of 74 guns, which ship he commanded in the memorable battle off Trafalgar. A further account of this gallant veteran in our next.—The Rev. Thomas Towle, B. D. of Cripplegate Buildings, aged 83.—In St. Mary Axe, aged 82, Joseph Denison, esq. an eminent merchant and banker. He has left property to the value of one million.—In Montague-street, Russel-square, aged 26, the Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Digby, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl Digby.—In Store-street, Bedford-square, Lieut. Gen. Harry Innes, lately commandant of the Chatham division of Royal Marines.—His promotions in the army were Colonel, Nov. 18, 1790, Major General, Oct. 3, 1794, and Lieut. General, Jan. 1, 1801.—At Hampstead, Mrs. Suckling, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Rumsey, esq. and widow of William S. esq. uncle of the late Lord Viscount Nelson.—In Houghton-street, Clare-market, aged 72, Mr. Moses Wingrove, long an inhabitant, and near 34 years Treasurer, of the Charity Schools in the Parish of St. Clement Danes.—At Hampton-court Green, Mrs. Martin, wife of Admiral Martin.—In Upper Charlotte-street, Lady Hamilton, wife of Sir Alexander Hamilton.—In Brook-street, Horace Hayes, esq. one of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes.—Lady Alva, grandmother of the Marchioness of Stafford.—Mr. Carruthers,

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surgeon in the East India Company's service.—At Hackney, aged 57, William Nicholson, esq. late of Cornhill. He served the office of Sheriff of London in the year 1782, with the late Alderman Gill.—At his house, in Seymour-place, the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, Lord Ponsonby, (so created March 13, 1806,) and a Privy Counsellor in Ireland. He was born in the year 1758, and married in 1780, Lady Harriet Frances, daughter of the late Earl Spencer, and sister of the late Duchess of Devonshire. He is succeeded in his titles and estate by his eldest son, the Hon. John Ponsonby.—In Suffolk-street, Cavendish-sq. T. Aubrey esq. Captain and Adjutant in the first regiment of Guards.—In Portman-square, the Countess of Kenmare.—In Frith-street, Soho, William Almack, esq. barrister.—The Bishop of St. Pol de Leon, aged 80.—At Grove-house, Hackney, aged 91, Thomas Braidwood, esq. formerly of Edinburgh, eminently distinguished by the discovery and successful practice of the art of instructing the deaf and the dumb. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the first traces of this most useful and most invaluable art were discovered; from that period to the middle of the last century, the improvements in it were very slow and gradual, when the Abbe de l'Epee in France, and Mr. Braidwood, assisted by his son-in-law, Mr. John Braidwood, in Scotland, carried it to a high degree of utility and perfection. Much, however, as the plan of the illustrious Abbe merits the praise and gratitude of mankind, that of Mr. Braidwood, in the opinion of all competent judges, who have witnessed its advantages, justly claims a superiority.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *from November* 21, *to December* 21, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Typhus	2
Summer Fever or Synochus	10
Scarlet Fever	2
Measles	4
Mumps	1
Acute Rheumatism	5
Cattarhal Affections	21
Inflammation of the Lungs	2
Dysentery	4
Apoplexy	1
Acute Hydrocephalus	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Headache	8
Asthenia	9
Vertigo	3
Dyspepsia	2
Vomiting of Blood	1
Diarrhœa	7
Worms	2
Chronic Hepatitis	1
Hæmorrhoids	2
Marasmus	4
Chronic Rheumatism	8
Palsy	1
Hysteria	1
St. Vitus's Dance	1
Amenorrhœa and Chlorosis	3
Hæmoptysis and Consumption	8
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	21
Menorrhagia	1
Fluor Albus	7
Nephralgia	5
Dropsy	5
Scrofula	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	4
Number of Cures	158

There have scarcely been five days without rain since the publication of the last report, and the temperature of the air has been unusually mild for the season: nor has the atmosphere been loaded, as is common in this month, with frequent heavy fogs. The diseases do not appear to have increased in consequence. There is, in fact, no disorder particularly prevalent, except the usual epidemic of winter, whether mild or severe, the catarrh in its various forms; and it is, doubtless, less frequent than fogs and frost would have rendered it. It has been very prevalent among children, in a considerably severe shape, being attended with great difficulty of breathing, amounting almost to the degree of peripneumony; but it has generally yielded readily to blisters. In some families the catarrh has been attended with more debility or prostration of strength than is generally its attendant, and has also attacked several individuals in succession, being in both respects not unlike the influenza.

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The bilious fever, which is generally a disease of autumn, has continued, probably from the mildness of the season, to prevail to a considerable extent, and where the patient was pent up in a close, and dirty room, occasionally assuming some of the appearances of a mild typhus.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

November 15, 1806, to December 20, 1806, inclusive.

[Extract from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

† The Solicitors' Name are between parenthesis.

BESWICK, S. and J. Grimes, Hulme, Manchester, brewers, (Kay and Co. Manchester). Barlow, T. Manchester, merchant, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Beaucutt, T. Long Buckby, Northampton, money scrivener. (Burton, Daventry). Burt, J. Lisle-street, chip-hat manufacturer, (Beaurain and Co Union-street, Bishopsgate). Bowman, J. Water-lane, Tower-street, brandy merchant, (Druce, Billiter, square.)

Clay. G. Totness, carpenter, (Farwell and Co. Totness). Clements, C. Dagenham, Essex, (Harding, Primrose-street). Cartwright, C. Compton-street, Westminster, leather seller, (Heath, Bermondsy-square.) Cook, J. Widford, Essex, victualler, (Aubney, Took's court). Cherry, J. St. John's-street, cabinet-maker, (Jones and Co. Royal Exchange). Crocker, J. Gosport, ship chandler, (Boswell, Gosport).

Dyke, S. Bartholomew-close, tea dealer, (Highmoor, Queen-street, Cheapside). Dyson, J. Tottenham, gardener, (Taylor, Waltham Abbey).

Edwards, T. Duck's-foot-lane, Thames-street, cotton manufacturer, (Edwards, Castle-street, Holborn. Edwards, J. Liverpool, merchant, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.) Endall, J. Overnorton, Oxfordshire, carrier, (Matthews and Co. Chipping, Norton.)

Grosvenor, G. Bradley, Warrington, grocer, (Rowlinson, Liverpool). Goodwin, J. Manchester, calico manufacturer, (Cheshire and Co. Manchester).

Hopkins, W. Leaman-street, silk thrower, (Parnell, Spitalfields). Hambridge, S. Fetter-lane, and W. Hambridge, Strand; Gloucestershire, clothiers, (Constable, Symonds Inn). Heywood, W. senior, Marsden, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, (Carr, Gomersal, near Leads). Hubbard, J. Bethnal-green, brewer, (Collins and Co. Spital, square). Hawkes, G. Longfleet, Dorset, tanner, (Parr, Pool).

Johnson, J. Macclesfield, cotton spinner, (Edge, Manchester).

Kent, J. jun. Southwick, Southampton, builder, (Gending, Portsea).

Leathern, G. Topsham, Devon, shipwright, (Bowring, Exeter.)

Manby, W, Strand, oilman, (Spikes Temple). Mencelin, J. and D. Amick, Cheapside, perfumers, (Clark, Salter's Hall). Miles, C Bermonsy-street, fellmonger, (Sykes and Co. New Inn) Marshall, F. Strand, jeweller, (Atkinson, Falcon-square). Manley, C. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, (Wright and Co. Chancery-lane). Maddocks, R. Ellesmere, Salop, grocer, (Morris, Newport). Morgan, E. Noble-street, warehouseman, (Swain and Co. Old jewry). Moute, J. King-street, Covent Garden, vintner, (Richardson, New Inn). Mason, R. Purleigh, Essex, dealer, (Druce, Billiter-square). Millar, J. Liverpool, merchant, (Cuckitt, Liverpool). Martin, J. junior, and J. Russel, Liverpool, merchants, (Cuckitt, Liverpool). Milne, J. junior, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, clothier, (Partington, Manchester).

Pinder, J. Cudworth, York, malster, (Birks. Hemingfield. Pringle, R. Northumberland-street, jeweller, (Jennings and Co. Shire-lane). Pullen. W. H. Dartmouth, spirit merchant, (Wright and Co. Chancery Lane). Parquet, E. City Road, rectifier, (Palmer and Co. Throgmorton-street). Pearson, S. Rexby-bridge, Yorkshire, corn factor, (Mumby, York).

Rouse, W. Worcester, silversmith, (Hill, Worcester). Rees, D. Swansea, dealer, (Stephens, Bristol). Rowland, J. Fetter-lane. carpenter, (Lee, Castle street). Richmond, J. South Shields, merchant, (Raisbeck, Stockton-on-Tees). Roberts, P. Long Acre, victualler, (Murphy, Bouverie-street). Roberts, E. Bush-lane, merchant, (Sherwood, Cushin's-court, Old Broad-street). Rensford, J. Fleet-market, victualler, (Blandford and Co. Temple).

Stiles, S. and M. Dorking, plumbers, (Mills, Ely place). Smith, T. E. Great Trinity Lane, leather seller, (Bolton and Co. Laurence, Poultney-lane). Severn, L. Coleman-street, trunk-maker, (Popkin, Dean-street). Steel, J. Stockport, check manufacturer, (Hannam, Retford). Stretton, S. Willington, Sussex, shopkeeper, (Langridge and Co. Lewes), Steadman, T. Redmire, Yorkshire, grocer, (Dinsdale and Co. Middleham. Shoolbred, J. and W. Williams, Mark-lane, merchants, (Watton, Girdler's Hall). Sutton, T. Ringmore, Devon, ship builder, (Williams and Co. Exeter). Simpson, J. Gray's-inn-lane, victualler, (Shaw, Dyer's Buildings).

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Ticken, W. Marlow-bridge, Berks, dealer, (Cooper, Great Marlow). Thompson, W. Woodford, Essex, apothecary, (Mills and Co. Parliament-street.

Vodel, A. Paul's Change, furrier, (Oakley, New London-street).

Weeks, H. Edgware-road, carrier, (Sale, Surry-street, Strand), Williams, C. senior, Turnham-green, butcher, (Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn). Wright, T. Bollington, Cheshire, innholder, (Hall, Macclesfield). Wise, J. Manchester, cotton merchant, (Duckworth and Co. Manchester). Woodburne, J. Lancaster, druggist, (Atkinson, Lancaster). Wright, W. Borough High-street, plumber, (Barrow, Threadneedle-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Arden, J. and J. B. Beverley, Dec. 10. Andrews, G. Holybourne, Hants, January 20.

Blunt, W. Hartwell, Northamptonshire, Dec 30. Bateman, J. Kingston, Jan. 13 Boardman, J. Manchester, Dec. 31, and Jan. 6. Betts, B. and A. Smith, Basinghall street, Jan 24. Bloye, D. and C. Bortom, Dec. 30 Baldwin, W. Wigan, Jan. 13 Boxon W. Gosport, Jan. 3. Beattie, W St. Paul's Church-yard, Feb. 7. Barfoot, W. Waltham Abbey, Jan. 6. Bury, W. Bucklersbury, Dec. 20, and Jan. 20. Barker, R. Wellingborough, Feb. 7.

Carter, R. Witham, Essex, Dec. 27. Cadwell, W. Maidstone, Dec. 27. Clark, J. Gainsborough. Dec. 23. Champion, J. H. Gravesend, Dec. 27. Curtis, J. Poston, Dec. 30. Carlier, J and W. Wilkinson, Stockport, Dec. 31. Cox, P. Stourbridge, Dec, 19. Cooper, S. Bredfield, Suffolk, Jan. 9. Cooke, J New Road, Feb. 7. Cother, J. Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire, Jan. 20. Cox, J. Gravel-lane, Jan. 20.

Davenport, J. Oakham, Dec 15. Daniels, J. S. Coleman-street, Jan. 10. Dobson, T. Kendal, Dec. 24. Doyle, J. Covent Garden, Jan. 13. Dickenson, W. T. Goodall, M. Goodall, and W. Dickenson, junior, Birmingham, Jan. 8. Dawson, J St. James's-street, Dec. 24.

Evans, J. Wolverhampton, Dec. 29. Easterby, G. and W. Macfarlain, Rotherhithe, Jan. 3. Evans, E. Salisbury-street, Jan. 10. Ellis, W. Halifax, Jan. 5. Eckenstein, D. College-hill, Jan. 13. Evans, G. Stockport, Jan. 27.

Fuller, R. F. Guildford, Dec. 23. Fawell, G. Aldermanbury Postern, Dec. 27. Farrier, E. Pudsey, Yorkshire, Jan. 12.

Green, W. Manchester, Dec. 27. Graff, J. and P. D. Foley, Tower Royal, Dec 30. Godfrey, J. Stock Lacey, Hereford, Jan. 5. Gilpin, J. Wrexham, Denbighshire, Dec. 31. Gill, J. Naburn, Yorkshire, Jan. 5. Gibbs, J. Birmingham, Jan. 16. Gedge, R. C. and A. Hudson, Isleworth, Jan. 30. Greatrex, C. Sutton Coldfield, Warwick, Jan. 24.

Henry, J. Liverpool, Dec. 29. Hunt, E. Southampton, Dec. 26. Hogg, J. St. Leonard, Devon, Dec. 27. Harvey, A Wigan, Jan. 12. Hammond, E. Tottenham-court road, Jan. 3. Hodgson, S. sen. Stourbridge, Jan. 17. Hudson, H. L. Huntingdon, Feb. 3. Harris, R. Maidstone, Jan. 17. Hargrave, E. Lower Tooting, Jan. 13.

Judin, F. Hatton Garden, Jan. 3. Job, J. Cloak-lane, Dec. 20 Jackson, E. Wentworth, Dec. 23. Jackson, J. W. Low, C. Johnson, J. Shuttlebottom, J. Johnson, and J. Leigh, Manchester, Jan. 13. Jackson, R. Shoe-lane, Jan 24. Jackson, J. Great Yarmouth, Jan. 27.

Kay, F. Stanhope-street, Jan. 30.

Loggin, W. and R. Newgate-street, December 15 Leech, W. Satford, Dec 30. Lord, F Skinner's-street, Sommer's-town, Jan. 3. Lovicy, T. J. Piccadilly, Jan. 27.

Mackenzie, A. Darby-street, Rosemary-lane, and J. Haig, Spring Gardens, Dec. 27. Musselwhite, J. B. Wareham, Jan. 13. Mather, H. Manchester, Dec. 24. Muttington, T. and J. Blackburn, Dec. 31. Martindale, J St. James's-street, Jan. 10.

Nicholson, Charlton, Yorkshire, Dec. 20.

Osborne, J. Oxford, Dec. 20.

Pywell, J. Coventry, Dec. 23. Prager, J. Norfolk-street, Jan. 30. Parkinson, T. Beverley, Dec. 31. Potter, J. and W. Monkman, Silver-street, Dec. 27. Parker, J. Chancery-lane, Dec. 27 Pink, W. and J. Birch, Charles-street, Feb. 7. Partridge, J Dover, Jan. 2. Pelcher, T. Canterbury, Jan. 10. Pow, J. St. Nicholas, Worcestershire, Dec. 30. Pringle, M. Walworth, Jan. 30. Pollard, J. and J. Thompson, Preston, Jan. 19.

Randal, W. Pope's-head-alley, Dec. 10. Ravenscroft, W. H. M. E. Fell, and J. Entwisle, Manchester, Dec. 16. Richardson, T. and T. Worthington, Manchester, Dec. 18. Richardson, J. Strand, Jan. 3. Redish, J. Sutton, Frodsham, Cheshire, Jan. 16. Rayson, G. Leeds, Jan. 24.

Smithurst, J. Oldham, Dec. 16. Sanderson, R. Palsgrave-place, Dec. 20. Spencer, T. Manchester, Dec. 24. Satgent, J. Russia-court, Dec. 16, and Jan. 3. Smith, J. Thames Ditton, Dec. 16. Stockley, M. Strand, Jan 3. Smith, G Upper Harley-street, Dec. 27. Shepherd, P. Lynn, Dec. 30. Starr, J. Worcester, Jan. 15.

Teesdale, J. Boston, Dec. 27. Thomas, J. Chester, Dec. 26. Thompson, F. Bow-lane, Dec. 20. Tanner, R. Birmingham, Jan. 3. Tissot, P. L. Old Compton-street, Jan. 3.

Vose, A. Liverpool, Jan. 6.

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Walsham, C. and H. J. Payne, Cheapside, Dec. 20. Wryght, W. Fenchurch-street, Jan. 3. Wall, T. Bristol, Dec. 23. Walker, D. Holborn, Dec. 23. Wilhelmi, H. Martin's-lane, Dec. 23. Wightman, T. Arundel, Sussex, Jan. 12.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Marsh, vicar of Basilden, to Miss Maria C. Tilson, of Watlington Park, Oxon.

Died.] At Cranbourne Lodge, Windsor Forest, Frederick Adolphus Villiers, fourth son of the Hon. George Villiers.—At Abingdon, the Rev. W. Thresher, pastor of the Independent Congregation.

CUMBERLAND.

The Agricultural Society, Warlington, have adjudged the following premiums:—

For the best managed farm, a cup of ten pounds value, to Mr. John Swinburn, of Chapel Bank.

For the best general stock of cattle, a cup of five guineas value, to Robert Pickthall.

The prize for draining was adjudged to Mr. Curwen; but being declined by him, was afterwards given to Mr. Dalzell, of Stocke Hall, five guineas.

For draining, by a farmer, a cup of five guineas value, to Matthew Atkinson, esq. of Temple Sowerby.

To the cottager who had had twelve children, and brought up nine, without parochial assistance, to G. Mattison, two guineas.

To the Male servant who had continued fifty-one years in his service, John Cockton, two guineas.

To the female servant who had continued thirty-nine years in her service, Mary Boadle, two guineas.

For the best two years old heifer, to the Rev. J. Fleming, five guineas.

For the second best, to Joseph Benn, esq. four guineas.

For the third best, to Mr. Cragg, three guineas.

For the fourth best, to Mr. Jackson, two guineas.

For the fifth best, to Joseph Benn, esq. one guinea.

For the best horse, to Mr. John Harris, a cup, of the value of five guineas.

For the second best, to Mr. Thomas Miller, two guineas.

For the best Bull, to Mr. Dawson, a cup, of the value of five guineas.

For the second best, to the Rev. J. Fleming, two guineas.

For the best boar, to Matthew Atkinson, esq. two guineas.

To the best ploughman, John Johnson, two guineas.

To the second best, J. Tinian, one guinea.

To the third best, J. Dixon, half-a-guinea.

The premium for improved implements of husbandry, was divided between John Peat and John Swinburn; the first, three guineas, for a five-furrow seed plough, and the last for a pulveriser, two guineas.

The premium, for drill machines, was divided equally between Mr. P——, and Mr. John Hetherington.

To Mr. Hutchinson, for a bull of great merit, although not adjudged the prize, the President presented a cup, value five guineas.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Matthew Atkinson, esq. of Temple Sowerby, to Miss Littledale.—At Carlisle, (after having been married at Gretna Green) Lieut. Fisher, of the 3d West York Militia, to Miss Maria Foster, of Newton, near that city.

Died.] At Carlisle, aged 59, Mr. Richard Bailey, a lay canon of the cathedral in that city.

CAMBRIDGE.

The first English declamation prize at Trinity College, this year, is assigned to Mr. William Edward, the second to Mr. Charles Bloomfield, and the third to Mr. Baker. The Latin declamation prize to Mr. Pritchett.

Died.] At Abington, aged 24, Miss Mari-anne Pern, daughter of the Rev. Andrew P.—At Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Thackray, surgeon.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Austell, the Rev. T. Griffin, baptist minister of Falmouth, to Miss Grant, of St. Austell.

Died.] At Launceston, aged 88, the Rev. Edmund Spettigue.

CHESHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for an act to enable the proprietors of the navigation from the Trent to the Mersey,

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to vary the line of their canal through Harecastle Hill, in the county of Stafford; and also at or near to Lawton, in the county of Chester, and which will pass through the townships or liberties of Tunstall, Ranscliffe, Tolk-oth' Hill, Lawton, and Old Rhode, in the parishes of Wolstanton, Audley, Lawton, and Astbury, in the said counties of Stafford and Chester; and also to make a feeder for conducting water into the reservoir at Rudyerd Vale, in the said county of Stafford; and to alter and amend several acts passed in the sixth, tenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, twenty-third, thirty-seventh, and forty-second years of his present Majesty, particularly in respect to the mode of rating tolls of canals to the maintenance of the poor.

Married.] At Holt, near Chester, Mr. Thomas Clay, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Gough, of the former place.—At Chester, Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Wrexham, to Miss Denson, of Chester.—At Stockport, the Rev. James Quartley, M. A. vicar of Ribchester, to Miss Mason.—At Sandbach, Henry Watkinson Watton, esq. of Osmaston, Derbyshire, to Miss Nancy Daniel, of Hassall Hall.

Died.] At Middlewich, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. George L.—The Rev. Joseph Broadhurst, minister of Woodhead Chapel.—At Sandbach, Wm. Lowndes, esq.—Samuel Selier, esq. collector of the customs at Chester.—At Malpas, Mr. Randle Thomas.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Edward Hiff, esq. of Exmouth, to Miss Sophia Simmons, of Kensington.

Died.] At Exeter, the Rev. Jonathan Rashleigh, rector of Silverton.—At Brixham, Robert Robson, esq. late of the Glatton East Indiaman.—At Pyrland, near Taunton, Sir William Yea, bart. aged 79. He was created a baronet, June 18, 1759, served the office of high sheriff in 1760, and was one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Somerset. He married Julia, eldest daughter of Sir George Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe, bart. by whom he had William-Walte, born at Oakhampton, Oct. 8, 1756, his successor in title and estates, who married a daughter of Francis Newman, esq. of Cadbury-house, and five more sons.—At Lisbon, John Lyon, esq. late of Exeter, barrister at law.

DURHAM.

Died.] At Lambton, William Fenwick, esq. of Durham, attorney at law, under sheriff of the county, and deputy recorder of Durham.—At Chester-le-street, Marmaduke Featherstonhaugh, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Woodford, Wm. Henry Ashhurst, esq. eldest son of Sir W. H. Ashhurst, of Watestock, Oxon, to Miss Mosley, sister of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. M. P.—At Waltham Abbey, James Alexander Gomm, esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Matthews, of Cosham, near Portsmouth.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 40, Mrs. Johnston, wife of Captain Johnston, of the 4th or King's own Regiment.—The Rev. Erasmus Warren.—At Harwood Hall, Nicholas Cæsar Corsellis, esq.

GLOUCESTER.

Married.] John Little, esq. of Painswick, to Miss Carruthers, only daughter of John C. of Pitchcombe-house, esq.

Died.] At Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, of Bramshill, Hampshire, bart. D. D. prebendary and subdean of Westminster.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Matthew Wiggins, esq. of King's Langley, to Miss Morris.

Died.] At Beechwood, Thomas Whetham, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Fitzhugh, relict of Valentine Fitzhugh, esq. formerly Envoy at Constantinople.—Capt. J. Woodgate, of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.—At Ashton, Sir J. Eyles, knt. Captain in the Royal Navy, and a justice of the peace for Hampshire. He was promoted to the rank of post in 1799. His Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on him in 1795.—At Gosport, Mr. W. Hollis, attorney at law.—Thomas White, esq. of Milton, an alderman of Portsmouth.—Lately, aged 98, Christopher Spurrier, esq. He was the oldest master in the Royal Navy, and was at the head of that respectable list many years, having been promoted to that rank in 1741.

KENT.

Married.] At Minster, in Sheppey, Mr. Richard Gibbons, of Chatham, to Miss Rice.—At Lewisham, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. S. H. Lumley, to Miss M. H. Tahourdin, of Sydenham.

Died.] At Blackheath, aged 75, John Walker, esq.—At Ashhurst, aged

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72, the Rev. E. Wilson, D. D. rector of that place, and of Hartfield in Sussex.—At Canterbury, Mr. Harris, of the Black Boy Inn.—Henry Tritton, esq. alderman and late mayor of Canterbury, aged 32.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Charles Gustavus, Frisk, esq. to Miss R. Davies, of Ruthier, North Wales. Mr. Alex. Armstrong Day, to Miss Bispham.—At Colton, the Rev. J. Romney, of Whitestock Hall, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, to Miss Kendal, of Kendal.—At Manchester, Mr. Reddish, bookseller, to Mrs. Evans.

Died.] At Everton House, Liverpool, aged 22, Samuel Stuart Mac Knight, esq. son of Nathaniel Mac K. esq. of that place.—C. Seward, esq. aged 52, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.—Mr. Peter Miles, attorney at law.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 46, Richard Gibbeson, jun. esq. head distributor of stamps for that county.—At Market Raisier, aged 68, G. Shuttleworth, esq. His death was occasioned by his horse falling down with him. He was a Lieutenant in the Yeomanry Cavalry of that town, and was interred with military honours.—At Gainsborough, Mrs. Waddington, aged 91, relict of the Rev. Joshua W.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. B. Smith, of Newark, Solicitor, to Miss Huish, of Nottingham.—Mr. Edward Tallents, esq Town Clerk of Newark, to Miss Elizabeth Tomlinson.

Died.] At Nottingham, Cornelius Lander, esq. aged 89. He was Deputy Lieutenant of the county, one of the junior Council of the Corporation of Nottingham, and in 1775, High Sheriff of the county.—The Rev. J. C. Forest, head master of the Free Grammar School, in Nottingham, and formerly of Queen's College, B. A. 1782. M. A. 1785.

At his house at Mansfield Woodhouse, near Mansfield, after a long period of useful services to his country, as a soldier, an antiquary, and a meteorologist, in his 84th year, Hayman Rooke, esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. of which latter society he was chosen a member of in 1776; and to their Archæologia he communicated several illustrations of the antiquities of Nottingham, and the adjoining county of Derby, where he was in habits of intimacy with the late Rev. Mr. Pegge. Major Rooke was a frequent contributor both by his pen and his pencil to the Gentleman's Magazine. To the student in Natural History, he communicated a Meteorological Diary for years successively, from 1794 to 1805. To the Society of Antiquaries, account of the Remains of two Roman Villa, discovered near Mansfield Woodhouse, in May and October, 1786. Archæologia, VIII. 363. with five plates. Observations on the Roman Roads, and Camps in the neighbourhood of Mansfield Woodhouse, with an introductory letter on Roman Camps, IX. 193. Roman Remains in Sherwood Forest, X. 378. (These last were incorporated in Harrow's Antiquities of Mansfield Woodhouse and its environs, 1801.) Descriptions and sketches of some remarkable Oaks in Welbeck Park, 1740, quarto, with ten plates, drawn by the major, and engraved by Mr. Ellis. Sketch of the ancient and present state of Sherwood Forest, Nottingham, 1799, with four plates. Description of an ancient Medallion in his possession, found near Newstead-Abbey, 1800. Description of some Remains in Harborough, in Derbyshire, Archæologia, IX. 206. Of certain pits in that county, X. 14. Antiquities discovered there, XI. 1. Roman Antiquities at Bradbourne, ibid. 6. Account of Druidical Remains on Stanton and Hurtle-moor in the peak, I. 110. Further illustrations of Druidical Remains, VI. 175. Two views of the Cross and Roman Altar, at Bakewell, after his Diaries, in the Antiquarian Repertory, I. No. 37. He accompanied Dr. Pegge's "Narrative of what passed at the Revolution House," with a plan and elevation of the house, 1788; and his history of Bolsover Castle, with views, 1785.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Thetford, aged 51, William Robert Mingay, M. D.—At Yarmouth, aged 58, Mr. John Kerr.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died.] At Alnwick, Charles Williams, esq. formerly master of the ceremonies at the assemblies in Newcastle, and a companion in the voyage to Lapland with the late Sir Henry Liddel,

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bart.—Bryan Burrel, esq. of Brome Park.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. W. Alphonsus Gunn, late of Magdalen-hall.

SURRY.

Died.] At Richmond, the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, minister of that place.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Balcombe, James Cranbourne Strode, esq. to Miss Ann Chatfield.

Died.] At Lewes, aged 21, Mr. Arthur Brooke, son of Mr. Brooke, sadler. Mr. B. has experienced in his house a succession of mortality which does not often occur in one family.—Since the year 1803, he has lost his wife, three sons, and three daughters.

Further Particulars of Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph, continued from page 470.——Dr. Priestley continued the combat by another series of letters, to which Dr. Horsley again replied, and the controversy here closed on the part of the latter, who signified that it was an endless task to contend on an exhausted topic, with one who was never disposed to cease disputing till he had obtained the last word. In 1789, Dr. H. collected these tracts, and printed them in one volume, octavo, with some additions, particularly a sermon on the Incarnation, preached at Newington, on Christmas day, 1785, and which having a material relation to the controversy in question, he thought proper to insert in this collection. While this dispute was going on, our learned divine became engaged in another, which produced full as much noise in the scientific world. When Sir Joseph Banks came in as President of the Royal Society, on the resignation of Sir John Pringle, the mathematical and philosophical members of the Newtonian school, were disgusted at the extraordinary preference which was shewn to subjects, as they conceived, of an inferior nature, to those which ought, in their opinion, to engage the first learned society in the world. In 1784, the new President and his friends, ventured upon a step which could not fail to fan the smothering flame into a blaze. The council thought proper to dismiss the learned Dr. Hutton from the office of Latin Secretary for foreign correspondence, on the frivolous pretence that it was improper such an office should be filled by a person who did not reside in the metropolis. The scientific members, among whom Dr. Horsley ranked one of the foremost, took fire at this treatment of one of the ablest and most respectable of their body. In this contest between true learning and the *virtuosi*, Dr. H. finding that his labours, and those of his learned associates, were in vain, he forsook, to express it in his own forcible language, "that Temple where Philosophy once reigned, and where Newton presided as her officiating minister." In 1786, Dr. H. obtained, without solicitation or even expectancy, a prebendary in the cathedral church of Gloucester. On this occasion, Lord Thurlow, then Chancellor, without being personally known to Dr. H. or receiving any application on his behalf, resisted every request that was made for this valuable preferment, and bestowed it upon the man whom he justly considered as having merited it the most of any divine in this age.

In the year following, the Doctor preached an Ordination Sermon in the Cathedral of Gloucester, in which he maintained this position with great strength, that, on the cessation of miraculous gifts, human learning is substituted by divine appointment, as an essential qualification for the christian ministry. At the command of the venerable prelate, before whom it was delivered (Dr. Samual Halifax) this discourse was soon afterwards printed, and excited considerable notice and some controversy. In the year 1788, Dr. Horsley was elevated to the episcopal bench, on the translation of Dr. Smallwell from the See of St. David's to that of Oxford. Lord Thurlow was again his steady and unsolicited patron, and made it a point to bring in his friend, in opposition to candidates who were backed by all the force of ministerial influence. Soon after his admission to the House of Lords, Dr. Horsley had an opportunity of displaying his eloquence and learning, which he did to great advantage, on Earl Stanhope's motion for a revision and reform of the canons of the Church. His speech on this occasion afforded uncommon pleasure to the House, and what was rather remarkable, drew from the noble and

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himself a very liberal encomium. On the great struggle made by the protestant dissenters in 1790, to obtain a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, a pamphlet appeared, entitled "A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," which was written with such boldness and elegance on the High Church side, that though anonymous, all parties concurred in attributing it to the Bishop of St. David's, nor were they wrong in their conjectures. The year following he made a conspicuous figure, in consequence of his primary charge to the clergy of his diocese; in this he maintained the old fashioned doctrine of *justification by faith alone*, and pressed upon his hearers, that the too common pactice of preaching mere morality was destructive of vital religion. His conduct in the See of St. David was highly praiseworthy, of all the bishoprics, no one exhibited more poverty, or more ignorance, on the part of the clergy than this. Many of the curacies, when his lordship entered upon the government of this extensive diocese, did not exceed ten pounds per annum, and some of the churches were actually served for five. A reform became necessary, but it required a strong and persevering mind to accomplish it. Our indefatigable prelate was not to be daunted by any obstacles. He obtained an accurate and minute state of the diocese, and gave notice to the beneficed clergy, who did not reside, that they would be compelled to residence, or to allow their curates a more liberal salary. By these means he remedied these shameful abuses, and proceeding to a stricter course with respect to candidates for holy orders, he admitted none without personally examining them himself and looking very narrowly into the titles which they produced. With all this vigilance his lordship acted to them as a tender father, encouraging them to visit him during his stay in the country, which was usually for several months in the year, assisting them with advice, and administering to their temporal necessities with a liberal and paternal hand.

In his progress through his diocese, he frequently preached in the parish churches, especially on the days when the sacrament was administered, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. He kept a most hospitable table at his episcopal palace, at Aberguilly, near Caermarthen, to which the neighbouring gentry and clergy were always welcome. In short, he was a blessing to his people; and they followed him with grateful hearts, and parted from him with infinite reluctance. On the 30th of January, 1793, the Bishop of St. David's was appointed to preach before the House of Lords; and as the recent execution of the King of France was the general topic of conversation and pity, the Abbey was greatly crowded. That discourse was afterwards published, when the Bishop appended to it a long vindication of the character of Calvin, from the charge of being a friend to rebellion and regicide. In 1794 he was translated, on the death of Bishop Thomas, from St. David's to Rochester, and to the Deanery of Westminster, on which occasion he resigned all his other church preferments. When he entered upon his office, as Dean of Westminster, he found many things in the condition of that church, which stood in great need of reformation; and with his usual activity he instantly set about the work. In particular, the salaries of the minor canons and officers were extremely low, and by no means proportionate. With a most commendable spirit of liberality he therefore obtained an immediate advance, and then began to regulate the conduct and duty of the persons whom he had so materially assisted. In his career of politics his popularity was not perhaps so great. The zeal which he displayed in the agitation of public measures, and the promptness with which he expressed his sentiments on the established order of things, civil and religious, procured him many enemies. He was too apt to express his sentiments in abstract propositions, which may be made by artful men, to signify what never entered into his Lordship's mind. In 1796 he printed, without his name, a most profound and elegant dissertation "on the Latin and Greek prosodies," dedicated to Lord Thurlow. In this learned performance he shewed an uncommon depth of penetration into, and acquaintance with, the nature and construction of the ancient languages; and approved himself a most powerful, though perhaps not an invincible, advocate for the use of the Greek accents.

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In the year 1800, was published, the substance of the Bishop of Rochester's speech in the House of Peers, May 23; in the debate on the third reading of the bill for the punishment and more effectual prevention of the crime of adultery, in which is found all the energetic diction and vigorous turn of thought, which characterised the publications of this learned prelate, but many of his arguments are built on doubtful constructions. In the same year he published, in quarto, "Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Isaiah, in a Letter to Edward King, esq. F. R. S. and A. S." This chapter has been ranked among the obscure passages of ancient prophecy, and various have been the endeavours of biblical scholars to illustrate it. Dr. Horsley discarding all previous assumptions concerning the design of this prophecy, the people to whom it is addressed, and the history of the times to which it belongs, proposed to enter into a critical examination of every word, of which the meaning is at all doubtful, scrutinizing etymologies, exploring usages, and consulting translations; and he conceived that every word should be considered of doubtful meaning, which has been taken in different senses by different interpreters of note. We wish our room would permit the insertion of the Doctor's version of this chapter, and the notes he added to it; but we cannot resist giving the explanation which he offered, of this prophecy, especially as his opinion is so much in unison with what we at present hear of the intentions of that scourge of human nature, Bonaparte. "In the latter ages, after a long suspension of the visible interpositions of Providence, GOD, who all the while regards that dwelling place, which he never will abandon, and is at all times directing the events of the world to the accomplishment of his own purposes of wisdom and mercy; immediately before the final gathering of his elect from the four winds of heaven, will purify his church, by such signal judgments, as shall rouse the attention of the whole world, and in the end strike all nations with religious awe. *At this period the apostate faction will occupy the holy land.* This faction will certainly be an instrument of those judgments, by which the church will be purified. That purification, therefore, is not at all inconsistent with the seeming prosperity of the affairs of the atheistical confederacy. But, after such duration, as GOD shall see fit to allow, to the plenitude of its power, the Jews, converted to the faith of Christ, will be unexpectedly restored to their ancient possessions.

The swift messengers will certainly have a considerable share, as instruments in the hand of GOD, in the restoration of the chosen people. Otherwise to what purpose are they called upon (verse 1.) to receive their commission from the prophet. It will, perhaps, be some part of their business to afford the Jews the assistance and protection of their fleets. This seems to be insinuated in the imagery of the first verse. But the principal part they will have to act, will be that of the carriers of GOD's message to his people. This character seems to describe some Christian country, where the prophecies, relating to the latter ages, will meet with particular attention, where the literal sense of those, which promise the restoration of the Jewish people, will be strenuously upheld; and where these will be so successfully expounded, as to be the principal means, by GOD's blessing, of removing the veil from the hearts of the Israelites." We cannot here help observing, that though Bishop Horsley, and Dr. Priestley, were such deadly opponents on most controversial points, yet they were harmonious believers in the doctrine of the future restoration of the Jews to their own land; and in the pruning of the vine, (the church) by the hand of infidelity."

In the same year he published "A Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, delivered at his second general visitation," in which he manifested great animation and intrepidity in opposing himself in this charge to the whole phalanx of French impiety and atheism. After having indignantly reprobated the conduct of the French philosophers and German illuminati, this eloquent and learned bishop proceeded to take notice of the state of religion in his own country; and while he triumphed over the decline of socinianism, he expressed some fears and apprehensions concerning methodism. In 1801 he published an octavo volume, entitled, "Elementary Treatises on the Fundamental Principles of Practical Mathematics, for the use of students." Although

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first published, this work is the last, in order, of three volumes of elementary geometry, which Bishop Horsley sent forth from the Clarendon press. The other two volumes were in Latin, the last of which was published in 1803. The first volume contains the twelve books of Euclid, with the author's corrections; the second, Euclid's Data, a book on the properties of the sphere; Archimedes on the dimension of the circle, and Dr. Keil's elegant treatise on the nature and use of logarithms; the third volume, though first published, was in English, and consisted, according to the title, of elementary treatises. In 1802, Bishop Horsley published a new translation of the prophet "Hosea," with notes explanatory and critical. The critical notes to this translation are evidence of the bishop's profound erudition and patient perseverance. He proceeded on the plan of Hutchinson, Parkinson, and others, who appear to consider the Jews as only imperfectly acquainted with their own language. In this year, 1802, Bishop Horsley was elevated, on the demise of the Hon. Dr. Bagot, to the more lucrative see of St. Asaph. In 1804, was published the "Substance of the Bishop of St. Asaph's Speech in the House of Peers, July 23d, on the motion for the third reading of the Bill, entitled, 'An Act for the Relief of cer-'tain Incumbents of Livings in Lon-'don.'" The bishop argued with fairness and ability in behalf of the objects of this bill, and contended, that though the situation of the clergy of the metropolis was brought before parliament in the shape of a private bill, yet it ought not to be so regarded, the matter to which it referred being of a public nature, the support of the religion of the country, in the very seat of the empire. In the same year, he published a sermon on "Christ's Descent into Hell, and the intermediate State," from 1 Pet. iii. 18, 19, 20. This sermon was intended to form part of the appendix to the second edition of his translation of Hosea. In 1805, Bishop Horsley published a critical essay "On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of Sowing Wheat. With a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Settings of the Fixed Stars." On the 5th of December, in the same year, he preached in the cathedral of St. Asaph, a sermon which he afterwards published, entitled, "The Watchers and the Holy Ones." It consists of two parts, theological exposition, and political reflection. This was his last publication, and it breathes the same spirit which animates all his writings: great learning, united to the most passionate love of order. As a senator, Bishop Horsley was deservedly considered in the first class: there were few important discussions in the House of Lords, especially when the topics referred to the hierarchical establisments of the country; that stupendous, and, in its effects, most calamitous event, the French Revolution; or the African slave trade, of which he was a systematic opponent, in which he did not participate. As a preacher, his voice was deep, full-toned, and commanding; his enunciation distinct, and his delivery in other respects highly advantageous. His manner was rather dictatorial, yet he was, nevertheless, an argumentative speaker, equally clear and strong, and his positions were frequently illustrated by historical reference.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Ness, John Edwards, esq. to Miss Martin, granddaughter of the late, and niece of the present, Duke of Athol.—At Ruabon, Lieut. Col. Shipley to Miss Charlotte Williams Wynne, of Wynnestay.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, John Corbart, esq. one of the senior aldermen of that corporation.—R. Morhall, esq. aged 68.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] John Bedwell, esq. of Grundisburgh, Suffolk, to Miss Last, of Otley.

Died.] At Waitham, aged 23, Edmund Betts, esq. Captain in the East Suffolk Militia.—At Beccles, aged 76, Le Grice Browne Bohun, esq.—At Woodbridge, the Rev. Joseph Gunning, vicar of Sutton, and rector of Spexhall.—At Ipswich, Dr. Thomas Neale, physician.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wells, John Hill, jun. esq. to Miss Mary Graham, daughter of the late Maxham Graham, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.—At

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Sandhill-park, Captain Rich, eldest son of Sir Charles Rich, bart. to Miss Lethbridge, youngest daughter of Sir John L. bart.—At Bristol, James Henry Phelps, esq. to Miss Cross, of the Hill-house, Richmond, Yorkshire.

Died.] At Bath, Major Vowel.—The Rev. Mr. Bembridge, minister of the Roman Catholic chapel in that city.—Arthur Blake, esq. aged 61, uncle of Sir Patrick B. bart.—John Taylor, esq. His excellence as a landscape painter will long be known to the world, from the beautiful engravings taken from some of his celebrated pictures.—Mr. Andrew Loder, musician.—At Bristol, aged 23, Thomas Lloyd Thomas, esq. youngest son of Rice Thomas, esq. of Coedhelen, Caernarvon.—Lieut. Hicks, of the Rutland Militia.—At Frome, the Rev. John Kingdon, minister of a Baptist church at that place.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Rydale-hall, George Edward Stanley, esq. of Ponsonby-hall, Cumberland, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the latter county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Bicknell, Mr. Charles Thornley, of Meuston-hall, to Mrs. Jackson, second daughter of John Richards, of Sheldon.

Died.] At Warwick, the Rev. James Moody, minister of the Independent denomination at that place.

At Walton, on the 18th Nov. Sir John Mordaunt, bart. L. L. D. He was the son of Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. one of the knights of the Shire for the county of Warwick. Sir John married, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Prowse, of Axbridge, in Somersetshire, by whom he had two sons and six daughters, viz.:—Charles the eldest, now Sir Charles Mordaunt, who married Nov. 16, 1893, Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Chertes, esq. John, Elizabeth, Sophia, Mary, Catharine, Charlotte, and Susan.

At his seat at Arbury, aged 88, Sir Roger Newdigate, bart. He succeeded his brother in 1734, in the title of baronet, and was the seventh and youngest son of Sir Richard N. bart. and Sarah, his wife, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham, in Sussex, baronet. At his brother's death, he was a king's scholar at Westminster school, where by his own choice he continued three years, and became a member of University College, Oxford, and made the tour of France and Italy. Soon after his return, he had the honour to be unanimously elected knight of the Shire for the county of Middlesex, upon a vacancy in the year 1742, made by creating the Right Hon. Wm. Pulteney, earl of Bath, and in the following year he married Sophia, daughter of Edward Conyers, of Coppett Hall, in Essex, esq. who after a long continued state of ill-health, died in 1774, and was buried at Harefield, in Middlesex, where is her monument, a white marble vase, with a female figure, in bass relievo, recumbent, on the top an angel leaning on an extinguished torch. In 1749, Sir Roger N. was admitted to the degree of L. L. D. at Oxford, and on the 31st of January, 1750, upon a vacancy made by Lord Cornbury's being called to the House of Peers, he had the high honour to be returned the first upon the poll, for a burgess for the University of Oxford. Such is the noble example of independence and untainted purity in elections, set to all electors, by that most learned and respectable body, that to declare, to canvas, to treat, or even to be seen within the limits of the University, during a vacancy, would be, in any candidate, a forfeiture of all favour, and an utter exclusion. By this distinguished conduct, invariably pursued, by the honour they confer on the object of their choice, they reflect the highest honour on themselves. Thus honoured was Sir Roger Newdigate, not knowing that he was proposed, supported and elected, till he received a letter from the vice chancellor by one of his beadles, and in the same manner without application or expense whatsoever, he was re-elected in 1754, and again in 1761, and in 1768: and for the fifth time in 1774, being then absent in Italy, which he had re-visited that summer. Upon the dissolution of parliament in 1780, after 35 years service in parliament, advanced in years, and his health affected by a town life, much ill-health in his family, and wishing for repose, he solicited his dismission and retired from pubic life.

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In 1776, he married his second lady, Hester, daughter of Edward Mundy, of Shipley, in Derbyshire, esq. and sister of Edward Miller Munday, esq. knight of the Shire for that county, who died Sept. 30, 1800. In 1786 he built a villa, in a beautiful situation, which overlooks the valley of the river Colne, about a mile from Uxbridge.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, William Gilbert Hawkins, esq. of the Royal Marines, to Miss Sarah Ashe, daughter of the Rev. Mr. A.

Died.] At Swindon, the Rev. John Aubrey, rector of Hardwick, Bucks, and of Little Hinton, Wilts.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. Joseph Ingram, D. D. Fellow of All-souls' College, Oxford, and late rector of Upton Warren, and Stamford upon Terne.—The Rev. Robert Douglas, rector of Salwarpe and of Hampton Lovett.

At Ambersley Court, aged 87, the Right Hon. Anna Maria, baroness Sandys, and widow of the late lord Sandys. By the death of this lady all the possessions of the late lord Sandys, have devolved upon his niece the marchioness of Downshire, who is the sole heiress, lineal descendant, and only remaining branch of his lordship's family, as well as those of the last earl of Sterling, the lord viscount Blundell, the celebrated statesman and scholar, Sir William Trumbull, and other ancient families. In the year 1802, soon after the decease of the late marquis of Downshire, his Majesty was pleased to revive the title of Sandys, by creating the marchioness of Downshire, baroness Sandys in her own right, with remainder to her ladyship's second son, lord Arthur Hill, and her three other younger sons, and their issue successively.

YORKSHIRE.

A new Light-house has lately been erected on the Promontory of Flamborough-head, containing a triangular revolving light, constantly attended and kept burning every night from sunset to sun-rise. In order that this light may be distinguished from the revolving lights of Tinmouth and Cromer, which shew a face every minute, the light on Flamborough-head will exhibit a face every two minutes, and one of them coloured red; whereby the light from that face being diminished, it will not in hazy weather be visible so far or so strong as the other two faces, and when in such cases only two faces are seen, the interval of time between them will be two minutes and four minutes alternately.

Married.] At Elland, Mr. John Ward, of Basinghall-street, London, to Miss Lambert of Elland-hall.—At Bradford, Geo. Carroll, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Hodsden, of Horton.—At Howden, William Moore, esq. of Burn Butts, near Driffield, to Miss Blanshard, daughter of George Blanshard, of Thorpe, esq.—At Bubwith, Mr. Joseph Denby, of Snaith, to Miss Thorp, daughter of Mr. Richard Thorp, of Spaldington, near Howden.

Died.] At Burton Agnes, on the 19th of Nov. aged 71, the Rev. Thos. Dade, A. M. rector of Heslerton, vicar of Burton Agnes, and chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The living of Burton Agnes, which had been purchased by Dr. Mills, who now holds the perpetual advowson of it, was expected to be vacated about 19 years ago, by the death of Mr. Dade, when, unluckily for the expectant, he recovered, and has lived to "*keep expectation alive*" about 20 years. There were very few scenes of life Mr. Dade had not seen. In the German war he was chaplain to the 20th regiment of foot; and was afterwards chaplain to the Atlas of 98 guns, commanded by Captain Vandeput) at the relief of Gibraltar, in 1784. He had been witness as chaplain to some sea engagements; to many difficult engagements by land of his own he had also been witness; and was accounted in the various circles of noblemen and others to whom he was known, a very pleasant companion. That he was a "man of letters," none of his friends could deny, for he wrote more of them than any man in England. In the younger part of his life he had been much conversant with the turf, and had ridden some matches. No man was more acquainted with turf pedigree; but he has left, as we understand, no pedigree of his own. He is supposed to have died in very affluent circumstances, as during the latter part of his life he lived in a very retired and economical manner

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on his living. Middleton in Teesdale, of which he was formerly rector, he exchanged for Heslerton. It is mentioned as an eulogium on him that society has lost a valuable member, and the poor a kind friend and benefactor!!! Let us hope that he has not left his equal in the church; for if he be not the last of his sort, it is high time that the church of England was thoroughly purged of such a set of profane, disorderly, immoral and wretched pastors; but for the sake of true religion, we presume to hope, that the great mass of the priesthood are of a very opposite character

At Leeds, the Rev. T. W. Flint, afternoon-lecturer of St. John's.—At Hull, John Melling, esq. aged 85, senior alderman of that corporation.—Mr. John Smith, aged 64, late macebearer of the corporation.—At Sowerby, near Thirsk, aged 82, William Wright, esq. late Lieut. Col. in the Coldstream Guards.—At Doncaster, Miss Jackson, late of the Theatre Royal, Manchester.—Mr. Launcelot Harrison, aged 61, and 39 years a preacher in the Methodist connection.—At Capgrove, the seat of Henry Duncombe, esq. in consequence of a fall, the Right Hon. Lady Muncaster, wife of Lord M.—At Sheffield, Mr. S. Hurst, aged 66.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Dalkeith-house, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ancram, to Lady Harriet Montague, youngest daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh.

Died.] At Edinburgh, on the 10th of November, Sir William Forbes, bart. of Pitsligo. He was one of the distinguished few whom Providence seems to have destined to purposes of the highest dignity and usefulness, by combining with a station of great influence in society, the best attributes of the understanding, and the noblest qualities of the heart. Born to the inheritance of an ample fortune, and bearing one of the most ancient names in Scotland, this gentleman early devoted himself to the improvement of the commercial interests of his country, and was the founder, in conjunction with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of the well known banking establishment, which now bears their mutual name. In this situation, one of the highest which an individual in the mercantile world can hold, the views of Sir William Forbes were never directed to the considerations of personal advantage, unconnected with the welfare of the community. His liberality and indulgence were unbounded in the numerous cases of mercantile transactions, which came under his view, of which his luminous and expansive mind had first ascertained that the objects were judicious and honest, and amongst those who may read this, and who now enjoy the comforts of independence, we doubt not, there are many who are conscious that they might yet have lingered in the struggle of life, but for the confiding liberality of Sir William Forbes. The support and encouragement of all public concerns, engaged much of the attention of this genuine patriot, and in public and private charity, his liberality was at once exemplary and unostentatious. In the intercourse of private society, and in the bosom of his family, the qualities of Sir William Forbes, were not less amiable than those of his public situation were honourable and useful. In his youth he had devoted much of his time to the study of elegant literature; and during the course of his long life, he never lost sight of those liberal pursuits which early association had endeared to him, and which, while they relieved the pressure of his more serious avocations lent a distinguished grace to his character. He united in a degree which has seldom been attained, that acuteness and discrimination which are conferred by a knowledge of mankind, with the information of the scholar, and the courtly elegance of the gentleman; but in him the fascination of manner arose from the genuine feelings of the heart; he was polite and condescending, because he was humane and benevolent, he was open and gracious, because he was candid and sincere. Sir William Forbes was one of the earliest members of the celebrated Literary Club, which boasted amongst its other numerous associates, the names of Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. He survived many of these eminent men, and we believe has left few of the original members behind him. The literary leisure of his latter days was devoted to the fulfilment of a task for which he was peculiarly fitted, we allude to his account of the life and writings of his friend Dr. Beattie.

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At Galloway-House, Dumfries, on the 16th of November, the Rt. Hon. John Stewart, Earl of Galloway, 1623, Viscount Garlies (Scotch titles), and Baron Stewart, of Garlies, (English honour), 1796; a Lord of the Bed-Chamber; Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownshire; Vice-Admiral of Scotland; and Knight of the most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle. His Lordship married, first, Charlotte Mary Greville, daughter of the first Earl of Warwick; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. by whom he had issue, eight sons and eight daughters. Six of his Lordship's sons are now living, and seven daughters; all married, viz. Lady Catherine Graham, the Marchioness of Blandford, Lady Harriet Spencer Chichester, Lady Elizabeth Pye, Lady Charlotte Crofton, and Lady Caroline Ruspont. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Garlies, who is married to a daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge. His Lordship was much devoted to agricultural pursuits, and was long admired for his taste in music. By the succession of Lord Garlies to the House of Peers, a vacancy occurs in the representation for Haslemere, in Surrey.

At Montrose, aged 77, Mr. David Valentine, many years Rector of the Grammar-School of that town.

At Edinburgh, David Ross, Esq. son of the late Lord Ankerville.—John Jackson, Esq. manager of the Theatre-Royal.

At Glasgow, James Burns, Esq. Provost of Renfrew.—W. Bogle, Esq. Postmaster of Glasgow, and Lieut. Col. Commandant of the First Regiment of Volunteers.

At Aberdeen, aged 50, George Auldjo, Esq. late Provost of that City.

WALES.

Early in December, was found in a field near Knighton, in Radnorshire, several hundred pieces of gold coin. They were deposited in pipkins, and are now in a perfect state, about the size of a half-crown, and of the value of eighteen shillings, or thereabouts.

Died.] At his seat, at Tredegar, on the 6th of Nov. aged 82, the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. His original name was Gould, but marrying Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Morgan, of Ruperra, in Glamorganshire, he took the name of Morgan, in compliance with the Will of that gentleman, and adopted the armorial bearings of that family. He was called to the Bar young; and, in June, 1769, his Majesty appointed him Advocate General and Judge Martial of the forces, which employment he held till the present year, and in April, 1779, he had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him. He was admitted a member of the Privy Council in 1802, and was created a Baronet on the 30th of October, 1792. He was Vice-President of the Society for promoting Sunday Schools in Wales, and sat during three successive parliaments for the county of Brecon; he had retired on account of his great age, on the dissolution of Parliament at the autumn of the present year. In the case of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, Sir Charles expressed himself clearly and decisively in favour of its continuance, though Parliament had been dissolved; and, in 1804, he called the attention of the Commons to the case of Mr. Clementson, an old and faithful servant of the House, and their deputy serjeant at arms, who, after 35 years service, had retired, in the 70th year of his age, from the arduous avocations of that office, and concluded with moving an address to the king, for a provision, which was unanimously assented to. By his wife he had issue two sons, Charles Morgan, his successor to the title and estate, and John, a midshipman in the navy, killed in an engagement with the French under admiral Rodney; also, two daughters, Jane, married to Samuel Humfrey, of Merthyn, Glamorganshire, Esq. and Elizabeth, the wife of Rowley Lascelles, Esq. second son of general Lascelles. His lady, beloved and esteemed by all who knew her, died in February, 1799. The present Sir Charles Morgan married Mary Magdalen, daughter of Geo. Story, Esq. by whom he has three sons and three daughters.

Further particulars of John Gell, esq. Admiral of the White. Continued from page 470.

Captain Gell returned to Europe in 1784, and, being paid off on his arrival in England, held no subsequent commission till 1790, when he was ap-

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pointed to the Excellent of 74 guns: but the difference with Spain being amicably adjusted, Captain Gell's ship was put out of commission, and he held no further command as Captain. On the 1st of February, 1793, he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue, and appointed to command one of the divisions of the fleet sent out to the Mediterranean. He accordingly hoisted his flag on board the St. George, of 98 Guns, and, on his passage, had the good fortune to fall in with, and take, the General Dumourier, a French privateer, and her prize, the St. Jago, a Spanish register ship, which formed one of the most valuable captures ever brought to England at one time. Lord Hood, who was Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, detached the Rear Admiral, with a division of his fleet, to Genoa, in October, 1793. Le Modeste, a French frigate of 36 guns was then lying in the harbour, and had broken the neutrality of the port on various occasions, in direct opposition to the remonstrances of the senate and government. Admiral Gell being made acquainted with these circumstances on his arrival, ordered the Bedford, of 74 guns, to anchor alongside the Modeste, and to demand her surrender. The French at first refused to comply with this requisition; but a few musquet shot being fired, they thought it prudent to acquiesce. The government of Genoa very properly considered the spirited conduct of the British Admiral perfectly regular, as well as strictly consonant to the Law of Nations, and the captured ship was incorporated into the British navy.—Admiral Gell was obliged, by the precarious state of his health, to return over-land to England, early in the ensuing year, and after that time he did not hold any naval appointment. He was raised through the intermediate gradations of rank, till, in November, 1805, he nearly reached the highest professional elevation the British navy affords.

IRELAND.

Died.] Suddenly, at Cork, John Franklin, Esq. attorney. His death is a subject of universal and sincere regret. His social qualities, which were expressed by what a hospitable and friendly heart suggested, had made him valuable to an extensive and most repectable acquaintance, and his professional character was respected, because it was founded on integrity.

At Dublin, Dr. Purcel, an eminent Physician.

DEATHS ABROAD.—At Jamaica, Lt. Ritson, of the 55th foot, son of Mr. Wm. Ritson, of Hull, attorney at law.—Alex. Fullerton, esq. aged 76, many years a member of assembly at that island, and custos rotulorum of the parish of St. Ann.—In Spanish Town, J. Mitchell, esq. receiver general of Jamaica.

At Gibraltar, Richard Lewis, esq. apothecary to the forces.

At Montreal, in Canada, aged 64. Mr. Francis Mason. His botanical observations during ten years in the interior of Asia, whither he went by his majesty's appointment, have rendered his name conspicuous in the annals of that useful science.

At Jaffrat, in Ceylon, on the 10th of March, Lieut. Col. Samuel Jeanneret, of the hon. East India Company's service.

At Lisbon, M. Lunardi, the celebrated aeronaut.

At Manheim, M. Come Colini. He was born at Florence in the year 1727, and became acquainted with the celebrated Voltaire at 20 years old. In 1760, he entered into the service of the Elector Charles Theodore, in the situation of private secretary, and afterwards was a member of the academy of sciences, and has been since well known as director of the cabinet of natural history at Manheim.

At Fort Commanda, coast of Africa, Joseph Venables, esq. deputy governor of that fort.

At Messina, on the 28th of July, Lieut. Col. Johnstone, of the 58th regiment, after an illness of ten days, of a fever, brought on by excessive fatigue whilst in Calabria. He was an officer of great experience, 38 years of age, had served 23 years in various climates, was wounded in the West Indies, and at the battle of Alexandria, being major of the 44th, took the command of that regiment in the field, on Lieut. Col. Ogilvy being killed, and Colonel (now General) Tilson wounded.

A few days previously to the above, Captain Tomlin, of the 35th regiment, of a similar fever, of whom a further account in our next.

At Paris, on the first of October,

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the right rev. father in God, Stephen Alexander John Baptist Maria Bernier, late bishop of Orleans, and formerly one of the most formidable chiefs of the Chouan army. He was born on the 31st of October, 1764, at Daon, and consecrated on the 11th of April, 1802, bishop of Orleans, after having, according to convention, disbanded the royalists who served under his command at the time when the unfortunate Georges, conjointly with himself, was in the zenith of his celebrity. The funeral obsequies for this prelate were celebrated in the church of the Abbey of St. Germain, in the presence of several bishops and a numerous body of the clergy.

At Dresden, aged 76, his Royal Highness Francis Xavier, Prince Royal of Poland, Duke of Saxony, and uncle of the reigning elector, during whose minority he acted as regent of the electoral states.

At Dusseldorp, the Princess of Salm-Salm.

At Grenada, the Hon. Alex. Scott, a member of his majesty's privy council for that colony.

On the 28th of May, on board his majesty's frigate Renommee, off Carthagena, aged 15, Charles Forbes, youngest son of Sir Wm. F. of Pitsligo, midshipman, of the wounds he received in an action in cutting out a Spanish schooner.

At Tannah, East Indies, Lieut. Col. Wm. Lambert, of the 4th native regiment of infantry, brother of Mr. Thos. Lambert, of Pimlico.

At Jamaica, John Seater, esq. captain of his majesty's frigate Mediator. He was promoted to the rank of post in 1798.

Of the same place, Capt. Philip Armstrong, of the royal artillery.

At Coburg, aged 53, Prince Lewis Charles Frederick, of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the reigning duke of that name, and lieut. general in the service of the Emperor of Germany. The cause of his death was an inflammation of the lungs.

At Petersburgh, aged 66, Mr. John Pettite, formerly of Bradfield, in Suffolk, who embarked for Russia in the year 1780, for the purpose of improving their system of farming, and was much noticed by the Russian nobility, among whom he acquired considerable property.

At Brunswick, his Serene Highness Charles George Augustus, hereditary Prince of Brunswick, eldest son of the reigning duke, and of the Princess Augusta, sister of the King of Great Britain. His highness was married to a daughter of the Prince of Orange, late Stadtholder.

At Reading, in America, Jonah Freeman, supposed to be 107 years old. At the age of 40 he married a free woman of colour, with whom he lived upwards of 40 years, and by whom he had five children: two of them died in the defence of America. Previous to this, one of them, by means of his accumulated property, purchased his father, took a bill of sale of him, and restored him to freedom. Shortly after this event, the affectionate son died, leaving his father sole heir to his little property, in consequence of which he obtained a *legal bill of sale of himself*. Jonah has been an exemplary professor of Christianity nearly 40 years.

Lately, at Paris, M. Retif de la Bretonne, in the 72d year of his age. This original and copious, and still more *bizarre* author, wrote more than 100 volumes, which met with success. He had been a journeyman printer, and it is said he *set up* one of his works without having ever *written it*.—[We have a similar instance in the *Composition* of a very admirable work in this country, the "Illustration of Masonry." The ingenious author was also a journeyman printer, and he set up the entire volume for the press, without having previously written any part of it.]

At Monnikendam, (Holland), M. Nieuwenhuizen, pastor of the Mennonite church, aged 80. His country owes to him the establishment of the "Society for the promotion of General Utility," which justifies by its zeal and labours the name given it by its founder.

At Meldorf, in Holstein, aged 61, Henry Christian Boie. In 1770 he published the first German Almanack of the Muses, and was afterwards the editor of the Deutsche Museum, a much esteemed journal. He was the author of many poetical effusions in the periodical collections of his time: several of these pieces are imitations

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from the English or French, and all of them are distinguished by a peculiar elgance.

Further Account of Lieut. Gen. Simcoe, whose Death was announced at p. 472.—This gallant officer was a native of Devonshire, in which county he possessed an estate and beautiful domain, called Warford-lodge, near Exeter. He was born at the same place about the year 1750. Being addicted from his early youth to military affairs, he entered the army 1770, as an ensign in the 35th regiment, then quartered in Exeter. Mr. Simcoe, in consequence of great attention to his duty was rewarded with the appointment of adjutant to the regiment, in less than two years, and he succeeded to a lieutenancy in March 1774. Among the troops ordered to America in 1775, was the 35th regiment, and as Lieutenant Simcoe from his professional knowledge, was justly deserving of notice, he was promoted to a company in the 40th, one of the corps which distinguished itself in that unfortunate contest. In the course of the war, many provincial battalions were raised in America, one of which was given to Captain Simcoe, and in compliment to her Majesty, called the Queen's Rangers; of this he was appointed major-commandant. At the head of this corps which was actively employed, under the most enterprising officers, he exhibited many proofs of his professional talents. In consequence, General Sir Henry Clinton, in June 1779, who was then commander in chief, gave him the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, which was afterwards established in the army. At the peace of 1783, this useful and brave crops, which had so eminently distinguished itself under his orders, was disbanded, but the officers were put on the half pay list and had rank in the army. On Lieut.-Col. Simcoe's return to England, he retired to enjoy in tranquillity, a respite from his labours; but the services he had performed not being unknown to his Majesty, he was appointed lieutenant colonel commandant of a corps to be raised in America, and to serve in Canada, to which he gave the name of the Queen's Rangers, and in November 1790, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army. In 1791 an act of parliament was passed, by which Canada was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, each of them being placed under the superintendence of lieutenant governors, subject to the authority of the governor general of British America.

Colonel Simcoe was appointed lieutenant governor of the former. Neither ambition nor riches actuated his mind in the acceptance of the appointment, but an inherent principle to make his life useful to his king and country. On his arrival with his family in Upper Canada, Colonel Simcoe had the country accurately surveyed, and then formed his plans for peopling and improving it. He at first thought of placing the centre of his settlements within a square, formed by the lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Detroit river; but as the Niagara was to be given up to the Americans, he altered his plan. York, situate on the north-west side of lake Ontario, had been before determined on for the capital, but Governor Simcoe not approving of that plan, intended to fix the capital on the banks of a river between Huron and Ontario. This was also dropped, and York is now the seat of government. To increase the population was the great and favourite scheme of the new governor; and as he had the allotment of lands vested in him, he was enabled to promote this desirable and useful measure.

The families of American officers and soldiers who adhered to the royal cause at the conclusion of the war, obtained grants on the British side of the boundary line, as well as many officers and soldiers of regiments of the regular forces; since that period, emigrants from the mother country, and the American States, have also been encouraged to settle there. The policy of General Simcoe was to draw as many of the latter as he could, and by means of his mild and disinterested government, to promote a love for the national character of Englishmen in the American States. To another body of men he held out a share of these lands, we mean half-pay officers; and he thought it an excellent measure to grant discharges to soldiers serving in the regiments then in Canada, who had been a certain number of years in the country, and allot settlements to them. In the mean time, that that corps might

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not be incomplete, he proposed inlisting Americans, who would soon be attached to the service of his Britannic Majesty. These military settlers he intended to occupy the lands on the frontiers towards the American States, and on the banks of the lakes. The inland parts he set apart for those who had emigrated; and in case of their not being zealously attached to the existing government, the military settlers, from their situation, could act with vigour against them; or in the event of a war with America, which would be contrary to the interest of both nations, defend the frontiers. A militia formed of such settlers might, in those instances, prove nearly as useful as a regular corps.

In pursuance of these plans, colonel Simcoe, on all occasions, gave encouragement and assistance to those who applied for lands, or who were already in possession of them. The consequence of this was, that in a short space of time, he saw that his government was capable, not only of supplying grain for home consumption, but also for exportation. Cattle of all kinds were also reared in abundance, although in former times, flour was sent from England, and meat and butter from Ireland for the use of the troops, at an enormous expence. The lakes also, in his opinion, were capable of furnishing fish, particularly sturgeon, in such great quantities, as to afford the means of carrying on a trade with Europe, in competition with Russia, which supplies England, and other countries, to a great amount. He, therefore, strongly recommended this to the settlers. In short, the whole of his conduct, during the time he enjoyed the government of Upper Canada, was honourable, liberal, and admirably calculated to lay the foundations of private and public prosperity. Justice was administered under his auspices according to the principles of the British constitution. The Lieutenants of counties appointed by him, had authority to nominate respectable men to be justices of the peace, and officers of militia; while over these he himself kept a watchful eye. After remaining five years in this settlement, Governor Simcoe returned to England, to the great regret of all the inhabitants, who will long cherish a grateful remembrance of his paternal care of their interests, as well as of his private virtues. On the 3d of October, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and a new field was soon opened for the exercise of his talents. The situation of the Island of St. Domingo, which had been taken possession of by troops from Jamaica, in September, 1793, requiring a person of talents to take the command of it, as Civil Governor and Commander in Chief, in the room of Sir Adam Williamson, his Majesty found none more deserving so important a station than Major-General Simcoe, who was appointed with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, the 3d of December, 1796. The nomination of General Simcoe was very acceptable to all ranks in the island, in which he arrived during February, in the following year. Having in some measure retrieved the military affairs, which were at this time nearly hopeless, General Simcoe turned his thoughts to the civil government of the colony, the expenditure of which was immense, and the revenues but trivial. The duties on import and export he found necessary to increase, and they were paid without a murmur by those immediately concerned. Several other regulations were made and enforced, the good effects of which were soon visible; but in the midst of this gleam of prosperity, the colony was deprived of its Governor, who returned to England in the month of July, in the same year. Perhaps the consequent evils and final evacuation of this valuable island would not have occurred, had he been properly supported from the mother country; short, however, as his stay was, he did more than any former General in conciliating the native inhabitants to the British government.

On the 18th of July, 1798, his Majesty as a reward for his services, was pleased to confer on him the command of the 22d regiment of foot; shortly after his return to England, he was employed on the staff, and on the 3d of October, 1798, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. During the time the immense preparations were making in all the French ports in 1801, for the avowed purpose of an invasion, the important command of the town of Plymouth, the county of Devon, &c. was entrusted to him.

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PRICE OF STOCKS from NOVEMBER 26, to DECEMBER 26, 1806, both inclusive.

Date 1806	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent. Consols	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 p. Cent. Deferred 1808	4 p Ct Consols	5 p. Ct. Navy.	New 5 p. Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omnium	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish 5 p. C.	Irish Ann.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
Nov.																		£. s.
26	——	61a⅛	60⅜	——	78⅜	96¼	—	17 1-16th	——	——	59½					4s. pr.	1s. pm.	19 15
27	212	60⅜a61	60¼	——	78⅜	96	—	17 5-4th	1⅛	3	——	8	——	——	182	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 15
28	212	60⅜a⅞	60¼	——	78⅛	96	—	17 3-16th	1 1-16th	3	59⅜	7 15-6th	——	——	182	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 15
29	——	59a60⅜	60	——	77⅞	95⅜	—	17	——	2¼	——	7 15-6th	——	——	180	3s. pm	——	19 15
Dec.	——																	
1	209	58⅛a59⅜	58⅜	——	76⅝	95½	—	16¾	——	Par	——					s. pm.	Par	19 15
2	210	59a⅜	58⅜	——	76½	Shut	—	16 13-6th	1 1-16th	4⅛	57½	7⅞	88¼	——	——	s. pm.	Par	19 15
3	209¾	shut	59⅛	——	76⅜	Do.	—	16 15-6th	——	1⅛	58	7⅞	89½	——	——	Par	1 Prem	19 15
4	212	Do.	59⅜	——	77⅛	Do.	—	17 1-16th	——	2⅛	——	7 15-6th	89½	——	——	——	2s. pm.	19 15
5	——	Do.	59⅜	——	77⅜	Do.	—	17	——	1¾	58⅛	——	——	——	——	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 15
6	——	Do.	59½	——	77½	Do.	—	——	——	1⅛	58¼	——	——	——	——	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 15
8	——	Do.	59½	——	77¼	Do.	—	17	——	1⅛	58¼	——	——	——	——	3s. pm	4s. pm.	19 15
9	211	Do.	59⅝	——	77½	Do.	—	16 15-6th	——	1⅛	——	7 13-6th	——	——	——	2s. pm.	3s pm.	19 15
10	210½	Do.	59⅝	——	77⅜	Do.	—	16 15-6th	——	——	58¼	7 13-6th	89¼	——	——	2s. pm.	3s. pm	19 16
11	——	Do.	59⅝	——	77¼	Do.	—	16 15-6th	——	1⅛	——	——	——	——	——	2s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 16
12	——	Do.	59½	——	77⅜	Do.	—	16 15-6th	——	1⅛	58⅜	7⅞	89½	——	——	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 16
13	——	Do.	59½	——	77⅜	Do.	—	16 15-6th	1 1-16th	1⅛	——	7 13-6th	89⅜	——	——	——	3s. pm	19 16
15	——	Do.	59⅜	——	77¼	Do.	—	16 13-6th	——	1⅛	58⅛	7⅞	——	——	——	——	2s. pm.	19 16
16	210¾	Do.	59⅜	——	77¼	Do.	—	16¼	——	1⅛	57⅞	7 13-6th	89⅛	——	——	3s. pm.	3s. pm	19 16
17	210	Do.	59	——	77	Do.	—	16⅜	——	⅝	57⅞	——	——	——	——	2s pm.	1s. pm.	19 16
18	210	Do.	59	——	77	Do.	—	16¼ h	——	⅝	——	7 13-6th	——	——	——	——	1s. pm.	19 16
19	210	Do.	59	——	76⅞	Do.	—	16 13-16t	1 1-16th	——	——	——	——	——	——	1s. pm.	Par	19 16
20	——	Do.	59	——	76⅞	Do.	—	16 13-6th	——	⅝	——	7 13-6th	——	——	——	——	1s. pm	19 16
22	209	Do.	58⅞	56¼	——	Do.	—	16⅜	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	1 dis.	Par	19 16
23	——	Do.	59	——	76⅞	Do.	—	16⅜	——	½	——	——	88½	——	——	1 dis.	1 dis.	19 16
24	——	Do.	59	——	76⅞	Do.	—	16⅜	——	——	58	——	——	——	——	Par	Par	19 16
25	holiday	——	——	——	——	——	—	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
26	Do	——	——	——	——	——	—	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest only.

FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Dec. 20, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middsx.	87	3	48	7	41	10	31	0
Surrey	90	4	42	6	44	10	33	10
Hertford	76	4	43	0	42	4	26	8
Bedford	77	1	51	2	40	4	28	2
Huntin.	78	10	———		40	6	24	4
Northa.	72	4	48	3	39	0	30	2
Rutland.	72	6	———		40	9	24	6
Leicestr.	73	11	———		41	3	26	4
Notting.	75	9	51	0	43	10	29	0
Derby..	76	10	———		45	2	27	9
Stafford	71	5	———		44	1	29	1
Salop ..	69	10	53	4	43	1	28	6
Herefor.	76	2	48	0	40	8	28	7
Wor'str.	75	0	———		43	7	35	8
Warwic.	77	6	———		47	1	33	0
Wilts ..	73	0	———		41	2	32	2
Berks ..	87	2	———		40	8	32	8
Oxford .	76	11	———		38	5	30	10
Bucks. .	80	0	———		38	7	30	6
Brecon .	82	8	54	4	43	2	25	8
Montgo	72	0	———		43	2	25	10
Radnor.	79	7	———		40	1	23	9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	82	0	36	0	41	6	32	6
Kent	90	0	50	0	40	6	36	6
Sussex	84	4	———		49	0	34	6
Suffolk	76	8	———		40	2	37	0
Cambridge . . .	72	9	44	0	36	7	20	8
Norfolk	72	5	44	0	38	2	25	0
Lincoln	69	0	41	3	39	4	23	2
York	69	9	44	11	37	7	26	6
Durham	78	4	———		40	0	28	5
Northumberland	74	4	54	0	38	10	28	4
Cumberland . .	73	8	54	0	40	8	27	11
Westmorland .	75	8	60	8	40	7	29	5
Lancaster . . .	69	5	———		42	10	28	2
Chester	67	9	———		44	0	26	4
Flint	81	10	———		———		———	
Denbigh . . .	81	4	———		47	8	24	9
Anglesea . . .	———		———		36	0	22	0
Carnarvon . .	74	8	———		42	4	21	6
Merioneth . .	81	1	57	8	44	11	24	8
Cardigan . . .	75	5	———		32	6	18	0
Pembroke . .	64	4	———		36	8	20	3
Carmarthen .	80	6	———		37	0	18	6
Glamorgan . .	81	9	———		37	6	22	0
Gloucester . .	77	11	———		42	4	30	0
Somerset . . .	81	11	———		41	1	28	4
Monmouth . .	83	7	———		44	10	28	11
Devon	87	7	———		38	9	30	4
Cornwall . . .	85	4	———		38	3	24	8
Dorset	76	10	———		40	9	35	6
Hants	81	1	———		44	2	34	2

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 77s. 6d.; Rye 48s. 8d.; Barley 41s. 1d.; Oats 27s. 11d.; Beans 46s. 2d.; Pease 50s 6d.; Oatmeal 42s. 11d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present season affords very little matter of report from the country. The rains seem to have been universal, and to have prevented much out-door business. The appearance of the young wheats is, thus far, very good, but a continuance of warm and wet weather will encourage a too great luxuriance of growth, which, on a change, may have ill effects; and, at any rate, the production of slugs, and vermin of that description, must have been considerable, although their devastations are not yet complained of. Cattle crops are grown this year to vast extent, and in districts where formerly such cultivation was unknown, except in the garden. Potatoes have proved a good crop, and turnips far better than could have been expected, since they were, in many places, twice sown. Live stock in abundance all over the country, and considerably cheaper, good pigs excepted. Wool cheaper this year than the last, by more than 20 per cent. The general state of the country plentiful, and agriculture in a most prosperous and improving condition.

Beef at Smithfield, 4s. to 5s. per stone. Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. Veal, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. Pork, 5s. to 6s. 6d. Bacon, 6s. 4d. Irish ditto, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Sheep skins and fat much lower.

Middlesex, Dec. 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from NOV. 18, to DEC. 23, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.			Between			
Males 1025	2033		Males 1071	2078			2 and 5 - 233	60 and 70 - 159	
Females 1008			Femal. 1007				5 and 10 - 73	70 and 80 - 123	
Whereof have died under two years old		613					10 and 20 - 81	80 and 90 - 44	
							20 and 30 - 147	90 and 100 - 8	
							30 and 40 - 201		
Peck Loaf 4s. 5d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 4d. 4s. 5d.							40 and 50 - 223		
Salt 20s. per Bushel: 4½d per lb.							50 and 60 - 183		

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D.	H	Baro	T. out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain 2,75.
1	8	29.87	52.5	56	69	f	ESE 0	not cloudy : fine	
	2	29.78	59.5	58	66	3	S 1		
2	8	29.50	53	57	60	3	SSE 2	. cloudy and gentle rain	
	2	29.37	56	58	65	5	S 2	little rain . fine eve : clear . little rain	
3	8	29.25	50.5	56	64	4	S 2	. more cloudy and rain at times	
	2	29.25	54.5	57.5	62	5	S 1	rain at times	
4	8	29.33	50	56	68	5	N 1	continual rain	
	2	29.37	52	57.5	65	5	N 1	continual rain : fair	
5	8	29.60	48.5	55.5	62	4	WNW 1	foggy . fine	
	2	29.66	52	56	59	3	W 1	hazy	
6	8	29.96	40.5	52	62	2	W 1	foggy . fine	
	2	30.13	47	53	58	2	NW 1		
7	8	30.35	37.5	49.5	62	h	WNW 1	not cloudy	
	2	30.40	48	51.5	62	h	WNW 1	not cloudy	
8	8	30.48	48.5	51.5	62	h	SSW 1	not cloudy . fine	
	2	30.49	55	54	59	4	SSW 2	. less cloudy : clear	
9	8	30.45	47	52.5	62	3	SSW 1	hazy	
	2	30.39	53	54.5	57	4	S 2	. less cloudy	
10	8	30.27	43	52	62	f	S 0	thick fog : brighter	
N	2	30.28	49.5	53	62	4	SSW 1	foggy . fine night	
11	8	30.40	47	53	65	h	NE 1	not cloudy . fine : more cloudy	
	2	30.38	50.5	54	62	4	E 1	. more cloudy : fine . cloudy	
12	8	30.20	38	51	62	f	E 1	. wind's	
	2	30.25	45.5	52	64	h	WSW 1	. fine night	
13	8	30.25	47.5	52	62	f	W 1		
	2	30.35	55.5	54	64	h	NW 1		
14	8	30.42	51.5	55	65	f	NW 1	. thick upward	
	2	30.36	53.5	56	64	h	W 1	. little rain	
15	8	30 10	51	56	63	f	WSW 1	little wet at times	
	2	30.04	53.5	57	64	5	WSW 1	. little wet at times : fine	
16	8	29.98	44.5	55	62	1	WSW 1	. hazy . more cloudy	
	2	29.94	50	55	58	5	WSW 2	. clear eve	
17	8	30.14	46.5	53	62	2	WSW 1	: thick upward	
	2	30.19	52.5	55	60	h	WSW 1	. fine eve . thick upward : little rain	
18	8	30.08	53.5	55.5	62	4	S 2	hazy . little wet at times	
	2	29.98	56	58	63	5	S 2	little wet at times : heavy shower . fine	
19	8	29.84	51.5	56.5	63	3	W 1	little foggy . thick upward	
	2	29.77	52	55	62	h	WSW 1	continual rain ; more wind and clear	
20	8	29.53	41.5	52	60	0	WSW 2		
	2	29.62	48.5	52.5	59	1	WSW 2	: cloudy . little wet	
21	8	29.31	47.5	52	62	5	SW 2	little wet . fine	
	2	29.24	47.5	52	59	4	WSW 2	. little rain at times . fine eve	
22	8	29.57	38	48.5	61	h	WSW 1	not cloudy . brighter	
	2	29.68	46	50	59	2	W 1	hazy . cloudless eve	
23	8	29.90	39.5	47.5	62	h	W 0	. foggy . much gentle rain	
	2	29.69	50	50.5	67	5	SSW 2	little rain . fine eve	
24	8	30.07	50.5	52	65	h	W 0		
	2	30.12	55	53.5	66	h	W 0		
25	8	29.90	56	55.5	67	5	WSW 2	. little rain	
	2	29.90	57	57	69	5	WSW 2	. drizzly at times : wind and much rain	
26	8	29.52	51	56	63	5	WSW 3	continual rain	
F	2	29.56	51.5	56	63	5	W 3	rain . fine eve . cloudy : fine	
27	8	30.14	46.5	54.5	61	2	WNW 1	little foggy . more cloudy : thick upward	
	2	30.26	50	55	61	h	NW 1	. much rain at eve and night	
28	8	30.18	56.5	56.5	68	h	SW 1		
	2	30.19	58	58.5	64	5	SW 2	: more wind and gentle rain	
29	8	29.93	56.5	58	68	5	SW 3	little rain	
	2	29.79	57.5	59.5	63	5	WSW 3	. little rain . fine eve : clear	
30	8	30.00	42.5	54	58	0	WSW 1	. thick upward : rain . fine	
	2	29.95	46.5	55	57	2	W 2	hazy . more cloudy : little rain	

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INDEX

TO THE

SIXTH VOLUME.

ACADEMY, Royal Irish, Analysis of their Transactions 41
Additions to, and corrections of preceding Obituaries 58, 152, 371, 523
Agricultural Report, 95, 191, 287, 383, 479
Agriculture, Board of, Premiums offered by 276
Alloy, Proportion of, in the European Silver Coins 254
Alonzo, a Fragment 299
America, People of, compared with the Jews 231
Ancients, Account of the Destruction of their Writings 408
Anecdote of a Country Girl, 200. Of Colman and Garrick, *ib.* Of Mr. Fox, 411. Of Lord Thurlow, *ib.*
Anecdotes and Sketches, 16. Posthumous Inscriptions, *ib.* Sir William Jones and Lord Ashburton, *ib.* Lord Brook and Sir Philip Sidney, *ib.* Remarkable Account of a Prussian Deserter, *ib.* Duke of Orleans, his love for his daughter, *ib.* Order of the Garter, Institution of, 17. Mademoiselle de Rieux, *ib.* Character of a Judge, 101. Death, *ib.* Political Sonnets, *ib.* Judicial Astrology, *ib.* Local Attachment, *ib.* State of British India, 102. The Ministry, *ib.* Revolution of opinions, *ib.* Dr. Johnson, 212. Principal Campbell, *ib.* Definition of a Seducer, *ib.* State of Manners in Edinburgh, *ib.* Singular Decoy and Marriage, 213. The Windhams, *ib.* The Two Albinos, *ib.* Rev. Job Orton, *ib.*
Apollonian Critic, Review of New Music, 53, 157, 257, 348, 520
Apparatus for transferring Gases over Mercury, &c. described 41
Argyle, Duke of, Account of his Funeral 85
Aristotle's art of Poetry, abridged, with Notes 109, 297
Artists, Society of, at Norwich 473
Asiatic Researches, Vol. VIII. Account of 135, 246
Assurance of Lives, Mode of 305
Average Prices of Corn, 95, 191, 287, 383, 479

B

Bankrupts and Dividends, Alphabetical List of 92, 187, 284, 379, 475, 551
Barker, Mr. Account of his Death 155
Barnet, Miss, Trial of 424
Beattie, Dr. Account of the Conversation between him and the King 207
Bell, Mr. Benjamin, Account of his Death 59
Bedfordshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 76, 177, 278, 377
Benefit Societies, a collateral fund for, proposed 494
Berkshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 77, 177, 278, 376, 470
Bernard, Dr. Bishop of Limerick, Account of his Death 75
Bills of Mortality, 95, 191, 287, 383, 479
Biographical Memoirs of Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, 3. Sir Sidney Smith, 97, 238. Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, 193. J. H. Prince, 213, 415, 495. Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, 242. Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, 351, 441. Thomas Moore, esq. 385. Lord Viscount Howick 481
Birmingham, People, Houses, and Streets in 281
Black Sea, account of the Ancient Trade of 322
Bosanquet, Mr. Samuel, account of his Death 74
Brand, Rev. Mr. account of 524
British, on the Courage of the 225
Buckinghamshire, Marriages and Deaths in 77, 177, 377, 478
Buenos Ayres, short account of, 200. Capture of, by the British, 260. Topographical Description of the Province of, 290. Trade of 293
Bulletins of the French army 458, 537
Burdon, Mr. Statement of his Opinions by himself, 198. On the means of opposing Bonaparte 494
Butter Tree of the East Indies, account of, by Dr. Roxburgh 246

Digitized by Google

C

Calculous Concretions, Effects of Alkaline Substances on 44
Cambridge University Prizes 77
Cambridgeshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 77, 177, 278, 377, 471
Canary Bird Fanciers, Society of 549
Capri, Description of the Island of, 108. The Winter residence of the Emperor Tiberius, *ib.* Abounds with Quails 109
Caraccas, Spanish Colony of in South America, Description of, 120. Its Produce, *ib.* Cultivation of, *ib.* Its Commerce 121
Carlton-house, State-rooms in, described 72
Castell's Lexicon Heptaglotton, short account of 253
Cels, M. account of his Death 186
Charcas, in South America, Description of 291
Chemical Nomenclature, Remarks on 500
Cheshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 78, 178, 278, 377, 471
Chinese Language, account of 45
Christianity, account of the Promulgation of 229
Collins, Mr. T. account of 157
Commons, House of, List of the New Members 541
Coppinger, Poetical Specimens of, 15. A Song, *ib.* Another, *ib.* On a Sigh 16
Cotter, Mr. Patrick, the Irish giant, account of 535
Cornwall, Marriages and Deaths, in 78, 178 278, 471
Criticism 34, 132, 232, 330, 431, 508
Cornwallis, Marquis, Letter to Dr. Webster from 488
Cromlech, account of one discovered in Gloucestershire 472
Cumberland, Customs of the Peasantry in, 126. Hirings, *ib.* Fairs, 127. Courtships, *ib.* Weddings, 128. Marriages and Deaths in, 77, 178, 278, 377, 471

D

Dacre, Mrs. Charlotte. See Rosa Matilda
Deaths abroad 80, 186
Dendera, Description of the Ruins of the Temple of 136
Derbyshire, Marriages and Deaths in 79, 178, 278, 377, 471
Dermody, Thomas, Life of, by Raymond, reviewed, 34, 132, 232, 330, 431, 508
Devonshire, Marriages and Deaths in 78, 178, 278, 377
Diseases, Report of, 62, 282, 375, 468, 550
Domestic Incidents, 72, 172, 276, 376, 468
Domestic tyranny, on 504
Dorant, Mr. Trial of 425
Dorsetshire, Marriages and Deaths in 79, 179, 278, 377, 471
Drama, The, 36. Haymarket, Dibdin's Comedy of "Five Miles off," *ib.* Plot of, *ib.* Account of, *ib.* Close of this Theatre for the season, 336. Covent-Garden Theatre, account of the opening of, *ib.* Mr. Dimond's Play of Adrian and Orrila, 434.—Drury-Lane Theatre, Opening of, 337.—Royalty Theatre, 435.—New Olympic Pavilion, *ib.*—Windsor Theatre, *ib.* 526
Dramatic Critic, Character of a 108, 502
Durham, Marriages and Deaths in, 79, 178, 278, 377, 471
Dutch Constitutional Code 56

E

Education, Regular, Effects of 231
Egerton, W. T. esq. Account of his Death 60
Eloquence, on the propriety of encouraging in a civilized state, 9. Vindication of 204
Employers, on the oppression of 413
English Peasantry, State of 111
England and Ireland, Review of the Connection between 219, 310
Epigrams 37, 134, 238
Essex, Marriages and Deaths in, 79, 179, 278, 377, 472
Exhibition of Paintings at Norwich 473

F

Female Wanderer, a Tale 209
Flindall, Mr. on the oppression of employers, 413. Reflections on workhouses 490
Fortifications, Letter the second, on 201
France, Population of the principal towns in 146
Franklin, Dr. Anecdote of, 8. Eloge on by the Abbe Fauchet, 30, 294, 398
French Army, First Bulletin of, against the King of Prussia 458
Fox, Rt. Hon. Charles James, Biographical account of, continued, 341. Secedes from parliament, 352. Difference with Mr. Burke, 353. Forms an alliance with the Grenvilles, 354. Becomes Secretary of State, 355. Account of his visit to Paris, *ib.* His motion for abolishing the slave-trade, 356. His health declines, *ib.* Is tapped for the dropsy, 357.—Again, 441. Goes to Chiswick, *ib.* His death, 442. His private character, 443. His literary qualifications, *ib.* His publications, *ib.* His will, 445. Funeral, *ib.*

G

Gayal, a species of Ox, account of 248
Gazette Letters 357
Gell, Admiral, Sketch of his Life 470.
Girondists, Sketch of 325
Gisborne, Dr. Thomas, Account of his death 58
Gloucestershire, Marriages and Deaths in 79, 179, 278, 377, 472

Digitized by Google

Gordon, General, account of his death 84
Gray's Alcaics, Translation of 204
Greek Language, Enquiry relative to the pronunciation of 309

H

Hamburgh, account of the seizure of 540
Hampshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 79, 179, 279, 377, 472
Hardy, Sir Thomas, Profe sional life of, 193. Obtains the rank of Lieutenant, 194, and the praise of Lord Nelson, *ib.* Appointed to the command of the Mutiné, 196, and to the rank of Post-Captain, *ib.* In the battle of the Nile, *ib.*, and of Trafalgar, 197. Created a Baronet 198
Haversham, Lord, Biographical sketch of 25
Herefordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 179, 279, 377, 472
Hertfordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 79, 179, 377, 473
Hindoo Religion, on the origin of 138
Historians, Ancient, account of the mutilations in their writings 499
Historical Register of public transactions 54, 159, 259, 357, 448
Holland erected into a kingdom, 54, Constitutional code of 56
Holyday, Harry, Character of 219
Home's, Dr. account of the surrender of Nimeguen 128
Homeman's excursion across the Pyrennees 317
Horsley, Bishop, sketch of his Life 469
Howard, the Philanthropist, attack and defence of, 223. Remarks on the attack 489
Howick, Lord Viscount, Biographical sketch of, 481. Elected member for Northumberland, 482. Appointed first Lord of the Admiralty, 484; and Secretary of State, ib. 484
Hoy, The, a poetical tale 332
Human happiness, Description of 230
Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Character and literature of, 118. Presents the University of Oxford with a library. *ib.*, which lays the foundation of the Bodleian 119
Huntingdonshire, Marriages and Deaths in 79, 179
Huth, General, account of 90

I. & J.

Iliad, on a contested passage in 493
India, on the religion of, 27. The Hindoos described, 28. The Christians of St. Thomas, 29. Their Manners, *ib.* Their love-feasts, *ib.* Regulations which fetter the press 15
Inquiry relating to a medical person ignorantly administering injurious medicines, 8, or trying new and dangerous experiments on his patients, *ib.*
Inscription in Walton Church 502
Ireland, Deaths in, 88, 186. Review of the connection between England and that country 219, 310
Jennerian Institution, Poetical address to 37
Jocelyn, Captain, account of his Death 373
Jones, Sir William, quotes a passage from Milton, 8. Couplet desired by him to be written on his tomb, 16. Passage from Milton explained 102

K

Kent, Marriages and Deaths in, 80, 180, 279, 377, 473
King's speech, on closing the session of parliament, 76. On opening the new parliament 544

L

Lancashire, Marriages and Deaths in, 80, 181, 280, 377, 473
Landaff, Earl of, account of his Death 185
Lansdown's, Marquis of, Manuscripts, account of 518
Lauderdale, Lord, account of his return from Paris 359
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, account of his death 373
Leeches, how to preserve 60
Le Fleming, Sir Michael, account of 83
Leicestershire, Marriages and Deaths in 80, 180, 280, 378, 473
Leith, account of the opening the wet dock at 86
Library, Imperial, at Vienna, short account of 256
Lima, Manners of the people of 99
Lincolnshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 80, 180, 280, 378, 473
London, Marriages and Deaths at, 73, 172, 276, 376, 468. Meteor seen in 72
Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, account of the Life and Writings of, 242. Specimens of his poetry 243, 245
Louis XVI. Character of 32
Lucubrations of an Idler 129
Ludlam, Mr. account of his projects 547

M

Maclaurin, Professor, introduced at Edinburgh, by Sir Isaac Newton 49
Magnetism, Professor Ritter's experiments on 148
Manuscripts, account of M. Seguier's 313
Margaret, a Pastoral 300
Marriages and Deaths in and near London 73, 172, 276, 376, 468, 549
Mercer, James, poetical character of, 296. Biographical sketch of, 400. Specimen of his poetry 403
Meteor seen in London 72
Meteorological Journal, 94, 190, 286, 382, 478
Modern discoveries and improvements in science and literature, 46, 142, 251, 357, 448, 516
More Miseries 312
Moore, Thomas, esq. Biographical Sketch of, 385. Assumed name of

Digitized by Google

Little, 386. Is entered of the Middle Temple, 387. Translates Anacreon, *ib.* Embarks for Bermuda, 388. Arrives in America, *ib.* Returns to England, 392. Publishes a volume of Poems, *ib.*

N

Narbonne, Archbishop of, account of 75
National Debt, Official papers on 161
Nimeguen, account of the surrender of and treatment of the troops 128
Norfolk, Marriages and Deaths in, 81, 181, 378, 473
Northamptonshire, Marriages and Deaths in 81, 182, 378, 473
Northfleet Dockyard, Fire at 279
Northumberland, Marriages and Deaths in 81, 181, 280, 378, 473
Norwich, Society of Artists at 473
Nottinghamshire, Marriages and Deaths in 81, 181, 280
Novelties of Literature 228, 325

O

Ode to a New Year's penitent 502
Oxfordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 81, 182, 280, 379, 473
Oxford University Prizes 81

P

Paleyana and Portesiana 216
Paraguay, Province of, Description of 290
Parallel between Alexander the Great and Julius Cæsar, 9. Cursory view of some of the eminent actions of Alexander, *ib.* Of those of Cæsar, 13. Comparison drawn 15
Parliamentary Proceedings, 69. King's speech on closing the Session, 76
Patents, The new, 38. Mr. Cowan's for improvements in sails, *ib.* Mr. Cawood's, for an improvement in metallic cocks 39
——— Mr. Clark's, for improvements in horse-shoes, 139. Mr. Ingram's, for a new mode of manufacturing sugar, 141. Rev. W. Milton's, for a mode of rendering stage coaches more safe, *ib.*
——— Messrs. Hobson's and Sylvester's, for a method of sheathing ships, 249. Mr. Plucknett's, for mowing grass 250
——— Mr. Plucknett's, for a machine for dibbling grain, 344. Mr. Hardie's, for an improvement on cranes, *ib.*
——— Mr. Wilcox's, for a machine for glazing leather, 436. Mr. Deverell's, for improvements in motion 438
——— Mr. Cooke's, for improvements in waggons, 514. Mr. Birt's, for a cheap black paint 516
Patriotic Fund, account of 301
Penmanship, Enquiries relating to 225
Personal respect, what it consists in 231
Pic-Nic, Prospectus of a periodical paper of that name 314
Pitt, Mr. Character of, by Mr. Rose 327
Plate, River of, described 290
Press fettered in India by regulations 51
Press gang, account of the proceedings of one at Barbadoes 304
Poetry, Original, 36. Ode written in a spunging-house, *ib.* Epigram, 37. Synonym, *ib.* Reply to a quarto volume, *ib.* Address to the Jennerian institution, *ib.* Sonnet written in a boat, 134. Epigrams, *ib.* The wandering darling Boy, *ib.* The native Cot, 135. Progress of Patronage, 236. A Wish, 237. The Trinket found, *ib.* Epigram, 238. The Hoy, 332. To ——, 513. Parody on the eleventh Epode of Horace, 514. To Mary, *ib.* 514
Poetry and Painting, on the constitutional connection between 23
Poor, on the management of the affairs of, 18. Account of the deaths of paupers in the workhouse at Lincoln, 19. At Dover, *ib.* Computation from Dr. Halley's tables, 20. Provisions consumed in the Birmingham workhouse, 116. At Dover, *ib.* Poor at London, 396
Porteus, Dr. Bishop of London, Sketch of the Life of, 3. Distinguishes himself at Cambridge, *ib.* Takes the degree of B. A. *ib.* Of M. A. obtains the Seatonian prize, *ib.* Extract from his poem on that occasion, *ib.* Quits the University, and enters the Church, 4. Draws up Memoirs of Archbishop Secker, *ib.* Presented with the Living of Hunton, 5.—Raised to the Episcopal Bench, *ib.* Promoted to London, *ib.* Publishes a volume of sermons, *ib.* His Epitaph on George II. 6. Publishes his lectures on St. Matthew's gospel, *ib.* and the beneficial effects of Christianity, *ib.* Extract fom the latter work 7
Porter, account of, brewed in London 176
Portesiana 216
Portrait of a Judge 225
Potosi, Mountain of, described, 291. City of, *ib.*
Polytheism, account of 228
Prince, J. H. Biographical Sketch of 213, 415, 495
Proceedings of Learned Bodies, 39. Anniversary of the Society of Arts, *ib.* Rewards conferred by that Society, 40. Analysis of the tenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 41—46
——— Account of the eighth volume of the Asiatic Researches, 135, 246
Provincial Occurrences, — Marriages and Deaths 72, 177, 278, 376, 470
Public Affairs, State of, 65, 165, 271, 363, 460

Digitized by Google

Publications, List of new ones, 62, 162, 269, 369, 466
Pyrennees, Horneman's excursions across 317
R
Ragusa, Republic of, taken by France, 65. General Lauriston's proclamation on taking possession of 58
Raymond's Life of Dermody, Review of 34, 132, 232, 330, 431
Refuge for the Destitute 219
Retreat, The, No. II. 103. No. III. 393
Richardson, Samuel, Select Sentences from his correspondence 123
Robson, Mr. James, account of 523
Rock Life Assurance Company, account of 305
Roscoe's, Mr. election, Celebration of 505
Rosa Matilda, account of her life and poetical writings, 21. Writes in the Morning Herald, 22. Poem by her, *ib.* The Kiss, 23. "To him who says he loves," *ib.*
Rouvellet, J. D. R. Trial of 424
Rowley, Dr. Account of 152
Roxburgh's, Dr. account of the Butter Tree 246
Royal Institution, Notice of Lectures at 47, 439
Russell, Mr. R. A. account of 154
S
Salt, its benefits as a manure 414
Sanders, Mrs. account of her death 85
Savage, Mr. his account of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, 120. The ancient trade of the Black Sea, 322. Of the Destruction of the Writings of the Ancients, 408. Plan of a Society for scientific information, 252. Collateral fund for benefit societies, proposed, 494. Account of the mutilations in the writings of the ancient historians 499
Scotland, Deaths in 87, 185
Seguier, M. account of his manuscripts 313
Self-Biography, very difficult 231
Shakespeare, passage in, compared with Ovid 412
Sheridan, Mr. C. F. account of his death 73
Shropshire, Marriages and Deaths in 82, 182, 473
Silver Coins of Europe, proportion of alloy in 254
Slave-trade, Address to the merchants of London on 199
Slaves, Regulations of the Spaniards relating to at the Havannah 144
Slee, Mr. John, account of 78
Smith, Sir Sidney, Biographical Memoirs of, 97. Educated under Dr. Knox, *ib.* Singular prepossession of, 98. Enters into the Swedish service, *ib.* Returns home, 99. Invested with the Swedish Order of Knighthood, *ib.* Goes to Constantinople, 238. Joins Lord Hood at Toulon, *ib.* Burns the French Ships in that harbour, *ib.* Is taken prisoner off Havre de Grace, 239. Confined in the Temple at Paris, *ib.* Attempts to escape, 240. Is treated with severity, *ib.* Escapes from prison, 242. Arrives in London, *ib.* Appointed to a command in the Mediterranean,
Smithfield, Christmas cattle shew, account of 545
Society for Scientific Information, Proposal for 252
Somersetshire, Marriages and Deaths in 82, 281, 379, 475
Space and Duration, Mr. Kirwan's ideas of 43
Specula of reflecting Telescopes, Metallic compositions for, described 43
Stafford House, Description of 175
Staffordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 82, 183, 473
State-Papers—Treaty between France and Holland, 54. Dutch constitutional code, 56. General Lauriston's proclamation on taking possession of Ragusa, 58. Buonaparte's proclamation relating to the Jews, 159.—Declaration of the King of Prussia to the Hanoverian deputies, 160. Proclamation of General Bere ford, on taking possession of Buenos Ayres, 265. Letter from Buonaparte to the Prince Primate, 359. Circular Note addressed to the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, 360. Buonaparte's letter to the King of Bavaria, 361. Treaty between Russia and France, 363. Declaration of the King of Sweden, 448; Of the Emperor of Russia, 449; Of the King of Prussia, 450; Of the King of Great Britain 456
Statistical calculations 492
Stocks, Price of, July, 96; August, 192; September, 288; October, 384; November, 480; December 568
Strictures on Mr. Flindall's essay on employers 487
Suffolk, Marriages and Deaths in, 82, 183, 281, 474
Sullivan, Sir Richard, sketch of his life 374
Surry Library Institution, account of 339
Surry, Marriages and Deaths in, 281, 474
Sussex, Marriages and Deaths in, 82, 183, 281, 474
Sword-fish, (Xiphius Gladius) account of 185
T
Table Anecdotes, 306. Mr. Orme, 307. Goldsmith, *ib.* Lord Clive, 308. Gray, *ib.* Churchill, *ib.* Johnson, *ib.*
Tesselated Pavement found at Gloucester, account of 179
Thurlow, Lord, account of 271
Tode, Professor, account of

Digitized by Google

Torture, Cruel species of, in Sweden 206
Tranquillity, account of the society of 338
Trial of J. D. R. Rouvellet, 424; of Miss Barbett, *ib.*; of Mr. Dorant 425
Trinidad, Population of the island of 145
Tucuman, province of, description of 290
V
Vienna, Imperial Library at, account of 256
W
Wales, Marriages and Deaths in 84, 185
War, Official accounts relating to the 537
Warwickshire, Marriages and Deaths in 83, 184, 281, 475
Welsh Market-Girls, account of the return of, from London to Wales 10
Westminster-Hall, Projected improvements in 71, 376, 468
Westmoreland, Marriages and Deaths in 83, 475
Whethamstede, Abbot of St. Alban's, account of 119
Wills, Rev. Dr. account of 82
Wiltshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 83, 184, 475
Wig, The, No. III. No IX. 299
Wig, The, No. V. 484
Workhouses, Reflections on the present state of 490
Worcestershire, Marriages and Deaths in 83, 475
Workington Agricultural Society 471
Women, The precepts which relate to them only, very few 213

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Portrait of the Bishop of London, to face page 3
——— Sir Sidney Smith, 97
——— Sir T. M. Hardy, 193
Map of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, 289
Portrait of Thomas Moore, Esq. 387
——— Lord Howick, 481

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